

KUGLUK

territorial park aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarviat



© Mathieu Dumond / Umingmak Productions Inc.

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

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

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

“CLRI” refers to a cultural landscape resource inventory, 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.

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

“EC” refers to Environment Canada.

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

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

“Hamlet” 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.

“KIA” or “KitIA” refers to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association

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

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NLCA” refers to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Committee members (left to right): Back row: Darryl Havioyak, Frank Ipakohak, Allen Kagak, BJ Atatahak Front row: Colin Adjun, Edna Elias (Chair of the CJPMC)

The Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) guided the preparation of this Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Edna Elias (Chair),
- Frank Ipakohak,
- Darryl Havioyak,
- Colin Adjun,
- Allen Kagak, and
- Billy Joel Atatahak

The Kugluktuk CJPMC wish to recognize the following organizations and individuals for their support:

- Kitikmeot Inuit Association
- Hamlet of Kugluktuk Council and Staff
- Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization)
- Inuit Heritage Trust

Kugluktuk residents that participated in interviews to contribute their knowledge on Kugluk:

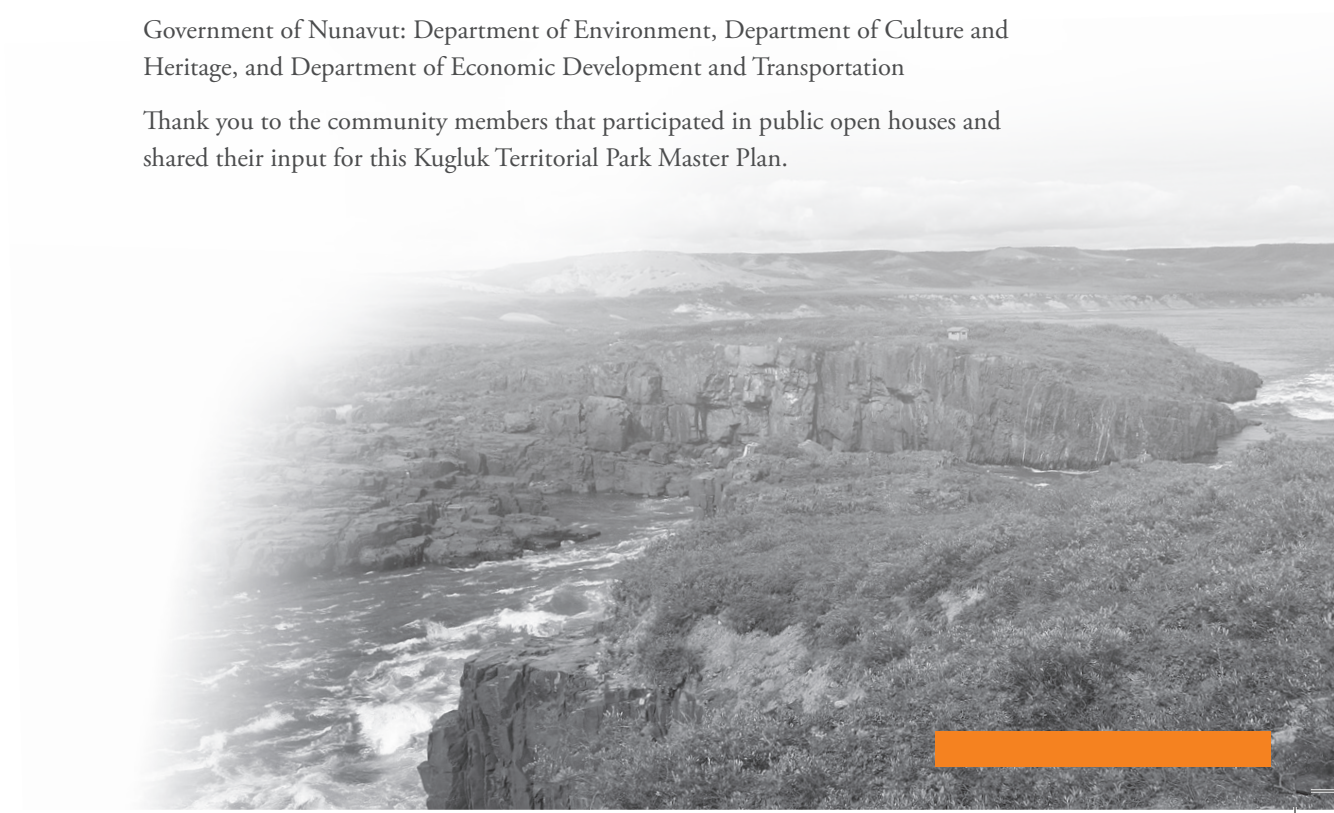
- 2010: Peter Kamingoak, Teddy Noviligak, Joseph Niptanatiak, Alice Ayalik, Tommy (Pigalak) Norberg, Isaac Klengenberg, Colin Adjun, Ryan Nivingalok, Jack Kaniak, Allen Ahegona, Kenny Taptuna, Red Pedersen, Jack Ovilok, Mark Taletok, Mona Tigitkok, Mary Kellogok, and Lena Niptanatiak.
- 2013: Jack Ayaligak; Martha Ayaligak; James Algona; Alice Ayalik; Charlie Bolt; Jimmy Hanak; Sadie Hanak; Frank Ipakohak; Martha Ivarluk; Ida Kapakaktoak; Joseph Niptanatiak; and Martha Taletok.

1995 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan and 1996 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Conceptual Management Plan by John Laird and Associates

Archaeology survey members: Ken Swayze, Frank Ipakohak, Margaret Ipakohak, Robert McGhee, and David Morrison.

Government of Nunavut: Department of Environment, Department of Culture and Heritage, and Department of Economic Development and Transportation

Thank you to the community members that participated in public open houses and shared their input for this Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan.





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE KUGLUKTUK

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Kugluk is a very important place. The smell of the land is fresh; the roar of the mighty rapids is humbling; and the rustling of the willows is like the whispering of our ancestors that used to live here. Kugluk Territorial Park has always been, and continues to be a place where “Life at the Falls” has been celebrated.

Long before there was a territorial park people would gather to fish on the shores of the river at a place that we call Kugluk, “place where water falls”. The people would return to Kugluk every year when the summer days were getting shorter and autumn was approaching. Fishing at Kugluk provided the food needed to see the people and their dog teams through the winter. And on the shores of Kugluk, people would enjoy time with their family, picking berries and relaxing in camp life. We know that Kugluk was used in this way for thousands of years, by our ancestors, the Copper Inuit, and by other cultural groups that include the Pre-Dorset, Thule, and ancestors of the Dene First Nation.

Today the residents of Kugluktuk continue to use Kugluk as a seasonal fishing place. Families and friends travel out from the community by boat or all-terrain vehicle to spend a day in the park to fish and enjoy a picnic, pick berries, and appreciate the beautiful landscape. Kugluk is also a place where our Elders share stories about the past and where our youth can learn about their culture. Kugluk also welcomes visitors to our community that are travelling for business or tourists paddling down the Coppermine River.

Kugluk protects and shares the landscape, wildlife and our history with people from all over the world. We have a responsibility to take care of Kugluk. The park is a fragile ecosystem that can be damaged by both natural and manmade actions. Our Master Plan for Kugluk describes how to develop, protect, and share the park for the future.

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

On behalf of the Kugluktuk Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in this Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan, and we look forward to welcoming you as our guests.

EDNA ELIAS

Chair of the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Haviyoyak, Colin Adjun, Allen Kagak, and Billy Joel Atatabak

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



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

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

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

Kugluk Territorial Park offers all park visitors a rich cultural experience. This is a place that has been important to the harvesting activities of Inuit, our ancestors, and other Aboriginal groups for thousands of years. This long history of use is celebrated in the park's interpretive theme "Life at the Falls".

This Master Plan reflects the vision and goals of Kugluktuk and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of Kugluk. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Hamlet of Kugluktuk and the Kugluktuk Angoniatic Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization) to implement the Kugluk Master Plan and operate the park.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

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





FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER



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: grizzly bear and 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 ensure this growth does not adversely impact Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or our ability to protect places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Kugluk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Edna Elias (Chair), Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allen Kagak, and Billy Joel Atatahak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Kugluk who've supported the Kugluk Territorial Park and the preparation of this Master Plan. I am grateful to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation in the development of this Master Plan. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Kugluk Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Kugluk and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan.

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

THE HONOURABLE JOE SAVIKATAAQ
Minister, Department of Environment



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Tuninguirhirvit Inuuhiq Qurluni	xi	2.7 Park Specific Training	32
Kugluk Territorial Park — Life at the Falls	xix	3.1 Strategic Approach to Kugluk’s Master Plan	33
Section 1: PARK PURPOSE.....	1	3.1.1 Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach.....	33
1.1 Park Context Description	1	Section 3: PLANNING APPROACH.....	33
1.1.1. Establishment.....	1	3.2 Park Planning and Development Challenges.....	34
1.1.2 Park Boundary and Land Status.....	2	3.3 Park Zoning	38
1.1.3 Park Classification	5	3.3.1 Definitions for the Zones in Kugluk Territorial Park.....	38
1.2 Park Purpose Statement	6	Section 4: PARK DESIGN	41
1.3 Park Vision	6	4.1 Park Facilities Existing in 2016.....	41
1.5 Park Planning and Development Partners	8	4.2 Design Approach	42
1.6 Master Planning Methodology.....	9	4.3 Facilities and Infrastructure.....	42
Section 2: PARK BACKGROUND	13	4.3.1 Facilities and Infrastructure Master Plan.....	44
2.1 Park History	13	4.3.2 ATV Trail in Kugluk Territorial Park.....	44
2.2 Significant Resources of the Park	15	4.3.2 Archaeological/Culturally Significant Sites Platforms and Barriers	52
2.2.2 Natural Resources Summary.....	26	4.4 Trans Canada Trail	53
2.2.3 Cultural Resources Summary:	28	4.5 Canadian Heritage River System	54
2.2.4 Park User Groups	28	Section 5: ACTION PLAN.....	55
2.3 Mineral Inventory and Assessment.....	29	5.1 Master Plan Implementation Strategy	56
2.3.1 Traditional Use of Copper	29	5.1.1 Infrastructure Types.....	56
2.4 Heritage Appreciation	30	5.1.2 Heritage Appreciation	56
2.4.1 Heritage Appreciation Purpose	30	5.1.3 Special Projects.....	56
2.4.2 Life at the Falls	30	5.1.4 Timeframe.....	56
2.4.3 Interpretive Signage.....	30	5.1.5 Implementation Responsibility.....	56
2.4.4 Heritage Appreciation Communication and Marketing Materials.....	31	5.1.6 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities	56
2.4.5 Heritage Appreciation: Other Components	31	5.1.7 Capital Cost Estimates	56
2.5 Economic Activity	31	5.3 Operations and Maintenance.....	59
Business Opportunities related to Kugluk	31	5.3.1 Staffing.....	59
2.6 Visitor Safety and Emergency Response	32		



5.3.2 Marketing	59
5.4 Monitoring.....	59
5.5 Master Plan Review and Update	59

Appendices.....	A.1
6.1 Consultation Record.....	A.1
6.2 Boundary Survey	A.3
6.3 National Historic Places Registry for Kugluk	A.5
6.4 Mineral Inventory and Assessment: Active Claims 2016	A.7
6.5 Nunavut Parks and Facility and Signage Specifications.....	A.9

TABLES

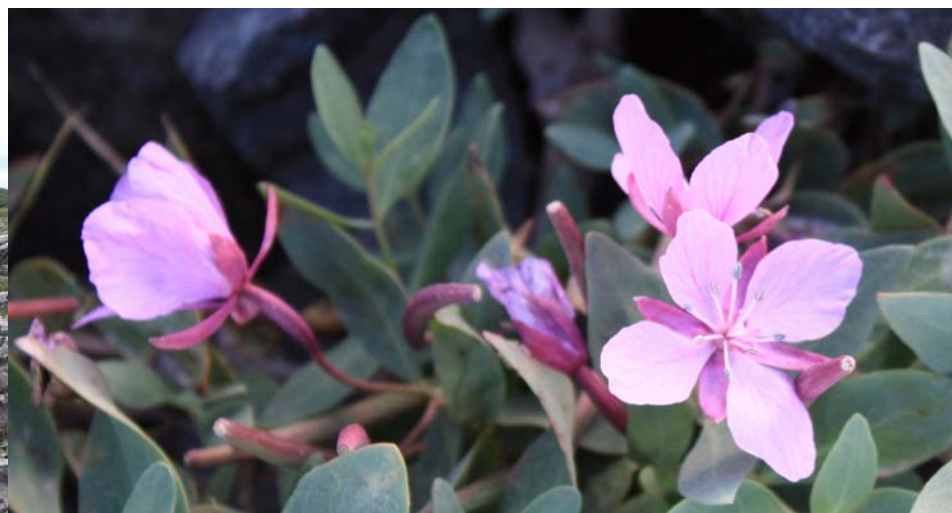
Table 1: Park Description Summary	5
Table 2: Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Management Plan	9
Table 3: Key Park Features.....	15
Table 4: Travel Time and Distances	28
Table 5: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues	34
Table 6: ATV Infrastructure Summary Table	44
Table 7: Modular Bridge Summary Table	45
Table 8: Erosion Infrastructure Summary Table.....	47
Table 9: Qurlut - Replacement Furnishing and Infrastructure Summary Table.....	48
Table 10: Qurlut - New Furnishing and Infrastructure Summary Table.....	50
Table 11: Terrace Day Use Area Furnishing and Infrastructure Summary Table ..	51
Table 12: Signage and Flagpoles Summary Table	52
Table 14: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan.....	55
Table 15: 5.2 Master Plan Action Table	57

MAPS

Map 1: Park boundary.....	3
Map 2: Facilities and Infrastructure	4
Map 3: Landscape Units.....	17
Map 4: Day Use Area	19
Map 5: Qurlut Qulaani Ualik & Avatqutirniq.....	21
Map 6: Qurlut Kitaani Ualik.....	23
Map 7: Qurlut Kivataa	25
Map 8: Surface Geology	27
Map 9: Planning Challenges and Hazards	36
Map 10: Management Plan Zones.....	39
Map 11: Facilities and Infrastructure	43
Map 12: Mineral Inventory and Assessment: Active Claims 2016	A.7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





KUGLUK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI TUNINGUIRHIVIT INUUHIQ QURLUNI

*Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvialt
quviahuutigivagaat ingilraaqnitat niqighaqbiuqviinik
Inuit ahiillu inuuqatigiiminngit taapkualu Pre-
Dorset Inuminiit, Thule-lu Inuminiit, hivullitalu
Dene Itqiliit. "Inuuhiq qurluqmi aulahimmaaqpaktuq
qaffinik ukiunik ingilraaqnitaniit aulavaghunilu
tajja Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianit"
uqaqhimayuuq Edna Elias, Ighivautalik Qurluqtumi
Nunallaaqmi Katimaqatigiit Parnaiyaiyit Atannguyallu
Katimayiralaanit (CJPMC) parnaiyaihimayuuq
pulaaqtarviup parnaiyautainik atannguyallu
parnaiyautainik.*

Aturianaqpiaktuq taamna Qurluqtup Kuugaa (Kuugaaq, ilittuqhitiyuq kuugaqmik) qurluqtut harvaqhuni nirukilgukkut kingikyuanik qaiqtuqaqhuni. Hapkua qurluqtut, naunaittut taimaa Kugluk (Inuinnaqtun taitjuhiat "qurluqtuq imaq, talvani ikiuqaqtaqtuq imaq"), iqalughiutqikviyuq iqalukpingnik, kapihilingnik, aanaaqhiinik, ahiniklu iqalungnik. Inuit upainnayuktaat nuna qaffinik ukiunik taimanimit qurluqtumut auyaraangat. Nuna kingiktuq qurluqtup qaangani inituqliqaqtuq unipkaaniklu atuqpauhiit nunanik mighaagut.

Qulaani kuukkap attiniat kingiktulik hiuraq nahittaqtuqviuvaktuq anguniaqtinik ingilrayunik tuktuhiuqtut. Utuqqat ilittuqhitiuvaktut haniani kingiktut taimaa tuktuhiuqviughaaqtuq taimaniqmit 7,000 ukiunik.

KUGLUK UPLUMI

Inuit tamaita pulaaqtut ilitturiniaqtut "Inuuhiq Qurluqmi" talvani Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianit

Uplumi Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik pulaaqtaqtunut ilittuqhitivangniat ilihaqtaghanik hulilukaaqhutiklu ilihimayaghainik. Pulaaqtarvik niriviqatuq, kighutiniklu, iqalungnik tiavingmik, anariaqtuqvingmik, ATV-nut Ingilravingnik, pihukvingnik ilittuqhitiniklu naunaitkutaniit unipkaaqtuq "Inuuhiq Qurluqmi" unipkaanganik. Pulaaqtarvingmi, Iniqnirit unipkaaliqpaktut ingilraaqnitaniit kitunut qaffiyunut naunaitkutainut ilittuqhitiyuq havauhiqnik ilitquhiqniklu inuuhiqnit taimani. Nunallaaqnit ilittuqhitilik naunaitkutaniit takuyaghaniklu talvani Qurluqtum Iitquhiliqivianit.

Nunallaaqmiit Qurluqtumit iqalughiurumayuktut, niriyaqturumayuktut, katimaqatigiingniqlu pulaaqtarviup ikluqpautainit uplummaat, ATV-kut tikiliqpagaat pulaaqtarvik, qayakkullu pihughutiklu.

Kugluk tunngahuktittivaktuq pulaaqtunuk nunaquyuuq tamaat, ikayuqhugit Qurluqtum aullaaqtaqtit havakviit nakuruttiqtuqhugillu amihut nunallaaqnit nanminiit. Pulaaqtut pulaaqtarvingmut katimaqatigiighutik aullaaqatigiyyuktut qayakkut Qurluqtum Kuugaagut (tajja niruaqtuuyughaq iliqahituyaghutut Kanatami Iitquhitiyuqviit Kuugaqnut), pulaaqtarviliaqtulluunniit nunallaaqmit qayakkut ATV-kulluunniit.

NAUNAITKUTAT KUGLUK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTAQVIANUT

Kugluk anniqaqpiaktuq nuna taapkualu Qurluqtumi CJPMC-kut parnaiyaihimayut parnaiyautilluanik atannguyallu parnaiyautainik ikkuaqtuutighat hanavalliyunut aulapkaiyughanullu pulaaqtaqvingmik hivunighami. Pulaaqtarvik Qurluqtup Kuugaaniittuq unghahiktigiyuq 13 km-nik nunallaaqmit Qurluqtumit aullaaqhutik nunakkut, 11 km-niklu unghahiktigiyuq aullaaqhutik qayakkut kuugakkut. Pulaaqtarvik malrungnut aviktuqhimayuuq (kivalliqhianit uataanilu) avighimapluni kuugaqmit nunamiklu Inuit Nanminiutainik Nunaanik (IOL).

1969-mi, nuna tahamna ilitturiyauhimayuuq munaqtauyughatut aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvikut ingilraaqnitainit ilitquhitiyuqviuplunilu. Talvani Kavamatkut Nunattiami (GNWT) hapummihimavagait nuna pulaaqtaqvighaq. 1978-mi, Kugluk attiqtauhimayuuq talvani Kanatami Inituqlimitut niqighaqhiuqviuyukkami qangaraaluk ingilraaqnitaniit Nunaqaqqaqhimayunit. 1995-mi 1996-milu, taapkua hivullit parnaiyautit titiraqhimayut pulaaqtarvingnut, hananiqmut aulapkaaniqmulu maliktaghaliuqhutik. Aulapkaqtitaugami Nunavut 1999-mi pulaaqtarvik munaqtauliqtuq Kavamatkunnit Nunavunmi.

PARNAIYAIYUT KUGLUK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVINGMIK

Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit Nunavunmi aulapkaqtitauvaktut malighugu Nunavunmi Nunataarutinut Angirutit (NLCA). Taamna NLCA ilitarihimayuuq aulapkaiyumanimik pulaaqtarvingnik ilittuqhitiyuqnik ilitquhiqnik pitquhiqniklu aviktuqhimayumi, munaqhugillu Inuit pilaarutait atuqattarnimik aliagiyaghainullu pulaaqtarvingmik pivighaitalu.

Taamna Atauttikkuuqtut Inuit Ikayuutighainut Angirutit Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut (IIBA), atiliqtauhimayuuq 2002-mi, ilittuqhitiyuq pulaaqtarvingnik parnaiyaihimayumi munaqhiniqniklu Nunavunmi. IIBA-nit pitquhimayuuq taimaa



*“Inuubiq aulahimmaaqpaktuq qaffinik
ukiunik taimanimit aulavaghunilu
uplumi talvani Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi
Pulaaqtarvianit”*

EDNA ELIAS, IGHIVAUTALIK QURLUQTUMI NUNALLAAQMIUT
KATIMAQATIGIIT PARNAIYAIYIT ATANNGUYALLU
KATIMAYIRALAANGIT



parnaiyayit munaqhiyullu Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnit havaqatigiqiyut Inungnik. Nunallaqnit, hapkua havaat iniqtauvaktut taapkuninnga Nunallaqnit Katimaqatigiiktut Parnaiyayit Atannguyallu Katimayiralaanit (CJPMC).

Tikkuaqtauhimayut GN-kunnit taapkuninngalu Qitirmiuni Inuit Katimayiit (KIA) March 2016-mi, Qurluqtumi CJPMC-kut katimayiit taapkuanguyut: Edna Elias (Ighivautalik), Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allan Kagak taamnal Billy Joel Atatahak.

2002-mi, Kugluk ilitturiyauhimaguy IIBA-nit (Naunaitkutaq 2-1) taimaa pulaaqtarvik aulapkaqtayuyughaq”, havauhiyuyug ihariagiyyunik CJPMC-mik ihivriyuhigughaq nutaannguqtiqulugu parnaiyautilluat parnaiyautitullu aulapkaqtayuyughaq. Taamna hivulliq parnaiyaut atannguyallu parnaiyautait ihivriyuhigughaq taapkualu CJPMC-kullu iniqhimaliqtaait havaaghat nutaannguqtiqulugit parnaiyautait maliguaqtittiplugit IIBA-nik.

KUGLUK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIUP PARNAIYAUTILLUANUT NAUNAITKUTAT

Parnaiyautilluat atuqtaughaaqtughaq ihuaqniqhakkut parnaiyautayuyug hananiqmut tutqighainiqmullu pulaaqtarvighamik. Uqauhiq atuqhugu taamna “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi”, iniqtauyughaq Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluanut ihumagiyaqatut unipkaanik naalaktittiniqmik nunap mighaagut tamangnut pulaaqtarvignut, munaqhugu atuqhugulu pulaaqtarvik aulapkaqtarvighamik. Parnaiyautinit hananiaqhimayut ATV-nut ingilraviit tunngavighainik ihuaqatigughaq ingilravilaaqtunut munarahuagugulu nuna. Hivunighami, ahinik pulaaqtarvignik hulilukaaqvighamik aanniqtaiiplugit, nirilukaaqvighamik, hiniktariaqvighainiklu tutqighainahuat. Pulaaqtarvingnut ihumagiyaqat:

Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit atatarutigiivaktavut nunamut ilitqubiptingnullu, quviahuutigiivaghugu pitquhiit inituqlirnit atuqtaughaaqpakuninngalu qaffinik ukiunik niqighaqhiuqtiqulugu. Munarahuagughaq Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit quviaqigugulu ilitturiyuminiaqtut ingilraaqnit qurluqlu taimaa hivunighami qatanngutivut qauhimaniyaqatut ilihimalugillu ilitqubii unipkaaliuqhimayukkut “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi”. Parnaiyautitulluqut munattiaghugulu pulaaqtarvik atapatkainiaqtut inungnik pitquhilingnut ilitqubiqtuqvingnilu nunaptingnut, arligilugu, ilitqubiqvighugulu, qauhilubi, munaqhiyullu Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianik.

PULAAQTARVIUP INIRUMAYAIT

Pingahuuyut inirumayainut uqauhiit hivunighami parnaiyainiqmut ataniqtuqtiqumullu Qurluqmi:

- ALIAGUHUNGNIQ PULAAQTARVINGNIT:** Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik aulahimaaquluni atuqtauvangniaq niqighaqhiuqtiqunut, aullaqtaqtinut hulilukaaqviktullu.
- HAPUMMIHIMAYUT MUNAQHIYULLU:** Pitquhituqat nunamut pivighat avatiillu Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianit hapummiyauhimaguy munaqtauplutiklu parnaiyainikkut, ataniqtuqtiqumullu aulapkaqtarvignut havauhikkut.
- ILITQUHIQNIK QUVIAHUUTIIYUT:** Taamna unipkaaq ahiittuq *Inuuhiq Qurluqmi* ilitqubiqvighugut ilitqubiqniq quviahuutikkut makpiraaliukkullu Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvianit mighaagut nakurutigughaq nunallaqmiut ahiniqmiullu pulaaqtarvignut.

PARNAIYAUTILLUAT

Parnaiyautilluanit iliqahiutihimaguy parnaiyautit hanayaghanik ahinik ikluqpangnik amirnaiyailutik, munarahuagugit pivighat, hulilukaaqvighaq, aullaqtaqvighaq. Ilitqubiqniq Quviahuutighainik hananiaqhimayut uqauhiqatut “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi” amigaiqaallugit ilitqubiqvighat naunaitkutat pulaaqtarvignut; aullaqtaqvighat munarahuagughaqniqtat hulilukaaqtunut piqpaluyiyut pulaaqtarviup pivighainik ilihaitjutighaliurumaplutiklu ilitqubiqvighainik titiraqhimayunik pulaaqtarviup mighaagut nunallaqnit ilihaitjutighat nunallaqmiunullu. Naittukut, Kugluk Parnaiyautilluanit pitquhimayut taimaa:

- Tunngavighat:** ATV-nut tunngavighat ihuaqhautaniat itiqatqunut munarahuagugulu nuna; tunmiraqvighaq ikaarutik; himmautighat ingilrutit ikluqpakyuaghamiklu Qurlunin uplummaat atuqtauyughaq; nutaamik uplummaat atuqtauyughamik pulaaqtarviup qulaangani; ahiniklu naunaitkutaghanik. Nunallaqmi, ahiniklu quviaqigughaq hanayauniaqtut. Ikayutigiiktut Haamlatkullu Qurluqtumi, ATV-nut ingilravik pulaaqtarvignut hanayauniaqtut ahiniklu quviaqigughaq.

Aallannguqtiqtaat atia Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik Atauttikkuqtut Inuit Ikayutainut Angirutit Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut Nunavunmi Nunataarutinit atianik ilitqubiqvighat taimaa Kuklok (Bloody Falls) Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik (Naunaitkutaq 2-1).

Arligiplugu ilitqubiqvighat atiaat pulaaqtarviup, Qurluqtumi CJPMC-kut attiqiyut taimaa Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik.

- Ilitqubiqniq Quviahuutiyut:** Uqauhiq atuqhugu “Inuuhiq Qurluqmi,” ilihaitjutighaliuqniat Qurluqmut ilihaitjutighat ilihaitjutighat pulaaqtarvignut “Ayuiqhalutit” ayuiqhaqvighainik pulaaqtarvignut ilihaitjutighat hunanut pulaaqtarviup mighaagut.
- Ahiittut Havaaghat:** Titirariami qauhimayatuqat pulaaqtarvignut, unipkaaliuqniqhimayut nipiliuqulugit iniqnirit unipkaangit, hananiaqhimayunik qunngiaghanik pulaaqtarvignut. Munariami ilihimayaamilu pulaaqtarviup utuqqautait, utuqqanik qauyihainiaqtut. Ilitqubiqvighat pulaaqtarviup ingilraaqnitainik, Thule-t tupiqaviat/tupiqpautait ilihaitjutighat mikiyumik aajikkutaliurahuat Thule-t tupiqpautainik hunavalungniklu ilitqubiqvighat.





*“Quanaqquq amaamakput nunaqyuaq ikkuaqtuiyullu
Inuinnaqnik anngutighariangniqmut, iqaluqarniqmut
nauyuqarniqmullu. Hamaniilaittunga uplumi hivulliit kihimi
nunaqaqhimangmata Qurluqmi.”*

DARRY HAVIOYAK



ATUQTAUVALLIAMIANUT

Qurlum Parnaiyautilluugit aullaqtitauniaqtut avighimayukkut 20-nik ukiunik hanayauluni. Naahuriyauyuq taimaa **angiyunut akighat pulaaqtarviup ikluqpaghautainut, ilitquhiqnik quviahuutinut ahiittunullu havaaghanut akiqarniat \$835,500-taalamik 20-nik ukiunik aulatillugu.** Angiyunut akighat aviklugit hapkuanguyut:

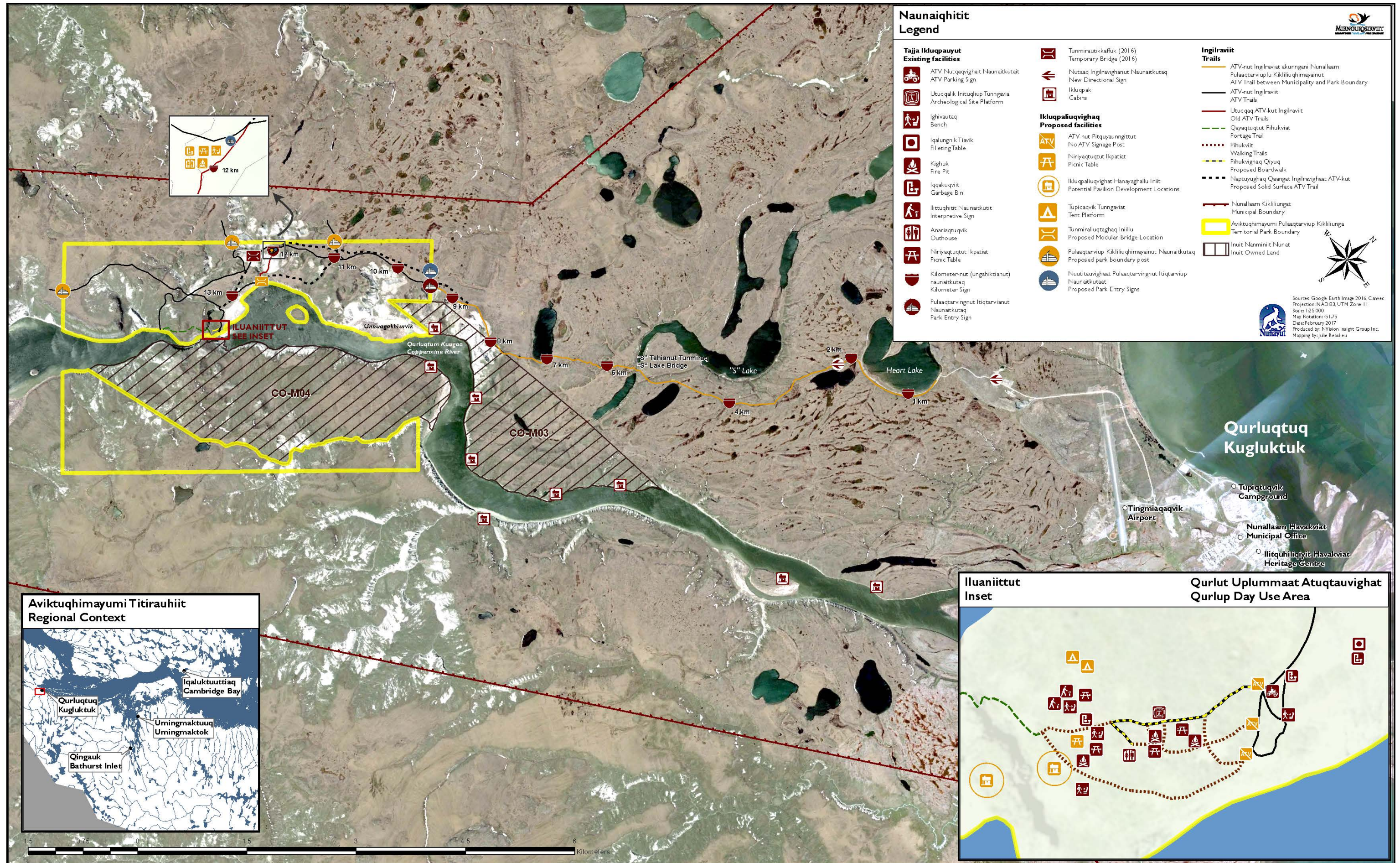
- Pulaaqtarviup Ikluqpautighait naallugit: \$619,500-taalauniat 20 ukiut avatqullugit
- Pulaaqtarviup Aghaluutiqaqviat Qurluqtumi naallugit: \$50,000-taalauniaq ukiumi atauhiqmi malrungnikluuniit
- Ilitquhiqnut Quviahuutighat ahiittunullu havaaghat naallugit: \$166,000-taalauniaq 10 ukiut avatqullugit

Parnaiyautilluat aulapkaitjutauniaqtuq taimaa **Inuit niqighaqhiuqtut aulahimmaarahuat pulaaqtarvingnit.** Aullaqtarviit, tupiqtuqviit, nunallu anguniaqviit, iqalughiuqviit paunngaqtarviillu ilitturiyauhimagut taimaa munaqtaulutiklu pitquhiit.

Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik ahiittuq manighiurutaulaaqhuni aullaqtarviktut. Kugluk pulaaqtiqaqhimmaaqniaqtuq ilittuqhiyumayunik inuuhiqmik Qurluqnit pinniqtumik nunalingmi taimaniqnitaniklu unipkaalingmi. Aullaarianiktittiyut, takuhiuqtittiyut, hiniktarviillu ikayuutauniaqtut nunallaqmut pulaaqtaqtunut manighiurutainut manikkullu nakuruttiqlugit Qurluqturmiut.



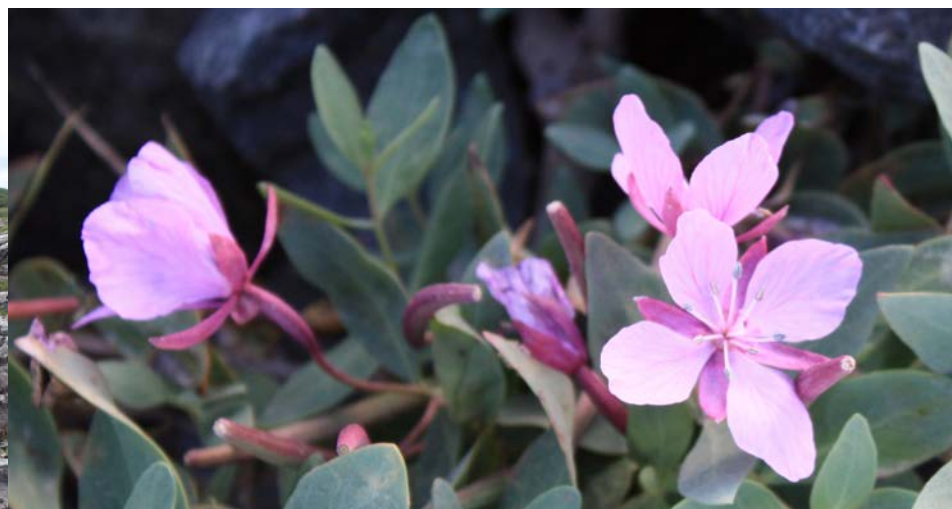






“Life at the falls has been happening for hundreds of years and it continues today through Kugluk Territorial Park”

EDNA ELIAS, CHAIR OF THE KUGLUKTUK COMMUNITY
JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK — LIFE AT THE FALLS

Kugluk Territorial Park celebrates the long history of an important harvesting site used by the Copper Inuit and other ancestral cultural groups that include the Pre-Dorset, Thule, and ancestors of the Dene First Nation. “Life at the falls has been happening for hundreds of years and it continues today through Kugluk Territorial Park” says Edna Elias, the Chair of the Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) who has prepared this park’s master plan.

The magnificent Coppermine River (“Kuugaq”, meaning the river) passes through a narrow gorge with high rock walls to create the set of rapids, known as Kugluk (Inuinnaqtun for “moving water, the place where water falls”). The rapids create the perfect conditions for seasonal fishing for arctic char, whitefish, arctic cisco, grayling and other species. People have been attracted to the site for thousands of years to fish at the rapids in the late summer. The high ground above the rapids has important cultural sites and oral histories related to the use of the area for approximately 2,000 years.

Above the river valley is a high sand ridge that offers a lookout for hunters seeking roaming herds of caribou. Archaeological evidence along the ridge suggest that caribou hunting here dates back up to 7,000 years.

KUGLUK TODAY

Everyone who visits will experience “Life at the Falls” in Kugluk Territorial Park.

Today Kugluk Territorial Park offers all visitors an exceptional educational and recreational experience. The park offers picnic facilities, fire pits, a fish filet station, an outhouse, ATV trails, walking trails and interpretive signage telling the “Life at the Falls” story. In the park, Elder’s stories about the past are told on a series of interpretive signs to explain the practical and cultural way of life in the past. In the community there are interpretive signs and a display at the Kugluktuk Heritage Centre.

Residents of Kugluktuk access the park by ATV, boat and walking trails to enjoy fishing, picnics, and social gatherings in the park day-use facilities.

Kugluk also welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting the Kugluktuk tourism sector and benefiting local businesses. Visitors to the park include groups travelling by canoe along the Coppermine River (currently nominated for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System), or coming up to the park from the community by boat or ATV.

ABOUT KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK

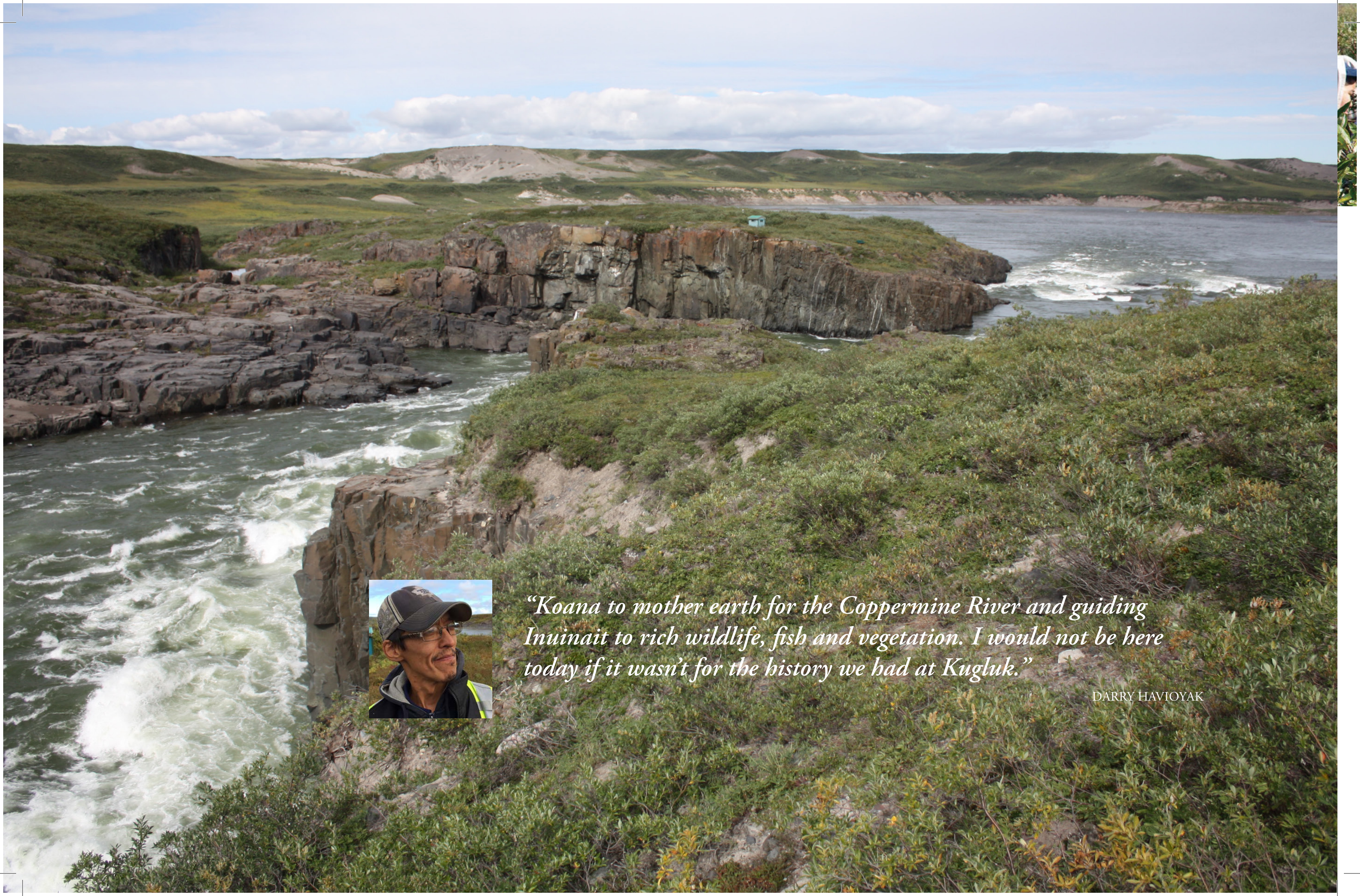
Kugluk is a very important place and the Kugluktuk CJPMC has prepared this Kugluk Master Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The park is located on the Coppermine River approximately 13 km from the community of Kugluktuk when travelling by land, or approximately 11 km when travelling by boat up the river. The park has two portions (east and west) which are separated by the river and a parcel of Inuit Owned Land (IOL).

The area was identified in 1969 for protection as a park because of the area’s historic and cultural importance. At that time the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land for a territorial park. In 1978 Kugluk became a registered National Historic Site because of its long history of use by Indigenous groups. In 1995 and 1996, the original master and management planning documents were prepared for the park, which outlined the development and operational guidelines for the area. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999 the responsibility of, the park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut.

TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

The NLCA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), signed in 2002, ensures that benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. The NLCA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park and that was followed for the preparation of this Master Plan. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC).



“Koana to mother earth for the Coppermine River and guiding Inuinait to rich wildlife, fish and vegetation. I would not be here today if it wasn't for the history we had at Kugluk.”

DARRY HAVIOYAK



Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) in 2016, the Kugluktuk CJPMC has prepared this plan. The CJPMC members are: Edna Elias (Chair), Frank Ipakohak, Darryl Havioyak, Colin Adjun, Allen Kagak, and Billy Joel Atatahak.

In 2002 Kugluk was identified in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) as a park “to be established”, which is a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update the Kugluk Master Plan. The original master and management plans have been reviewed and the CJPMC has completed the work to bring the Master Plan up to date and into conformity with the IIBA.

KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

A master plan is a long-term, strategic plan for the design and development of the park. The Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan includes a vision for protecting and using the park in a sustainable way. To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long-term vision for the park that is recommended by the Kugluktuk CJPMC states:

Kugluk Territorial Park connects us to the land and our culture, and celebrates the natural and cultural heritage of a special place that has been used for thousands of years for harvesting. Kugluk protects and celebrates our rich history around the falls so that all generations will understand and know their culture through the interpretive story “Life at the Falls”. Through careful planning and management, the park connects people to our natural and cultural landscapes, and inspire us to respect, discover, experience, and protect our park.

There are three goal statements for the future planning and management of Kugluk:

- 1. ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Kugluk Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, tourism and recreation.
- 2. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The cultural landscape resources and environment of Kugluk Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.
- 3. HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** The unique story *Life at the Falls* is shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about Kugluk Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups.

The Master Plan includes plans to develop additional park facilities for safety, protection of resources, recreation and tourism. A Heritage Appreciation Program will be developed using the theme *Life at the Falls* to bring more interpretive signage into the park; the program will also aim to regulate activities that are damaging park resources and strive to develop educational and interpretative materials about the park for the local schools and residents. In summary, the Master Plan recommends:

- **Infrastructure:** ATV trail platforms to improve access and protect the landscape, a modular bridge crossing, replacement furnishings and a pavilion for the Qurlut day use area, a new day use area on the park’s upper terrace, and additional signage. In the community, a maintenance garage will be developed. Through an ongoing partnership with the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, the ATV access trail to the park will be developed and maintained.
- **Heritage Appreciation:** Using the theme *Life at the Falls*, education modules will be developed for Kugluk to teach in the schools and a park “Learn to” program will offer education on topics related to the park’s history. To commemorate those that lost their lives at Kugluk, a dedication ceremony and plaque will be planned.
- **Special Projects:** To document traditional knowledge about the park, an oral history project will videotape Elders’ stories, with the goal of producing a video about the park. To protect and understand the park’s archaeological resources, archaeological research will be undertaken. To interpret the park’s history, a Thule camp/sod house educational kit will create a replica of Thule house structures and goods to use for interpretative programming.

IMPLEMENTATION

This Kugluk Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 20-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$835,500 over 20 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$619,500.00 over 20 years
- Park garage in Kugluktuk total: \$50,000.00 between years 1 to 2
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$166,000.00 over 10 years

Changing the name of a Territorial Park

The Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as *Kuklok (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park* (Schedule 2-1).

To respect the traditional name of the park, the Kugluktuk CJPMC is recommending that the name of the park be officially changed to *Kugluk Territorial Park*.

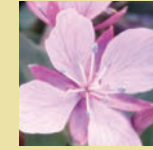




The Master Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park.** Travel routes, camping areas and areas used for hunting, fishing and berry picking have been identified to allow and protect these activities.

Kugluk Territorial Park is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. Kugluk will continue attract visitors who want to experience life at the falls in a place with beautiful scenery and a long history. Providing outfitting, guided tours, accommodation and other needs will support the local tourism economy and result in direct economic benefits for Kugluktuk.





“We need to protect Kugluk and appreciate our rich history around the falls. That way our future generations will understand and know their culture.”

FRANK IPAKOHAK

ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MASTER PLANS

NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

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

PARKS AND THE NA

The NLCA 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 NLCA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NLCA ensures Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in parks and gives Inuit an active role in decision-making concerning management of parks.

PARKS AND THE IIBA

On May 13, 2002, the GN, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Regional Inuit Associations formally approved an IIBA for territorial parks. The IIBA formalizes the GN’s obligations for the establishment, development, and implementation of the Nunavut Parks Program, the rights of Inuit in territorial parks, and the benefits for Inuit and affected 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. Article 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision-making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees (CJPMCs) for community’scommunities affected by a specific park.

THE PURPOSE OF A MASTER PLAN

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







SECTION 1





SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE

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

The purpose of Kugluk’s Master Plan is to provide the long-term strategic guide for the development, operation, use, and protection of the resources within the park, and the use of the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors.

This Master Plan describes the park boundary, park resources, design and infrastructure, tourism opportunities, and preliminary park zoning and heritage appreciation programs.

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Kugluk has always played a role in the lives of Inuit and for wildlife in this region. Kugluk Territorial Park has been a site of continuing human use associated with seasonal fishing and caribou hunting for subsistence for over 7,000 years. *Inuit Qaujimaqatunangit* (IQ, or Inuit traditional knowledge) shared through stories and the archaeological record offers evidence of several cultural groups drawn to Kugluk, both by wildlife resources and the advantages that the Coppermine River and local topography create for harvesting activities. Cultural groups that previously used Kugluk include the Copper Inuit, Pre-Dorset, Thule, and ancestors of the Dene First Nation. The area continues to be an important harvesting and recreation site for the residents of Kugluktuk.

The park is located on the Coppermine River approximately 13 km from the community of Kugluktuk when travelling by land, or approximately 11 km when

travelling by boat up the river. The park is composed of two portions (east and west) which are separated by the river and a parcel of Inuit Owned Land (IOL)¹. The western portion of the park, located in the vicinity of a 700 meter section of rapids situated in a gorge and along the banks of the Coppermine River, offers day use facilities and is the most frequently used area in the park. The rapids and shoreline at this point on the river are locally known as Kugluk (Inuinnaqtun for “place where water falls”) and nearby sites of cultural significance demonstrate to the long history of use.

1.1.1. ESTABLISHMENT

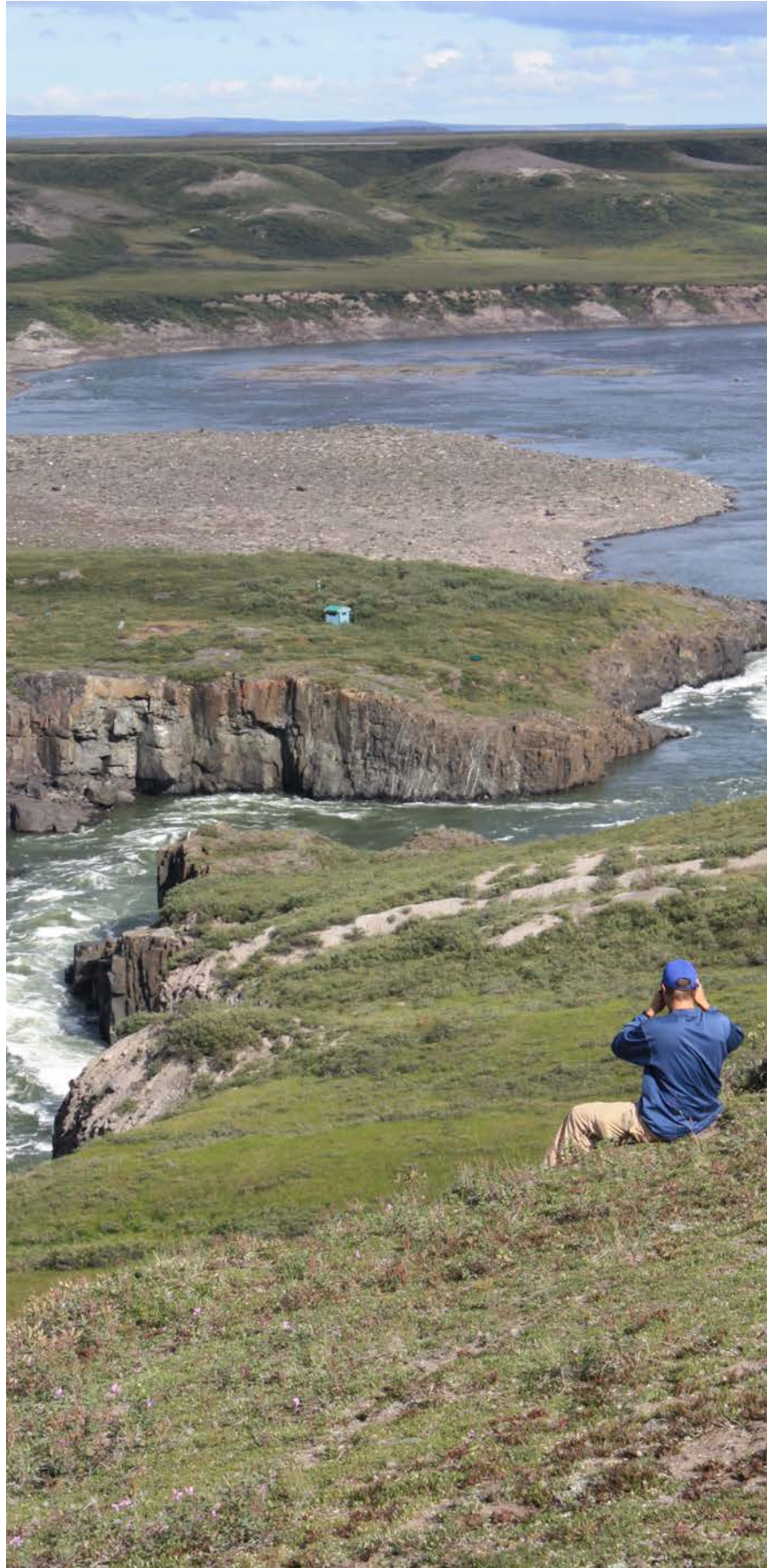
As early as 1969, the site of Kugluk Territorial Park was identified for protection as a park because of its cultural, historic and scenic importance. The Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land in 1969 and in 1990 revised the Land Application to designate the area for a park. In 1995 and 1996 the first master and management planning documents were prepared for the park, setting out the development and operational guidelines for the area. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999 the responsibility of the park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut. In 2002, Kugluk was identified in the Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Region (IIBA) as a park “to be established” following ratification of the agreement.

This Master Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) and the IIBA, as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act (TPA)². An approved Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan is a requirement for the park establishment process under the IIBA, and follows the requirements of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) *Framework for Master Plans*.

¹ IOL parcel CO-M04

² The Kugluktuk CJPMC Consultation Record is included in appendix 6.1.





The park continues to provide important subsistence fishing and recreational opportunities for the residents of Kugluktuk. It is also a destination and camping location for tourists to Kugluktuk and paddlers travelling on the Coppermine River, currently nominated for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. The park landscape provides land and fresh water, wildlife habitat and a natural travel corridor between the coast and inland areas.

Increased use of the park and changes to the natural environment have impacted the park since the 1990's. This Master Plan provides the long-term development and design guidelines required to protect the park's resources and also increase park use sustainably. The Master Plan also outlines a Heritage Appreciation Program to celebrate the park's rich cultural and natural history through interpretation, educational programs, and events that will benefit the community of Kugluktuk and park visitors.

It is important that the name of the park recognize the significance of this area for Inuit. The area was previously given the English name "Bloody Falls" by explorer Samuel Hearne in 1771 after he witnessed a massacre event at the location. In the early years of park establishment the site was identified as Bloody Falls Territorial Park and also as Kuklok (Bloody Falls) or Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park. The Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) recognizes the massacre event expressed by the English name, but recommends that the park name reflect the Inuit cultural significance of the area and the local Inuinnaqtun spelling of the name. Therefore, the CJPMC recommends in this Master Plan that the park's official name be changed to Kugluk.³

Changing the name of a Territorial Park

The Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as Kuklok (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park (Schedule 2-1).

To respect the traditional name of the park, the Kugluktuk CJPMC is recommending that the name of the park be officially changed to Kugluk Territorial Park.

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY AND LAND STATUS

The park boundary includes 861 hectares, or 8.6 km², separated into two sections.

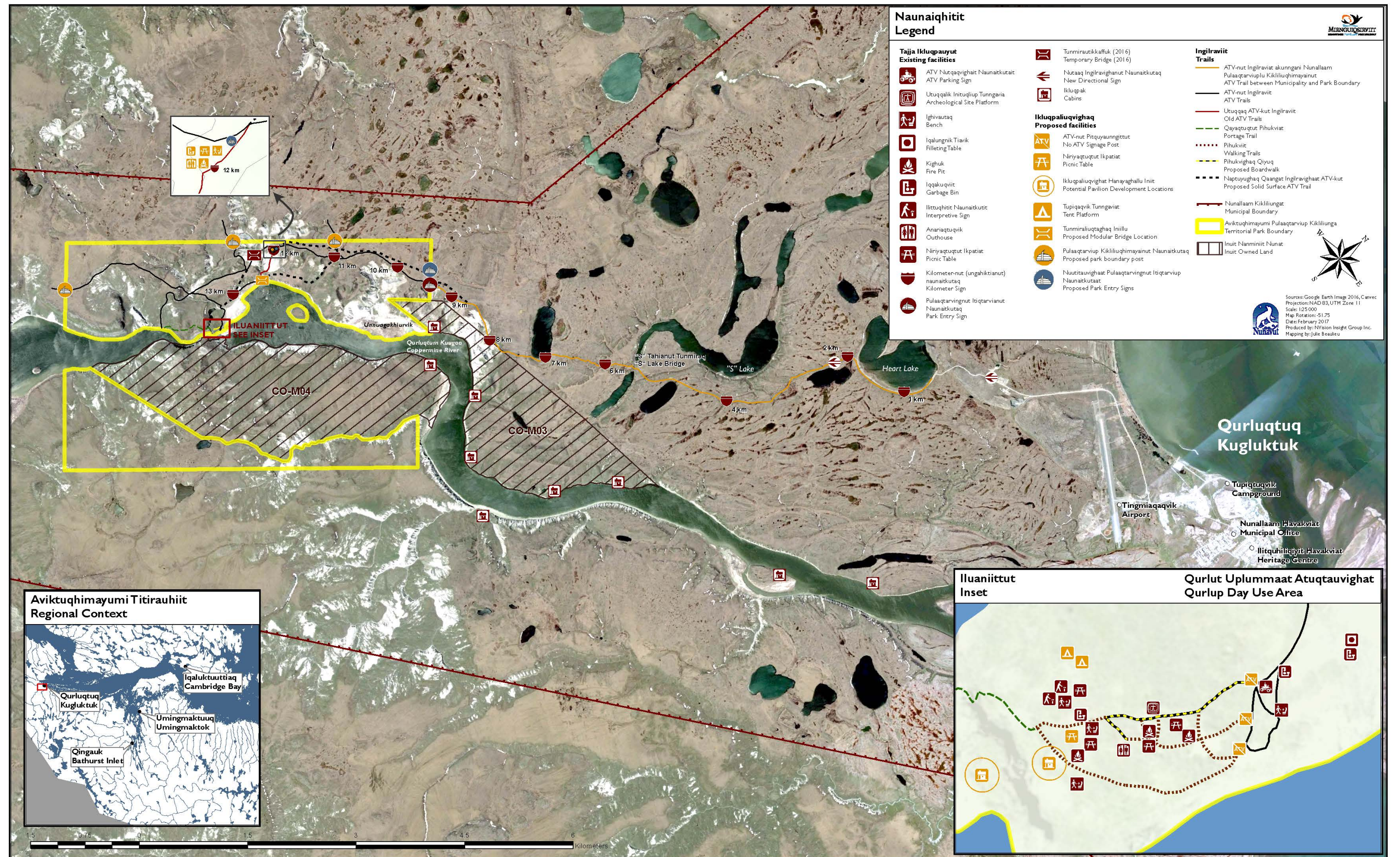
The western portion of Kugluk is the largest (approximately 560 hectares, or 5.6 km²) and contains the majority of the park facilities, including interpretive signage, picnic furnishings, a public outhouse, trails/portage, and camping facilities. The western portion of the park is approximately 1.7 km in width (from the river to the inland boundary) by 4.8 km in length (parallel to the river). The highest concentration of known archaeological resources within the park boundary is found on this side of the river, and includes several subterranean house foundations near the park's picnic area. This portion of the park is accessible from the community by boat and all-terrain vehicle (ATV), and via canoe/raft by travellers on the Coppermine River that are coming from remote fly-in locations upstream (travelling from south to north). The western portion of the park is to be where future development and protection measures identified in the Master Plan will be concentrated.

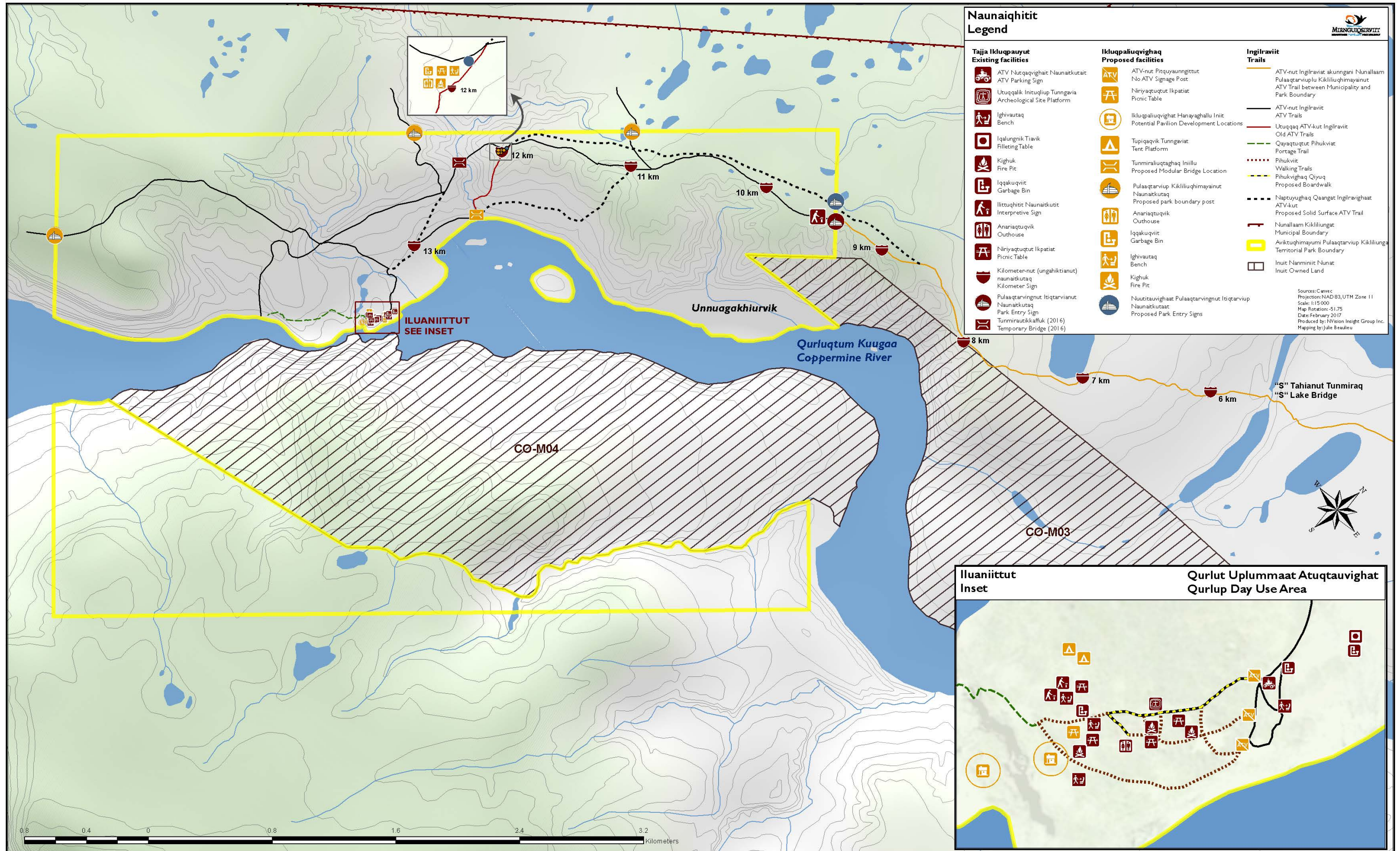
In contrast, the eastern portion of the park is not easily accessible from the river and is primarily used by hunters travelling through the area on a seasonal basis. Observations of this portion of the park found little physical evidence of other current use, and no evidence of historic use has been documented to date. A strip of land separates the park boundary from touching the river, making this section of park "land-locked". The eastern inland portion of the park boundary is approximately 301 hectares, or 3 km². This portion of the park varies in width with the narrowest section being approximately 0.5 km. The length of the eastern park boundary is approximately 4.8 km. The Master Plan maintains the undeveloped wilderness character of the eastern portion of the park.

³ The Kugluktuk CJPMC has identified and approved the recommended park name and spelling in accordance with IIBA Article 14.4.2 c. In accordance with IIBA Article 14.4.13, and consistent with the objectives of section 8.4.18 of the NLCA, the proposed park name shall be approved by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association

Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Tuninguirhirvik Kugluk Territorial Park

Kikliluhimayuuq Ilittuqhitillu Boundary and Context



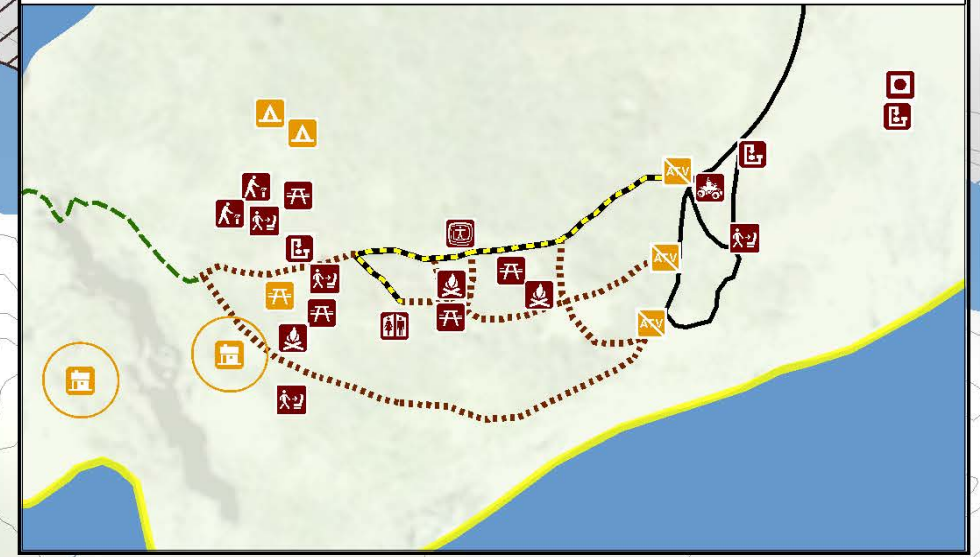


**Naunaqhittit
Legend**

Taja Iklupauyut Existing facilities	Iklupaliuvighaq Proposed facilities	Ingilravitt Trails
ATV Nulqaqviqhat Naunaqkutait ATV Parking Sign	ATV-nut Pitquyaungittut No ATV Signage Post	ATV-nut Ingilravitt ATV Trails
Utuqqalik Inituqliup Tunngavia Archeological Site Platform	Niriyaqututut Ikpatiat Picnic Table	Pulaaqtarviuplu Kikiliuqhimayainut ATV Trail between Municipality and Park Boundary
Ighivautaq Bench	Iklupaliuvighat Hanayaghallu Inuit Potential Pavilion Development Locations	ATV-nut Ingilravitt ATV Trails
Iqalungnik-Tiavik Filing Table	Tupiaqviq Tunngaviat Tent Platform	Utuqqaq ATV-kut Ingilravitt Old ATV Trails
Kighuk Fire Pit	Tunmiraluqtaghaq Inillu Proposed Modular Bridge Location	Qayaqututut Pihukviat Portage Trail
Iqqakuviit Garbage Bin	Pulaaqtarviup Kikiliuqhimayainut Naunaqkutaq Proposed park boundary post	Pihukviat Walking Trails
Ilttuqhittit Naunaqkutit Interpretive Sign	Anariaqviq Outhouse	Pihukviqhaq Qiyuq Proposed Boardwalk
Anariaqviq Outhouse	Iqqakuviit Garbage Bin	Naptuyughaq Qaangat Ingilravighat ATV-kut Proposed Solid Surface ATV Trail
Niriyaqututut Ikpatiat Picnic Table	Ighivautaq Bench	Nunallaam Kikiliungat Municipal Boundary
Kilometer-nut (ungahiktianut) naunaqkutaq Kilometer Sign	Kighuk Fire Pit	Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Kikiliungat Territorial Park Boundary
Pulaaqtarviingnut Itoqtarvianut Naunaqkutaq Park Entry Sign	Nuauttavighat Pulaaqtarviingnut Itoqtarviup Naunaqkutaq Proposed Park Entry Signs	Inuit Nanniniit Nunat Inuit Owned Land
Tunmirautikkaffuk (2016) Temporary Bridge (2016)		

Sources: Canvec
Projection: NAD 83, UTM Zone 11
Scale: 1:15 000
Map Rotation: -51.75
Date: February 2017
Produced by: NIN Vision Insight Group Inc.
Mapping by: Julie Beaulieu

**Iluaniittut
Inset** **Qurluq Uplummaat Atuqtavighat
Qurlup Day Use Area**



At the time of this Master Plan, Kugluk Territorial Park's land status was *Park Reserve* (Government of Nunavut/Commissioner's Land). A survey of Kugluk Territorial Park was certified in January 2016 (appendix 6.2). The park boundary is comprised of three lots, registered as lot 596, 597, and 598.

- Lot 596 is all lands within the boundary on the west side of the Coppermine River
- Lot 597 is all lands within the boundary on the east side of the Coppermine River
- Lot 598 is the island in the Coppermine River downstream from the rapids.

Upon approval of the Master Plan, the land transfer process for Kugluk Territorial Park will be completed by the Government of Nunavut.

The Coppermine River is not included in the park boundary. The control and management of the river and its resources lies with the Government of Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). Any development along the river, including up river and the portion that is adjacent to the park boundary, will have a potential impact on the park. Management of the resource and protection of the significant qualities of the park require coordination with DFO and other agencies involved in river, fresh water management.

Two parcels of IOL are adjacent to the boundary of Kugluk Territorial Park. The IOL are:

- CO-M04, located on the east side of the Coppermine River and adjacent to the eastern boundary area of Kugluk.
- CO-M03, located on the west side of the Coppermine River and adjacent to the north-east boundary, closest to the main ATV access trail entry into the park.

1.1.3 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The current park classification of Kugluk Territorial Park is "Natural Environment Recreation Park" under the Territorial Parks Act, established to "preserve the natural environment for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of the public".

The Territorial Parks Act legislation was adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory but was originally written by the Government of the Northwest Territories. A future review of the Territorial Parks Act by the GN may result in the change of the park classifications. Based on the park classifications proposed in the *Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program (Discussion Paper, December 2014)*, the most appropriate new classification for Kugluk would be **Wilderness Park**, as per recommendation supported by the Kugluktuk CJPMC in May 2016.⁴

Table 1: Park Description Summary

PARK NAME: KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK	
Park Classification	Natural Environment Recreation Park
Park Size (ha)	861 hectares (approximate) or 8.61 km ²
Legal Park Boundary Description	Boundary survey (appendix 6.2)
Land Ownership	Park Reserve (Government of Nunavut/Commissioner's Land)
Inuit Owned Land Parcels in the Park	N/A
Inuit Owned Land Parcels adjacent to the Park	IOL parcels adjacent to Kugluk are: CO-M04 (east side) CO-M03 (west side)
Other Land Ownership in/adjacent to the Park	Kugluk is located within the boundary of the Municipality of Kugluktuk
Year of Establishment (or Land withdrawal)	1969: Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land; 1990: GNWT revised the Land Application to reserve the area as a campground; 2002: Kugluk was identified in the IIBA as a park to be established following ratification; 2015: Land was surveyed by NRCAN.
Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) in the Park or adjacent to the Park	An exploration claim was issued 17/11/2014 to Tundra Copper Corporation, and transferred in a corporate sale to Kaizen Discovery. The anniversary date of the claim: 17/11/2016.
Other Land Use Designations	National Historic Sites: The Historic Sites and Monuments Board recommended the area be designated a National Historic Site. Recognized for Registration on: 1978/06/19. Register number: 321. Listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP): 2004/12/06. (appendix 6.3) Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS): The Coppermine River was nominated for Heritage River status in 2002.
Park/Resource Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) • Hunters and Trappers Association • GN Department of Environment, Wildlife Conservation • GN Department of Culture and Heritage • GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation • GN Department of Community and Government Services • Inuit Heritage Trust • Hamlet of Kugluktuk • Kitikmeot Inuit Association • GC National Historic Sites • GC Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

⁴ Kugluktuk CJPMC in May 2016 : record of decision item # 2016-005.

1.2 PARK PURPOSE STATEMENT

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

The purpose for Kugluk Territorial Park, confirmed through the CJPMC, is to:

- Protect and promote the park as a place for fishing, hunting and recreational use by Inuit and residents of Kugluktuk.
- Protect and manage the park habitat as a natural wilderness and important wildlife habitat and travel corridor between the coast and inland areas.
- Protect, preserve and share the cultural and natural history of the park, with specific attention to the conservation of Inuit heritage and culturally important sites within Kugluk.
- Develop, promote and manage the park as a destination for tourists travelling the Coppermine River or visiting Kugluktuk.
- Provide a safe and accessible park experience for all park user groups through managed development and park operations.
- Share the rich cultural and natural history of Kugluk through a park Heritage Appreciation Program that includes interpretation, educational programs and other informational materials for the benefit of the community of Kugluktuk and park visitors.

THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE TO:

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

1.3 PARK VISION

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

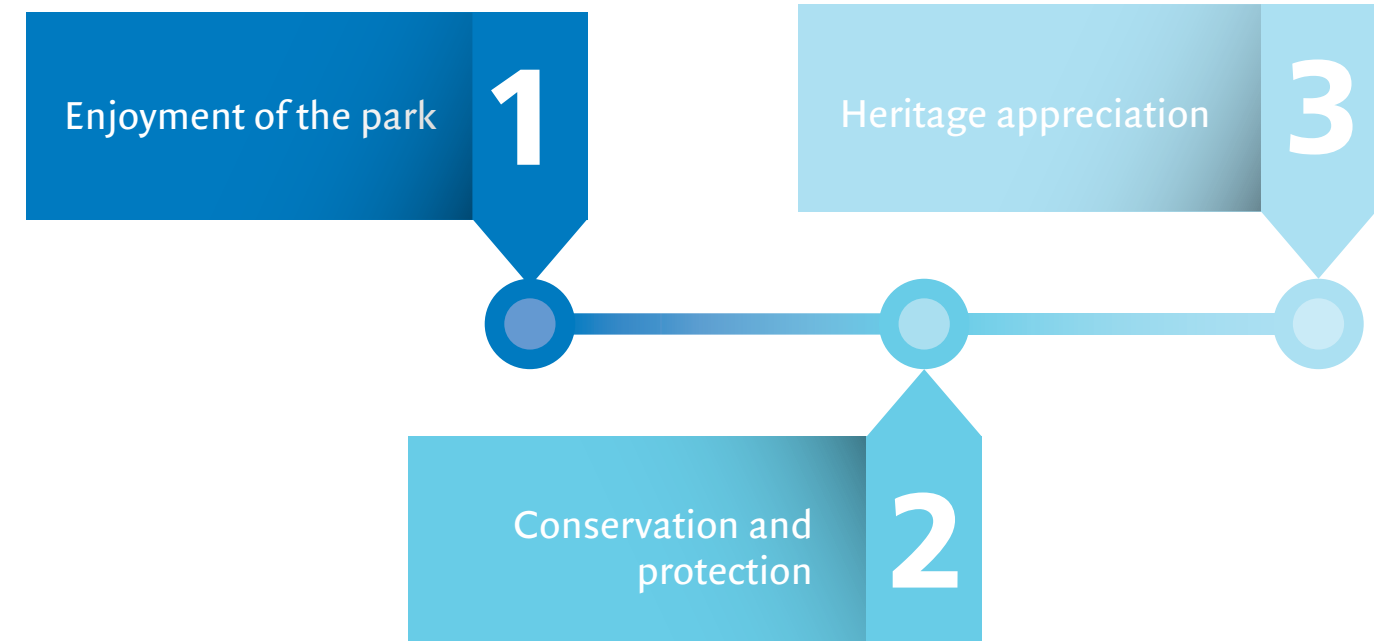
Vision Statement for Kugluk Territorial Park

Kugluk Territorial Park connects us to the land and our culture, and celebrates the natural and cultural heritage of a special place that has been used for thousands of years for harvesting. Kugluk protects and celebrates our rich history around the falls so that all generations will understand and know their culture through the interpretive story "Life at the Falls". Through careful planning and management, the park connects people to our natural and cultural landscapes, and inspire us to respect, discover, experience, and protect our park.

1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

There are three goal statements for Kugluk. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.⁵



1. ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK: Kugluk Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, tourism and recreation.
2. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The cultural landscape resources and environment of Kugluk Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.
3. HERITAGE APPRECIATION: The unique story *Life at the Falls* is shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about Kugluk Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups.

These three goals will be achieved by planning and management actions that fulfil the objectives of the park for:

- Inuit rights to harvest, access and enjoy the park
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources
- Business opportunities to benefit the community of Kugluktuk
- Interpretation and education

⁵ The goal and objective statements were supported by the Kugluktuk CJPMC in May 2016 (record of decision item # 2016-008 and #2016-009).

GOAL 1- ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK: Continued use of the park for traditional activities, tourism and recreation will be achieved through planning and management actions.

The following objectives are related to this goal:

- **Inuit rights to harvest, access, and enjoy the park** – planning and management will consider the rights of Inuit to continue to use the park for harvesting activities. Planning and management will ensure:
 - Resources are sustained for future generations;
 - Access to resources is provided through infrastructure and regulations;
 - Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Tourism** – planning and management will encourage park-related tourism. Kugluk will offer opportunities for visitors to learn about the special features of the park (natural and cultural resources, and park heritage) and enhance their tourism experience in Kugluktuk. Planning and management will:
 - Promote Kugluk as a tourism destination;
 - Provide infrastructure and programs that support tourism in Kugluk;
 - Provide heritage appreciation programs and promote events in the park and community that will be of interest to visitors;
 - Provide information for visitors about the park’s natural and cultural resources and heritage;
 - Direct park users to information on tourism businesses in Kugluktuk.
- **Business Opportunities** – planning and management will allow for Kugluktuk businesses to develop park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits, namely:
 - Provide Kugluktuk businesses with opportunities to access park contracting;
 - Promote Kugluktuk’s tourism businesses to park visitors.
- **Recreation** – planning and management will provide for the use and enjoyment of the park by all user groups, namely:
 - Infrastructure to support park recreational uses that is designed an integrated into the natural environment for minimal impact;
 - Park programs and seasonal activities to encourage park use;
 - Safety and information to protect all park users.

“Kugluktukmeot will benefit from the cultural point of view told in the park, to keep our way of life strong.”

SAMMY ANGNALUAK

GOAL 2 - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The cultural significance and environment of the park are conserved and protected through planning, management guidelines, and operational actions.

The objective is to protect and conserve Kugluk’s natural resources, cultural resources and Inuit heritage for the use and enjoyment of all future generations through sustainable planning and management actions.

- **Minimal Development** – To keep the wilderness character of the park and important wildlife habitats, park development will be limited to areas zoned “Development” and the development of park facilities will be in harmony with the significant features of the park in order to retain its natural beauty and use by Inuit.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** – Kugluk contains multiple areas with known cultural resources and areas that may include cultural resources that have not been documented. To minimize disturbance of cultural resources infrastructure development will be located in areas zoned for “Development” and park trails, signage and programs will avoid known cultural sites where possible. Park facilities will be designed to rest on the surface of the ground to leave the sub-surface undisturbed in areas of known cultural resources.
- **Documentation** – The natural and cultural resources of the park will be conserved and protected by documenting the resources and by working with partners to plan and manage the park using the best available practices and information. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new research is available and will document the changing conditions of the park.



GOAL 3 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION: To celebrate and share the cultural significance and historic use of Kugluk Territorial Park, the theme *Life at the Falls* will share the park’s story including the human use of the area, the natural environment, and the heritage resources of Kugluk. Planning and management will include actions to increase awareness of the park through interpretation and education.

The following objectives are related to this goal:

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** – Share the unique story *Life at the Falls* through interpretive programs and materials for resident and non-resident park user groups.
- **Education** – Prepare and deliver education tool kits to share the unique story *Life at the Falls* for schools in Kugluktuk. Increase awareness about Kugluk and the management of natural and cultural resources with youth that are in school or out of school.

1.5 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Territorial parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Territorial Parks Act; the NLCA, 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 and, the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA) signed in 2002, which outlines the basis for park planning and management in Nunavut.

The NLCA and IIBA identify the partners to park planning and management, and the importance of ongoing collaboration to ensure that Inuit organizations and Inuit residents are active partners in the territorial park, and that they benefit from Kugluk Territorial Park.

Partners in the planning and management of the park working with the Kugluktuk CJPMC and NP&SP will include (but are not limited to):

- Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Kitikmeot Inuit Association
- Hamlet of Kugluktuk
- Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization)
- Kugluktuk Search and Rescue
- Kugluktuk Canadian Rangers
- Government of Nunavut,
 - Department of Economic Development and Transportation
 - Tourism and Cultural Industries Division;
 - Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division;
 - Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology);
 - Department of Community and Government Services;
 - Department of Education; and
 - Department of Environment
 - Wildlife Management Division;
 - Fisheries and Sealing Division; and
 - Education and Outreach Division
- Government of Canada
 - Department of Fisheries and Oceans;
 - Parks Canada: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada;
 - Environment Canada;
- Institutions of Public Government
 - Nunavut Planning Commission,
 - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board,
 - Nunavut Impact Review Board,
 - Nunavut Water Board, and
 - Inuit Heritage Trust
- Nunavut Tourism
- Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park
 - Canadian Heritage River System
 - Trans-Canada Trail.

KUGLUKTUK COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK

The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit; at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) in 2016], the Kugluktuk CJPMC guided the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Edna Elias (Chair)
- Frank Ipakohak
- Darryl Havioyak
- Colin Adjun
- Allen Kagak
- Billy Joel Atatahak



Committee members (left to right): Edna Elias (Chair of the CJPMC), Frank Ipakohak, BJ Atatahak and Darryl Havioyak. Absent: Colin Adjun and Allen Kagak.

1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NLCA and IIBA. The Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans was used to guide the content of the master plan.

In 1995 and 1996, the Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan and Bloody Falls Territorial Park Conceptual Management Plan were completed by Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design. Combined, these two documents identify the master planning and design elements previously completed at Kugluk. The following table identifies the existing reports that informed the Master Plan.

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

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1995	Bloody Falls Territorial Park Conceptual Management Plan	Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design	First Management Plan
1996	Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan	Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design	First Master Plan
2012	Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory	Aarluk Consulting and Kinickinick Heritage Consultants	Preliminary Inventory of Park Resources
2013	Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Draft Management Zones	Aarluk Consulting	Identify management issues, conceptual management zones, and recommended approaches

As required by the IIBA, where there is an existing master plan (Article 14.8), the Kugluktuk CJPMC completed a review of the existing plan to determine if the document met the requirements of the NLCA and IIBA. In July 2016 the CJPMC determined that revisions were required for conformity with the IIBA and the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Master Plans*. This Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan has been revised to meet statutory requirements and address changes that have occurred between 1996 and 2016 in the park’s physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision for the future of the park.

The following actions informed this Kugluk Master Plan.

- January 2016 – Kugluktuk CJPMC appointments completed
- March and May 2016 - CJPMC Training workshops 1 & 2 completed. During the workshops the CJPMC were introduced to the plans and reports listed above, and completed a review of the 1996 Master Plan.
- June to July 2016 – the initial draft of the revised Kugluk Master Plan was prepared, referencing all previous reports. A community open house was held on July 7, 2016 in Kugluktuk, hosted by the CJPMC, to gather input for the draft Master Plan.
- August and September 2016 – the draft Kugluk Master Plan was revised and the CJPMC completed a park visit to confirm planning and design recommendations on August 30, 2016.
- September 1, 2016 – the CJPMC hosted a joint meeting with the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization), and Kugluktuk Canadian Rangers to provide information about the Master Plan and receive input on Kugluk Territorial Park.
- On November 1, 2016 - the Kugluktuk CJPMC sent an information package to local stakeholders and posted information in the community about the Master Plan. The information included the announcement for the community meeting.
- November 29, 2016 - the Kugluktuk CJPMC hosted a community radio show to share information about the Master Plan.
- November 30, 2016 - the Kugluktuk CJPMC held a community meeting to present the draft Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan and receive input.
- December 2016 and January 2017– the Kugluktuk CJPMC completed revisions to the draft Master Plan and began the approval process as required by the IIBA (Article 14.7 and 14.8).

The Kugluktuk CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 6.1.





SECTION 2





THE FOLLOWING STORY, TOLD BY JOSEPH NIPTANATIAK, IS THE LEGEND OF THE ORIGIN OF THE COPPERMINE RIVER.

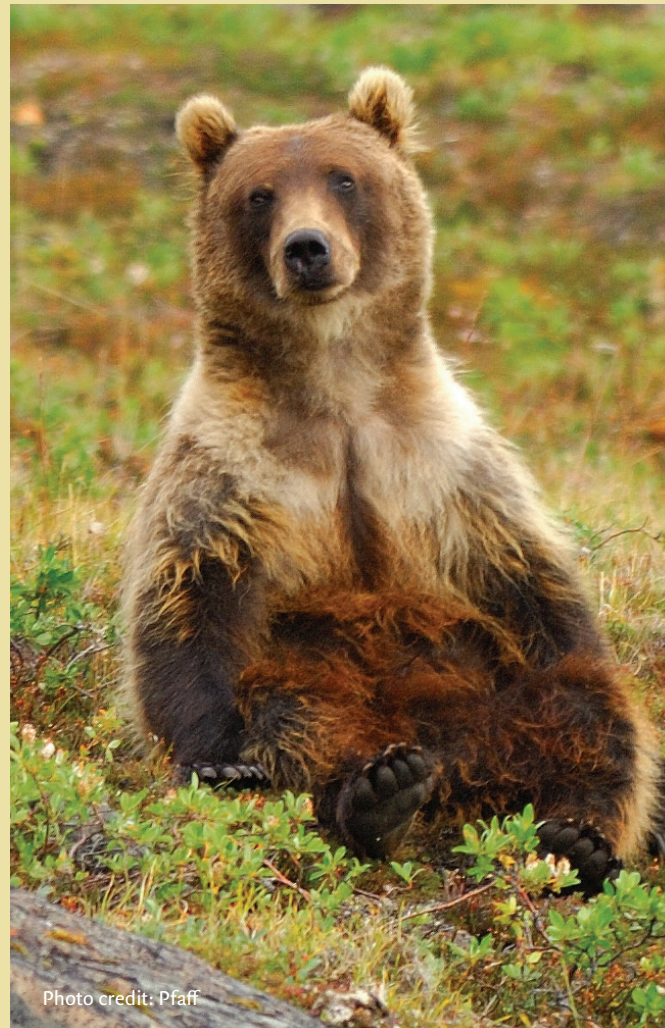


Photo credit: Pfaff

This is a very old legend. The story is told as a song. There was this powerful man named Itiktadjuk, he was able to run very fast. He came across a grizzly bear, and he was attacked by this bear. The bear got him around the neck. Itiktadjuk was very afraid, so he collapsed and pretended to die. As he lay still, the bear came near to see if he was breathing.

The bear dragged Itiktadjuk to his den, where there was the mother and her cubs. The bears left him over the winter months. They thought he was dead frozen and left him standing up in the den until spring time. The bears were hibernating. Itiktadjuk pretended to be dead and remained frozen as the weather became warmer. The father and the mother bear were asleep but the cubs awoke and began playing. The frozen man was still alive, and while the cubs were playing he tilted his head and then slumped down to his legs, his eye open a bit, squinting so that the bears wouldn't know he was alive.

One of the cubs saw this and said to his father, "Father, his eye is squinting." The father looked sleepily at the frozen man and replied, "He cannot be alive, he is dead," then went back to sleep. The cubs then grew sleepy and fell asleep too.

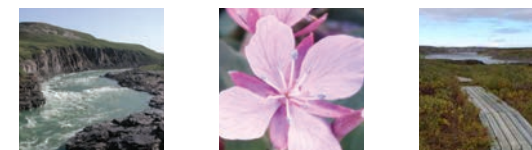
Itiktadjuk quietly escaped from the den and ran away as fast as he could, running all day, then he grew very tired and was unable to run any longer. But the father bear awoke and saw Itiktadjuk running away, so he gave chase to the man.

Itiktadjuk came across a creek, and he then put his ring finger into his mouth and said "if I can make the creek into a large river then I will be safe". He then swiped his ring finger onto the creek and it became a large river. This was the Coppermine River.

The bear was left on the other side of the river. They stood staring at each other from opposite sides. The bear asked the man, "How did you swim across the river so quickly?" Itiktadjuk replied that he drank the river water until it was dry. He told the bear it could lick and drink the river, and then it too would be able to get across. So the bear did as he was told, and drank the entire river until his stomach burst, and he died instantly. After the bear burst, the air became very misty as the water evaporated. From then on there was fog, and the Coppermine River.

Joseph Niptanatiak says that each person who sings this legend tells the story in a unique way. The way that the story is told is passed down through families, and each version of the story is associated with a specific family from the area.





“Parks are a place to think clear. Kugluk is important because it gives us life.”

BILLY JOEL ATATAHAK

SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND

This section presents the history of Kugluk Territorial Park’s establishment, describes the significant natural and cultural resources as well as the usage of the park.

2.1 PARK HISTORY

The history of the park’s establishment began in 1969 when the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) filed a Land Application to reserve the parcel of land surrounding Kugluk as a historical and archaeological site. This parcel contained all lands commencing 1.6 km upstream from the rapids, and extending 3.21 km downstream and 1.6 km inland from each bank of the Coppermine River.

Kugluk was registered as a National Historic Site (NHS) in June 1978 as a site for dependable harvesting of fish and terrestrial mammals, with thousands of years of continuous use by multiple cultural groups. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board recommended that Kugluk (designated as Bloody Falls) be declared a site of national significance and called upon the GNWT to provide assistance through legislation to preserve this location and its archaeological sites. The NHS listing registry (appendix 6.3) identifies the sites association with archaeology with pre-contact hunting and fishing harvesting activities. The NHS website’s directory of designations currently lists the site as “Pre-contact hunting and fishing sites; records the presence of Pre-Dorset, Thule, First Nation and Inuit cultures over the past three millennia.”

In 1990, the GNWT revised the original 1969 Land Application to reserve the area for use as a campground (i.e. Park Reserve) and subsequently began the process of studying and establishing the site as a Territorial Park. In 1995, the *Bloody Falls Territorial Park Management Plan* was completed, followed in 1996 by the *Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan*. This park planning occurred prior to the creation of Nunavut. As required

by the NLCA, an IIBA was developed and signed in 2002. The IIBA identifies the process and requirements for Park Establishment, Management and Operation. In 2016, the Kugluktuk CJPMC determined that the 1996 master plan and the 1995 management plan required replacement.

The following chronology summarizes previous planning and management for the park.



NAUNAITKUTAIT

ILITTUQHAIPLUTIK HAVAANGIT

1978 Kanatami Inituqliminiqtut Iltariyauhimayuq (Kavamatuqait Kanatami)

AULAPKAILAAGHAINIK ILITTUQHAIYUT

1989 Qurluqtum Pulaaqtarvianik Ingilravighamiklu Hanayaghanik Parnaiyaiyut

1995 Haamlatkut katimayit niruaqhimayut ikayuqhugu hanayaghaq nutaaq aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvighaq Qurluqmi

PARNAIYAUTILLUANIK PARNAIYAIYUT

1996 Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvighamik ihumaqhuliutut

2011 Kugluk (Qurluq) Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingmi Iltiqhunik Nunamit Pivighanik Titiraqtuiyut

2016 Qurluqtumi Nunallaaqmi Katimaqatigiiktut Parnaiyaiyit Atannguyallu Katimayiralaangit (CJPMC) aullaqtitauhimayut ilauiqhutiklu ilihaiyunik

2016 Ihivriuhiyut nutaannguqtiqtanik Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluaganik CJPMC-kullu, malighugu Atauttikkuuqtut Inuit Ihuilutinit Ikayuutinit Angirutit talvunga Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut (atiliqtauhimayuq 2002)

2016/17 Naahuriyaghat – Angiqtauuyghat 2016-mi Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluaganat CJPMC-kunnit, NJPMC-kunnit, NPC-kunnit, NIRB-kunnit Maligaliuqvingnillu

ATANNGUYAT PARNAIYAUTILLIUTAIT

1995 Atannguyat parnaiyautilluqtaut

1996 Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Titiraqhimayunik Qauyihaiyut Nunamilu Havaghutik Qauyihaiyut, Utuqqalingnik Pivighanik Qauyihaiyut

2013 Kugluk (Qurluq) Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Iniqtauuyghat Atannguyat Kikliliuganut Parnaiyautait

2016 Ihivriuhiyut nutaannguqtiqtiyullu Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Atannguyanut Parnaiyautainik taapkualu CJPMC-kut, malighugu Atauttikkuuqtut Inuit Ihuilutinit Ikayuutit Angirutit talvunga Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik (atiliqtauhimayuq 2002)

2016/17 Angiqtauuyghaq parnaiyautilluat talvanngat CJPMC-kunnit, NJPMC-kunnillu

2016/17 Naahuriyayut – Angiqtauuyghaq 2016-mi Kugluk Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Atannguyat Parnaiyautait talvanngat CJPMC-kunnit, NJPMC-kunnit, NPC-kunnit, NIRB-kunnit Maligaliuqvingnillu

AULLAQTIIVALLIANIQMUT HULIYAUHIMAYUT 2016-MUT

1997 Pulaaqtarvingnit ikluqpautait (anariaqtuqvik ingilrutillu) iliuraqhimayut havakviklu iniqtauhimayuq

2004 Qayaqtuqtut pihukviat ihuaqhaqtauhimayuq

2008 Ikluqpautainik Nutaannguqtiqtiyut – nutaaq anariaqtuqvik, ingilrutinik naunaitkutallu napaaqtuvinik iliuraimayut

2014/15 Nutaat Ilittuqhinit naunaitkutait hunavalluilu iliuraqtauuyut Pulaaqtarvingmi pulaaqtatullu naunaiqhivianit

2015/16 ATV-nut Ingilravik natianik qiyuuyuuq ihuaqhaqtauhimayuq

CHRONOLOGY

BACKGROUND PHASE

1978 National Historic Site designation (Government of Canada)

FEASIBILITY PHASE

1989 Coppermine Park & Trail Development Plan

1995 Hamlet council votes to support the establishment of a new territorial park at Bloody Falls

MASTER PLAN PHASE

1996 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Concept

2011 Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory

2016 Kugluktuk Community Joint Planning & Management Committee (CJPMC) is established and participates in training

2016 Review and update of the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan with the CJPMC, as per the Umbrella Inuit Impacts & Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (signed in 2002)

2016/17 To come - Approval of 2016 Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan by CJPMC, NJPMC, NPC, NIRB and Cabinet

MANAGEMENT PLAN PHASE

1995 Management Plan

1996 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Literature Survey and Field Work Study, Archaeological Resource Assessment

2013 Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Draft Management Zoning Plan

2016 Review and update of the Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan with the CJPMC, as per the Umbrella Inuit Impacts & Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (signed in 2002)

2016/17 Approval of Master Plan by CJPMC, NJPMC

2016/17 To come - Approval of 2016 Kugluk Territorial Park Management Plan by CJPMC, NJPMC, NPC, NIRB and Cabinet

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS UP TO 2016

1997 Original park facilities (outhouse & furnishings) installed and site work completed

2004 Portage Trail Upgrade completed

2008 Facilities Upgrade – new outhouse, furnishings & signage posts installed

2014/15 New Interpretive signage and elements installed at the Park and visitor centre

2015/16 ATV Trail boardwalk improvements

“The park makes me proud of our beautiful and bountiful land. It gives us a peaceful feeling that we can do the very same activities at Kugluk that our ancestors did there.”

EDNA ELIAS



The IIBA lists “Kuklok (Bloody Falls)” as a park “to be established after conclusion of the IIBA” (IIBA, Schedule 2-1). The IIBA spelling of the placename was discussed by the Kugluktuk Park Advisory Committee (2011) during the preparation of the *Inventory of Park Resources*, and by the Kugluktuk CJPMC in 2016. Both committees identified that the park is locally known as “Kugluk”. The CJPMC has recommended in this Master Plan that the park’s official name be changed to Kugluk Territorial Park as per IIBA 14.4.12 and 14.4.13.

When the Kugluktuk CJPMC members reviewed the 1996 Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan they also completed a full review of the following reports that provided context for the content of the master plan:

- Bloody Falls Territorial Park Conceptual Management Plan [1995], by Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design
- Design of Trails and Informational Elements for Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park [2007], by FSC Architects & Engineers and Laird & Associates Environmental Planning and Design
- Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory [2011], by Aarluk Consulting with the Kugluktuk Park Advisory Committee
- Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Archaeological Inventory [2012], by Kinickinick Heritage Consulting
- Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Draft Management Zones [2013], by Aarluk Consulting with the Kugluktuk Park Advisory Committee
- Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Draft Heritage Appreciation Plan [2013] by Aarluk Consulting with the Kugluktuk Park Advisory Committee

The Kugluktuk CJPMC acknowledges the oral history and IQ provided by the Elders and residents of Kugluktuk in previous plans and studies.

2.2 SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OF THE PARK

The *2011 Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory* (Inventory) captures the strong association for the residents of Kugluktuk with the park and its surrounding landscape. This includes the continuous use of Kugluk as a seasonal harvesting area and the importance of the site as a place of cultural significance.

The *Inventory* includes a *Statement of Significance*⁶ for the natural and cultural resources of the park: this Statement of Significance was approved by the Kugluktuk CJPMC in May 2016. A *Statement of Significance* is an expression of the importance that the people of Kugluktuk have given to the resources in the park. Kugluk’s *Statement of Significance* is:

Kugluk Territorial Park has been a site of continuing human use associated with seasonal fishing and hunting for subsistence for over 7,000 years. The archaeological record shows evidence of several cultural groups drawn to the location by the wildlife resources and the opportunities that the Coppermine River and landscape create for harvesting activities. The park landscape provides a natural travel corridor between the coast and inland areas for humans and wildlife. The park continues to be used for fishing and hunting by residents of Kugluktuk, and recreational activities that are enjoyed by residents and tourists alike. As a site with life-sustaining resources, Kugluk has a rich cultural and natural history that must be conserved and protected, and can be interpreted through educational programs and materials for the benefit of the community of Kugluktuk and park visitors.

The *Statement of Significance* guides how the park master plan must address protection or conservation of key features, maintain Inuit rights, and provide benefits to the community.

⁶ Kugluktuk CJPMC May 2016 record of decision item #2016-007.

Table 3: Key Park Features

FEATURES	KUGLUK
Current Use	<p>Kugluk is used for fishing, hunting and other harvesting activities. Kugluk includes important travel routes to access hunting areas outside the park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit rights are protected by the NLCA and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed if the area becomes a park. <p>Kugluk is used for recreational activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnics, berry picking, relaxation, interpretive and educational programs. • Camping in temporary structures is permitted in Kugluk. <p>Kugluk is used for tourism, including camping and sight-seeing by groups paddling the Coppermine River or visiting from the community.</p> <p>Kugluk is used by research groups.</p>
Park Infrastructure	<p>Existing infrastructure includes day use facilities, trail development, and signage.</p> <p>Kugluk development zones allow for infrastructure for replacement, to protect human safety, to conserve natural and cultural resources that are under threat, and to support visitor use and to support the Heritage Appreciation Program.</p>
Accessibility from the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is located approximately 13km from the community of Kugluktuk. • Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, boat, snowmobile, canoe (upstream), walking, or biking. • An access trail to the park is located on municipal land. Access trail improvements in the park are identified in the master plan.
What are the management challenges at Kugluk Territorial Park?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human safety and emergency response • Erosion (caused by climate change and human activities) • Protection of archaeological sites and resources • Vandalism

This section of the Kugluk Master Plan summarizes the resources and features of Kugluk that are identified in the Statement of Significance in four parts:

- Landscape Unit Descriptions
- Cultural Resources Summary
- Natural Resources Summary
- Mineral Inventory and Assessment

2.2.1 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS



This section describes the way the park is designed and the four landscape units of the park and surrounding area including the natural, cultural and historic features. This includes both typical and unique physical features, plant life, animal, and the accumulated IQ of the people of Kugluktuk that was included in the inventory. These features include resources, stories, and the active use of the park that has continually drawn people to the area for thousands of years. These features are to be emphasized in the park Heritage Appreciation Program.

Three landscape units are located in the larger western boundary portion of the park, and the fourth landscape unit is the entire eastern park boundary portion of the park.

- Qurlut (Day use area)
- Qurlut qulaani ualik & avatqutirniq (Western park area and Coppermine River Valley floodplains)
- Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces)
- Qurlut kivataa (Eastern park boundary)

The description of each landscape unit highlights the physical landscape characteristics, identifies any natural and cultural resources of significance in the area, and describes the significance to Inuit based on historic or current use.

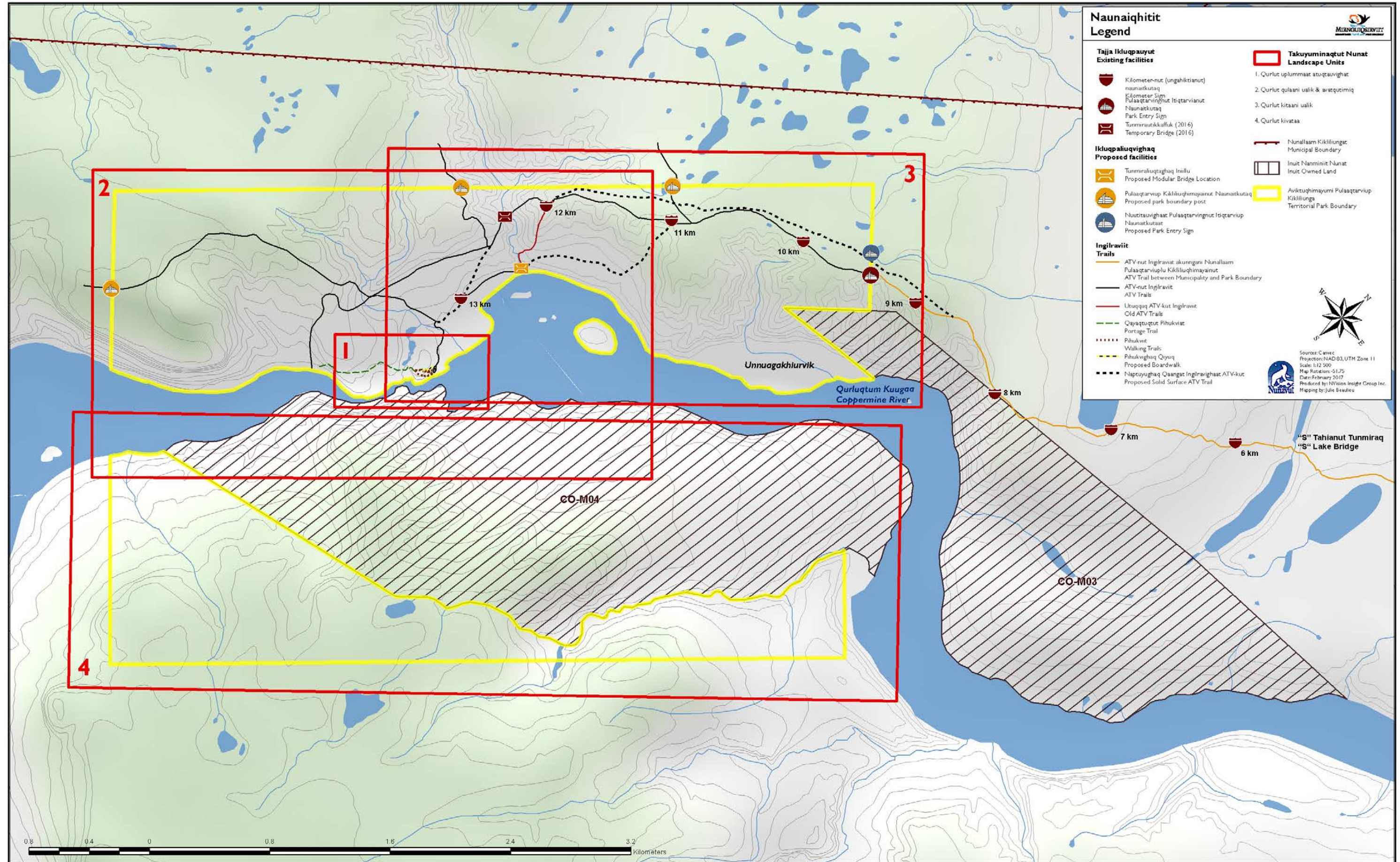
“Being out there [on the land] heals me. Kugluk is a place where everyone can feel well.”

ALLEN KAGAK



**Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Tuninguirhirvik
Kugluk Territorial Park**

**Takuyuminaqtut Nunanut Nunaayat
Landscape Units Maps**



2.2.1.1 QURLUT (DAY USE AREA)



Qurlut, or the park's day use area, is located on the hill directly west of the rapids. The area is accessible when travelling from Kugluktuk by ATV or by boat, or by Coppermine River paddlers using the portage trail. The ATV trail from Kugluktuk ends at the day use area where there is a rock outcrop next to the rapids. This rock outcrop has been identified as an ATV parking area : signage encourages people to park and walk through the site to the picnic area. Jet boats travelling from Kugluktuk may land on the shore below the rapids to disembark passengers who then walk up to the day use area.

There are three portions of the day use area that are described in this section:

- the picnic area on the top of the hill,
- the willow meadow on the northwest side of the walking trail, and
- the willows and rock ledge on the southeast side of the walking trail.

The picnic area contains the majority of park facilities, including interpretive signage, picnic furnishings, and an outhouse. The facilities were originally installed in the 1990's based on design in the 1996 Master Plan, and then replaced in 2002 based on the *Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual*. The picnic area was previously covered with sedge and dwarf shrubbery but an increase in visitor use between 2002 and 2011 left parts of the ground bare soil at the time of the inventory. ATV damage to the willows, vegetation and soil cover is visible throughout the picnic area.

Discouraging ATV access to the picnic area is required to protect ground vegetation and archaeological features that are beneath the surface. Archaeological survey work in the day use area in 2010-2012 observed artefacts in the ATV and walking trails of the day use area that had been uncovered by the loss of ground vegetation. A wooden observation platform has been constructed to protect a sod house foundation that was in the old ATV trail route. This platform integrates interpretive signs explaining the sod house and encouraging park visitors to respect archaeological resource regulations. ATV access has continued, resulting in a new path around the platform.

The highest concentrations of documented archaeological resources are present in the area on the northwest side of the trail referred to as the "willow meadow"

in the archaeological reports. Previous archaeological surveys documented several subterranean house foundations on this portion of the hillside. Archaeological surveys state that the area has been a camping area for approximately two thousand years and is associated with two cultural groups, the Thule and the Copper Inuit. Overgrown dwarf willow and birch cover the area and obscure the house ruins from casual observation; however, when walking through the shrubbery it is possible to find archaeological sites visible on the surface. Interviews conducted for the Inventory documented traditional knowledge that this area was historically used as the seasonal camping area by Copper Inuit. In 1968, archaeologist Robert McGhee was told by Kugluktuk residents that the willow thickets had appeared on the site only in the last few decades. This same information was documented in interviews for the Inventory.

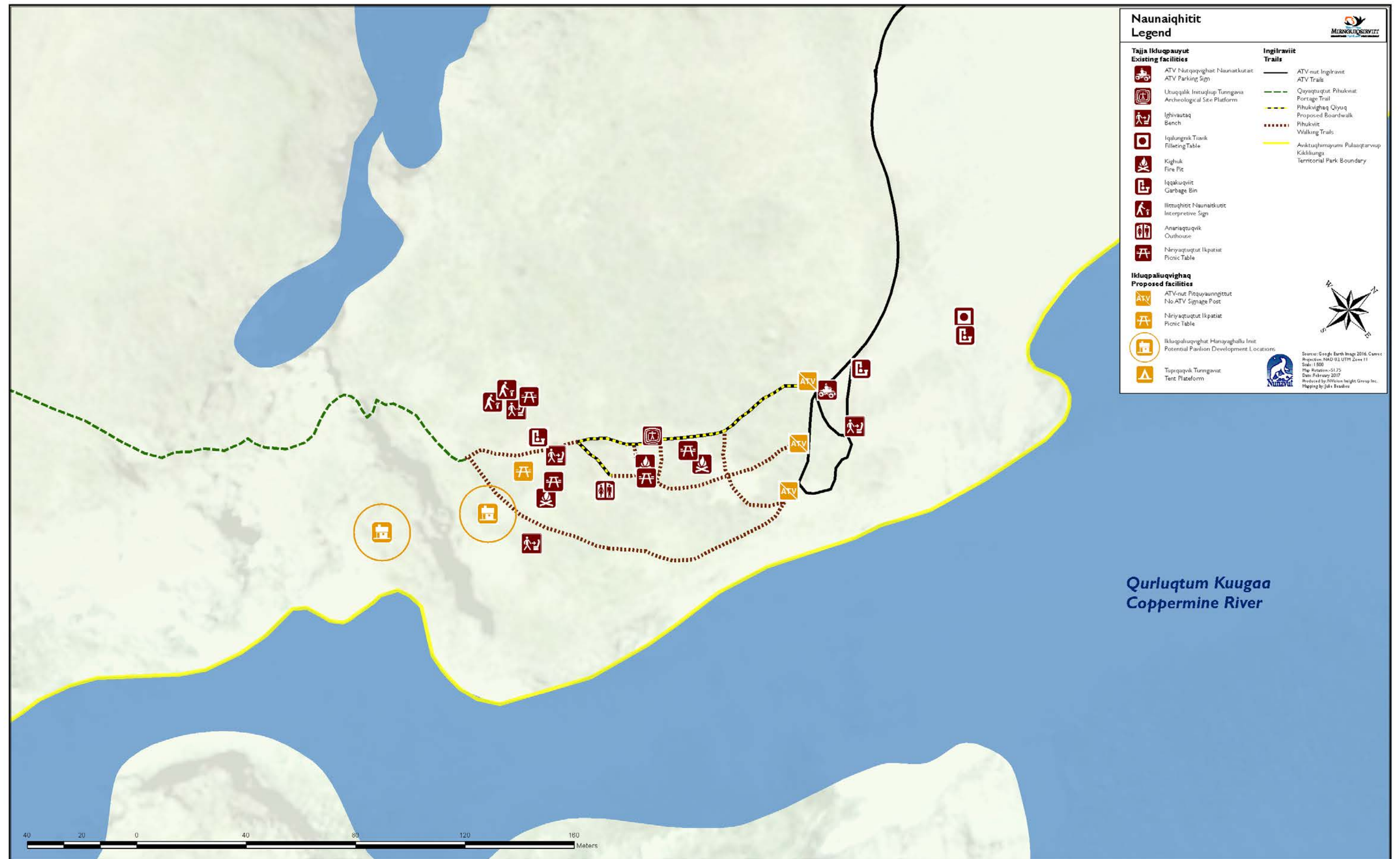
The Inventory documented that berry picking used to be a regular activity on the hill but the willow growth has reduced the number of berries in the area. The Inventory states that willows have always been present on this hill but two factors have increased the thickness and height of the shrubs. In the past, the willows were harvested for making sleeping mats when people camped at Kugluk; an end to seasonal camping has meant an end to the harvesting of willows at Kugluk. Warmer weather in the 20th century has also caused the willows to grow taller. Community members and travellers expressed concern about the overgrowth of willows in the day use area, because reduced visibility makes it difficult to see if bears are around. A Willow Management Plan was prepared to reduce the height of willows. Annual pruning of willows is undertaken to maintain sightlines in the day use area.

On the southeast side of the walking trail is an area referred to as the "willow and rock ledge". Past archaeological surveys have identified cultural features in this area. Current use of the area is concentrated on the rock outcrop ledges above the river. People access the ledge to fish in the deep pools of the gorge. This area contains ATV trails, walking trails and picnic tables.



**Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Tuninguirhirvik
Kugluk Territorial Park**

**1. Qurlut Uplummaat Atuqtauvighat
Qurlup Day Use Area**



Naunaiqhittit Legend

Tajja Ikuqpauyut Existing facilities

- ATV Nutaqavighat Naunaitkutut
ATV Parking Sign
- Utuqqaik Inuqutup Tunngava
Archaeological Site Platform
- Ighivataq
Bench
- Iqalungnik Tavik
Filing Table
- Kighuk
Fire Pit
- Iqqakuqvit
Garbage Bin
- Iltuqhitt Naunaitkutit
Interpretive Sign
- Anariaqavik
Outhouse
- Niryaqutut Ikipatit
Picnic Table

Ikuqpaliuqvihaq Proposed facilities

- ATV-nut Pitqayuangittut
No ATV Signage Post
- Niryaqutut Ikipatit
Picnic Table
- Ikuqpaliuqvihaq Manayaghllu Inuit
Potential Pavilion Development Locations
- Tupiqavik Tunngavat
Tent Platform

Ingiravitt Trails

- ATV-nut Ingiravitt
ATV Trails
- Qayyaqutut Pihukvat
Portage Trail
- Pihukvighaq Qiyuq
Proposed Boardwalk
- Pihukvit
Walking Trails
- Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvup
Kikkilungva
Territorial Park Boundary

Source: Google Earth Image 2016, Camera Projection: NAD 83, UTM, Zone 11
Scale: 1:500
Map Revision: -5175
Date: February 2017
Produced by: Vision Insights Group Inc.
Mapping by: Jaki Beaudin

**Qurluqtum Kuugaa
Coppermine River**

2.2.1.2 QURLUT QULAANI UALIK & AVATQUTIRNIQ (WESTERN PARK AREA AND COPPERMINE RIVER VALLEY FLOODPLAINS)



An area inland from the river, to the north of the Kugluk day use facilities, called *Qurlut qulaani ualik* includes an occasional floodplain along the shore of the Coppermine River, and rises up to a high cliff that runs inland. The surface geology in this area is mixed, including sand hills over clay and ground ice, large frost boils that have pushed clay to the surface, and a section of dark-coloured fractured cliff at the southwest boundary. This cliff formation is the same formation that is found in the narrow passage that forms the river gorge. The high rock outcrop in this corner of the park is rarely visited but offers a commanding view south along the Coppermine River valley. An ATV trail used by hunters passes through the area and hunters indicate that they may access the cliff edge to spot for wildlife in the valley. The inventory in 2011 documented no evidence of regular use in this location; however, several unconfirmed cultural features are recorded on the cliff edge.

In the Coppermine River valley there are several floodplains. When ice jams up in the gorge it has been known to back water up onto floodplains that are called *avatqutirniq*. Spectacular ice jams may occur in the entry point to the gorge in spring and early summer, causing flooding of the lowland areas on both the south-eastern and north-western banks. Extensive silt sand and gravel deposits are found in these lowland areas, along with debris such as driftwood that has travelled down the Coppermine River.

In the area of the portage trail entry point there is a floodplain, and further along the portage trail there is a rocky channel that is normally dry in summer; however, when ice jams in the gorge water can be pushed into this channel, flowing through the low lying land to the north-east of the day use area before joining up with the floodplain below the rapids. There are two seasonal ponds in this low lying area and thick willow, birch, and sedge vegetation. The potential for seasonal flooding and ice to flow through these floodplain areas means that no permanent facilities should be built.

The river makes an 'S' turn in the gorge before emerging in one enormous standing wave at the bottom of the rapids. It is from the rock ledges and shores below the rapids that the subsistence fishing has been occurring for millennia at Kugluk.



Photo credit: Mitch Bonney

Through the gorge, the Coppermine River drops 6 metres within a distance of 800 metres. Large numbers of fish migrate downstream in spring and upstream in the fall. During the fall migration the fish gather below the rapids in deep pools of slower moving water before making a run through the gorge.

Below the rapids, the river widens again and flows between upper and lower terraces, discussed in the section *Upper and Lower Terraces* section below. The shoreline of the Coppermine area below the rapids includes floodplains, or *avatqutirniq*. This shoreline is where jet boats will land when the water levels permit boats to travel up to the rapids. This shoreline is also an area recommended for camping by paddlers overnighing in the park when travelling the Coppermine River. Below the rapids on the north-western shore there is a wide floodplain that extends inland where the main ATV trail runs. This floodplain is made up of silt, sand, gravel and small boulder deposits.

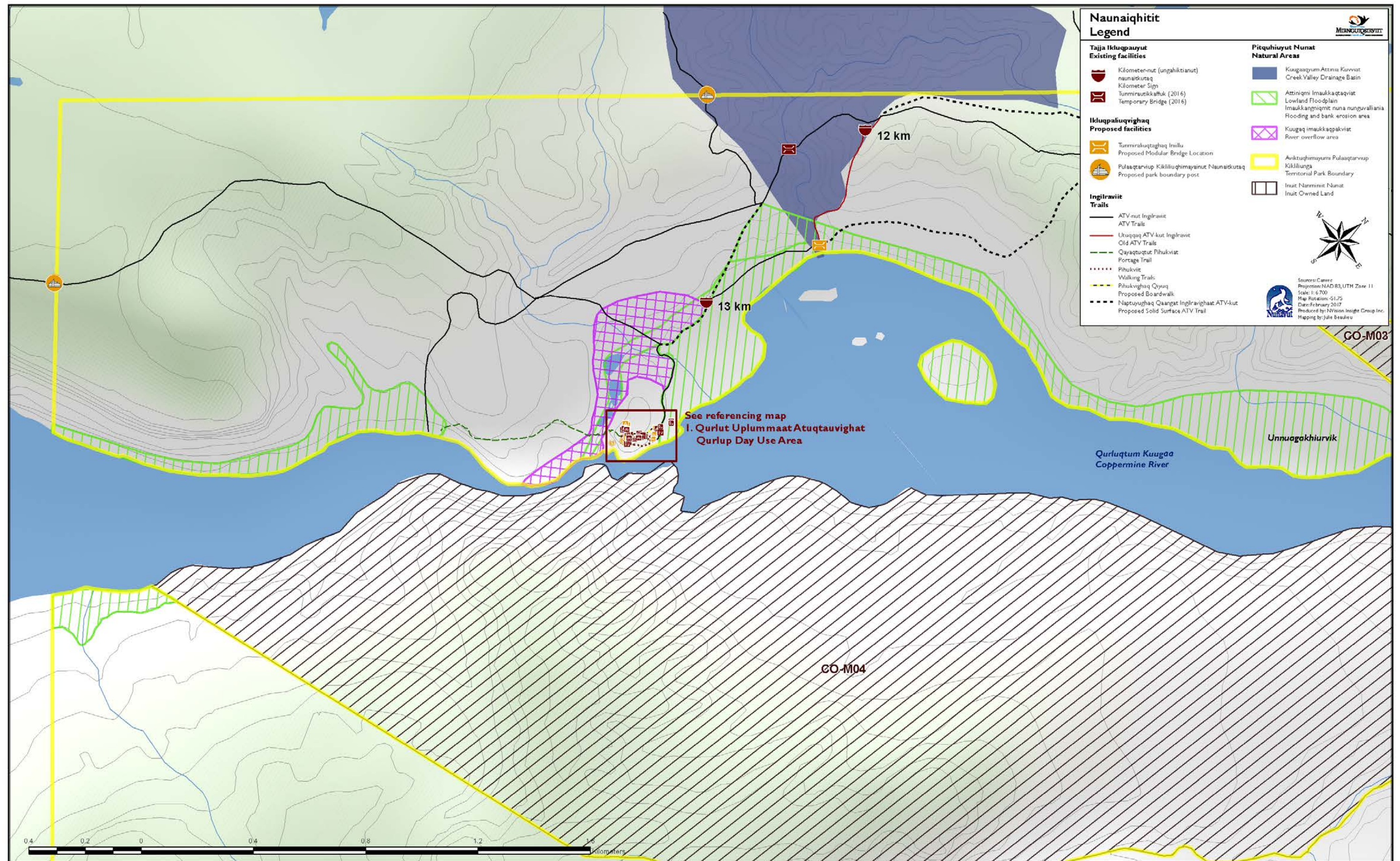
The river's hydrological conditions are described in the Inventory as having changed over time. Consultations identified changes in water level (seasonal and long-term), and the impact these changes have had on the flats where camping and fishing previously occurred. The site, called *Unnuagakhiurvik* [new spelling] or *Onoagghiovik* [the old spelling], which means the "place where you can harvest fish at night," was used in the past for fishing, berry picking and camping. This area was observed to have gotten smaller and muddier as the river bank has changed. The seasonal flood plains may change from year to year due to erosion and scouring caused by flooding and ice.

Although the river shoreline, gorge and floodplain areas have been used for millennia, there has been no physical evidence of past occupation identified in these areas because flooding has washed away any cultural materials.

On the south-eastern bank of the Coppermine River before the gorge, the eastern boundary portion of the park touches the river shoreline. The remainder of the south-eastern bank in the vicinity of the park is Inuit Owned Land (parcel CO-M04).

**Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Tuninguirhirvik
Kugluk Territorial Park**

**2. Qurlut Qulaani Ualik & Avatqutirniq
Qurlup Westerns and Coppermine Area**



2.2.1.3 QURLUT KITAANI UALIK (UPPER AND LOWER TERRACES)



The western shore of the Coppermine River includes terrain and topography that provide good conditions for travel routes and views of the surrounding landscape. These terraced landforms are called *Qurlut kitaani ualik*.

The terraced land form features below the rapids on the western shore of the Coppermine River create opportunities for spectacular views and vistas. This area, referred to as the upper and lower terraces, get used regularly by all groups of park visitors. The ATV access trail from Kugluktuk passes along the edge of the upper terrace before descending into the valley and across the lower terrace to the day use area. Local residents interviewed for the Inventory stated that the upper terrace is a significant travel route and can be used to watch for caribou and to appreciate the scenic views. Park visitors also identified locations along the upper terrace that provide scenic outlooks to the Coppermine River and the rapids. The upper terrace is dominated by sandy soils and a thin layer of sedge vegetation. Some seasonal ponds are found along the ATV trail and western boundary of the park.

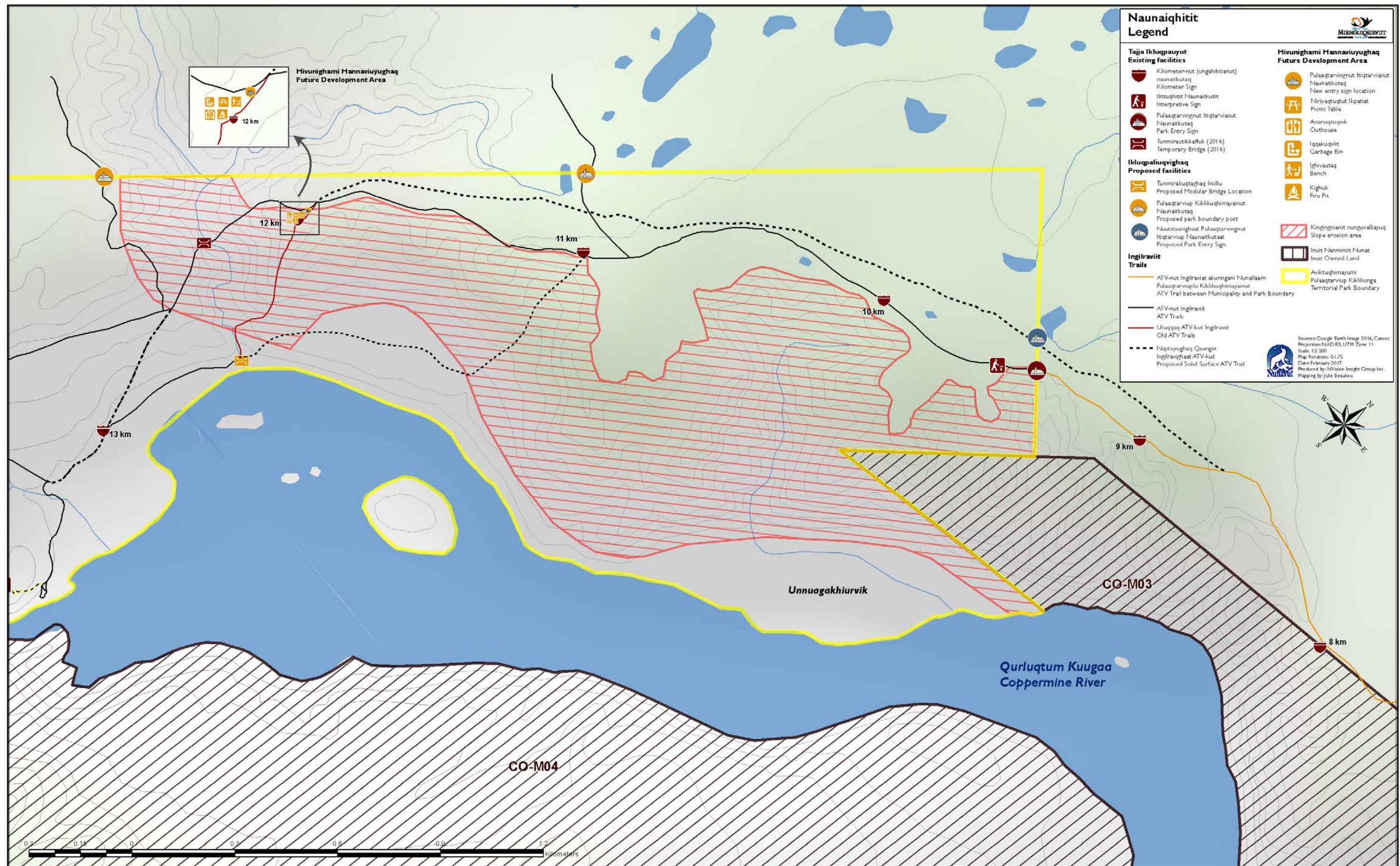
The lower terrace, accessed by some hunters and berry pickers, is a mix of sandy soils that are well drained and boggy areas. Vegetation communities vary across the lower terrace based on the changing soil and moisture conditions.

Previous archaeological surveys indicate that the upper and lower terraces are associated with at least three different periods of occupation or use by cultural groups. Evidence suggests that approximately 7,000-8,000 years ago ancestors of the Dene First Nations, referred to as the *Taltbeilei*, camped on the upper terrace. It is believed that the sites were chosen because of the vistas needed to spot caribou in the surrounding landscape. Cultural sites along the lower terraces document a long history of use of the site for harvesting of fish and other wildlife by Thule and Copper Inuit.

As identified in the section on the parks geology and physiography, the terraces were formed by glaciers and ancient seabed. Both terraces mark the banks of the river at times when the water levels were significantly higher than today. The upper terrace is a remnant of the oldest river bank when sea levels were higher and substantial glacial runoff occurred. The lower terrace was a bank of the river when it was a wider and deeper river than current conditions.

Both the upper and lower terraces experience changing condition due to slumping of the soils and the melting of ground ice. Slumping is a form of erosion where large portions of surface soil will slide away. This has several causes, including the melting of ground ice, erosion from water runoff, and erosion caused by human activities including ATV use. Ground vegetation is killed by ATV tires, and the loss of surface vegetation increases the erosion of the sandy soils. The erosion of the upper terrace edge has been documented since the 1996 Master Plan and large sections of the bank continue to be lost annually. Erosion is identified in the 2012 Archaeological Survey for Kugluk as contributing to the complete loss or imminent loss of several archaeological sites along both the upper and lower terraces. To mitigate the erosion, it has been recommended to relocate the ATV trail, introduce signage for safety, and to use the Heritage Appreciation Program to promote sustainable use of the trails. Over the short term this Kugluk Master Plan calls for development of a hard surface ATV platform for the entire length of the upper terrace trail and permanent bridge to cross a drainage gully. Monitoring of the terrace conditions will occur, and in the long-term may require the relocation of the trail route outside of the park boundary to areas of stable surface geology.





2.2.1.4 QURLUT KIVATAA (EASTERN PARK BOUNDARY)

The eastern portion of the park, *Qurlut kivataa*, is not easily accessible from the river and is primarily used by hunters travelling through the area by ATV or snowmobile on a seasonal basis. The archaeological record does not include any archaeological sites or artefacts observed in the eastern boundary of the park.

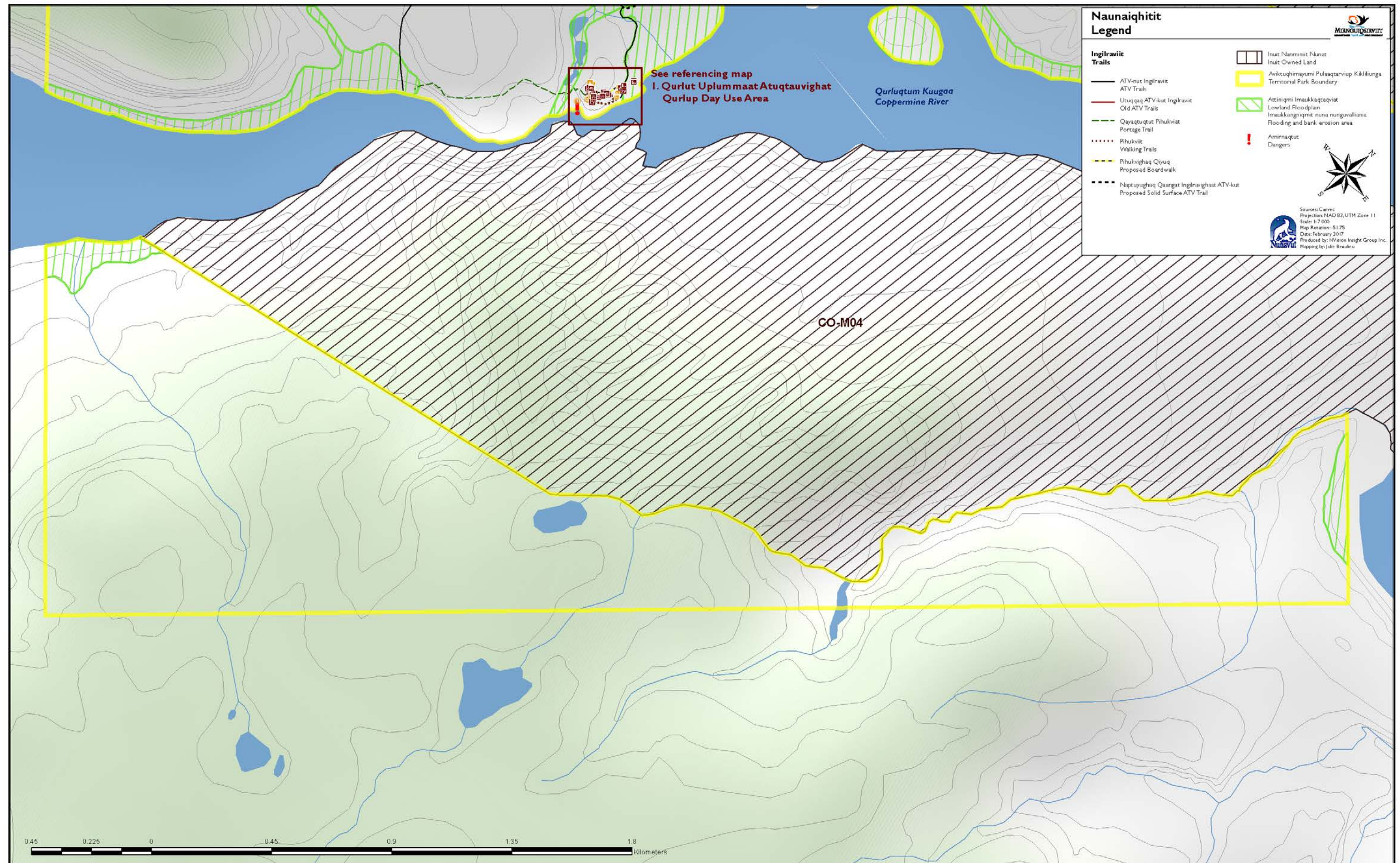
Hunters travelling by snowmobile in winter months may travel along the eastern shore of the Coppermine River and pass through this portion of the park boundary. Interviews did not indicate any places where hunters would stop in the park. Typically they would continue through this area to hunting grounds further upriver.

In the summer and early fall, some hunters will take their ATVs to the east side of the river by boat at a point close to the community. They will then travel along the shore of the Coppermine River. Interviews indicate that some ATVs may pass through this portion of the park but it is not a route that is regularly used, and there is not a well-defined ATV trail.

The geology, vegetation and wildlife resources in this area are similar to what can be observed at *Qurlut* (Day use area) and *Qurlut kitaani ualik* (Upper and lower terraces). The Inventory noted that there is a seasonal pond and seasonal drainage stream in the eastern portion of the park. There was some evidence of erosion and slumping noted, likely caused by permafrost melting, including ice wedge polygons and collapsing slopes.

The Kugluk Master Plan does not develop this portion of the park in order to maintain its wilderness character.





2.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

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

- Fish
- Terrestrial wildlife (specifically caribou, then barren ground grizzly)
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Birds and raptors
- Geology and physiography (the physical landscape formations in the park)

2.2.2.1 Fish

The presence of large quantities of fish has influenced the use of the lower Coppermine River for millennia. Fish could be considered the most significant wildlife and cultural resource of the park. Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) are the most abundant and the desired fish for the Inuit fishery. Other fish that are also harvested include whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*) that was historically used to feed dog teams, arctic cisco (*Coregonus autumnalis*), longnose sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*), and arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*).



Photo credits: David Ho

2.2.2.2 Terrestrial Wildlife

There are several mammals that migrate in the Coppermine River valley, including barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) from the Bathurst herd or barren-ground grizzly (*Ursus arctos* sp.). The park is not considered "resident" habitat for either species. Caribou may be seen in the area of the park in spring as they migrate to their calving grounds east of the river, and in the early winter as they cross the river to return to their winter range. Grizzly bears are not often encountered in the park, but their presence in the area is certain because of the foot prints regularly found along the river bank. Park visitor safety is addressed in interpretive messages and will be addressed in park management planning.

Small mammals that may be resident in the park include arctic hare (*Lepus arcticus*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus parryii*), brown lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*) and tundra vole (*Microtus oeconomus*). Small mammals in the surrounding area that are not known to be resident in the park include wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), arctic wolf (*Canis lupus arctos*), arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) and red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*).

2.2.2.3 Hydrology

The Coppermine River ("Kuugaq", meaning the river), and specifically the rapids of Kugluk, are the primary landscape features of the park. The Coppermine River flows in a generally northern direction, beginning in the boreal forest 845 kilometres from the arctic coast at Lac de Gras in the Northwest Territories, until it reaches Coronation Gulf at the community of Kugluktuk. In total, the Coppermine River watershed covers 50,800 km². The Coppermine River travels through Kugluk Territorial Park, separating the western and eastern boundary portions of the park. Where the river narrows and passes through a gorge the rapids of Kugluk are formed.

Water quality on the Coppermine River is identified as potable except in spring when there is high turbidity (a high quantity of particles in the water). Annual peak flow occurs in June at approximately 700 cubic metres per second at a velocity of 1.9 metres per second. The river freezes in winter; however, flow occurs under the ice. Jamming and build-up of ice occurs up in spring above and within the gorge. The rapids area was studied in 1992 for hydroelectric potential but deemed not economically viable.⁷

The Inventory includes observations from residents about dropping water levels in the past decades; however, there is no scientific data to document the level of change that is described by IQ. Water level changes in the future may have an impact on fishing and boat accessibility to Kugluk.

2.2.2.4 Vegetation

The park is located in the Southern Arctic ecozone, which typically features localized vegetation parcels related to microclimates and well drained soils. The park vegetation is dominated by dwarf shrubs and trees, mixed heath species, lichens and herb species. Marginal wetland species are found around ponds on the upper terraces and in drainage gulleys.

The west shore of the river in the area of the day use facilities displays a diversity of plant habitat, reflecting marked changes in the local surface geology, which allows for dense growth of tundra vegetation including willows (*Salix* spp.), dwarf birch (*Betula glandulosa*) and Labrador Tea (*Ledum decumbens*). Floral display is at a peak in the last two weeks of June and first two weeks of July. Berry picking peaks from late summer to early fall for blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) and cloudberry/akpik (*Rubus chamaemorus*).

Research in the park has explored climate change impacts on vegetation.⁸ The last 150 years have marked climate warming in the region of approximately 1.7 degrees which has increased vegetation coverage, particularly willow and birch shrub growth.

⁷ Canadian Museum of Nature Plant Inventory (2015), and Coppermine Hydro Feasibility Study, for the Northwest Territories Power Corporation. August 1991. Acres International Ltd. with Thurber Engineering Ltd.

⁸ Davies, Jonathon Duffy: *Ethnobotany of the Copper Inuit of Kugluktuk*, Territory of Nunavut, Canada (thesis) (2008), California State University, Fullerton, California.

Inuit use of plants is documented in the Inventory, including the collection of driftwood for firewood and tool-making, berry picking and other edible plants, medicinal use, and use of willows for making mats for sleeping. Collection and use of vegetation at Kugluk would have happened while humans were in the area to take advantage of the fish and wildlife migrating through the area.

2.2.2.5 Birds and Raptors

Flocks of migrating ducks, loons, geese and swans are seen in the spring in the region surrounding the park along the river valley and feeding on the vegetation-covered plateaus leading inland from the river. Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) may be seen throughout the summer season. There are two known golden eagle nest sites in the area of the gorge at Kugluk. This golden eagle nesting site has a traditional place name – *Kupanoakpalik*.

2.2.2.6 Geology and Physiography

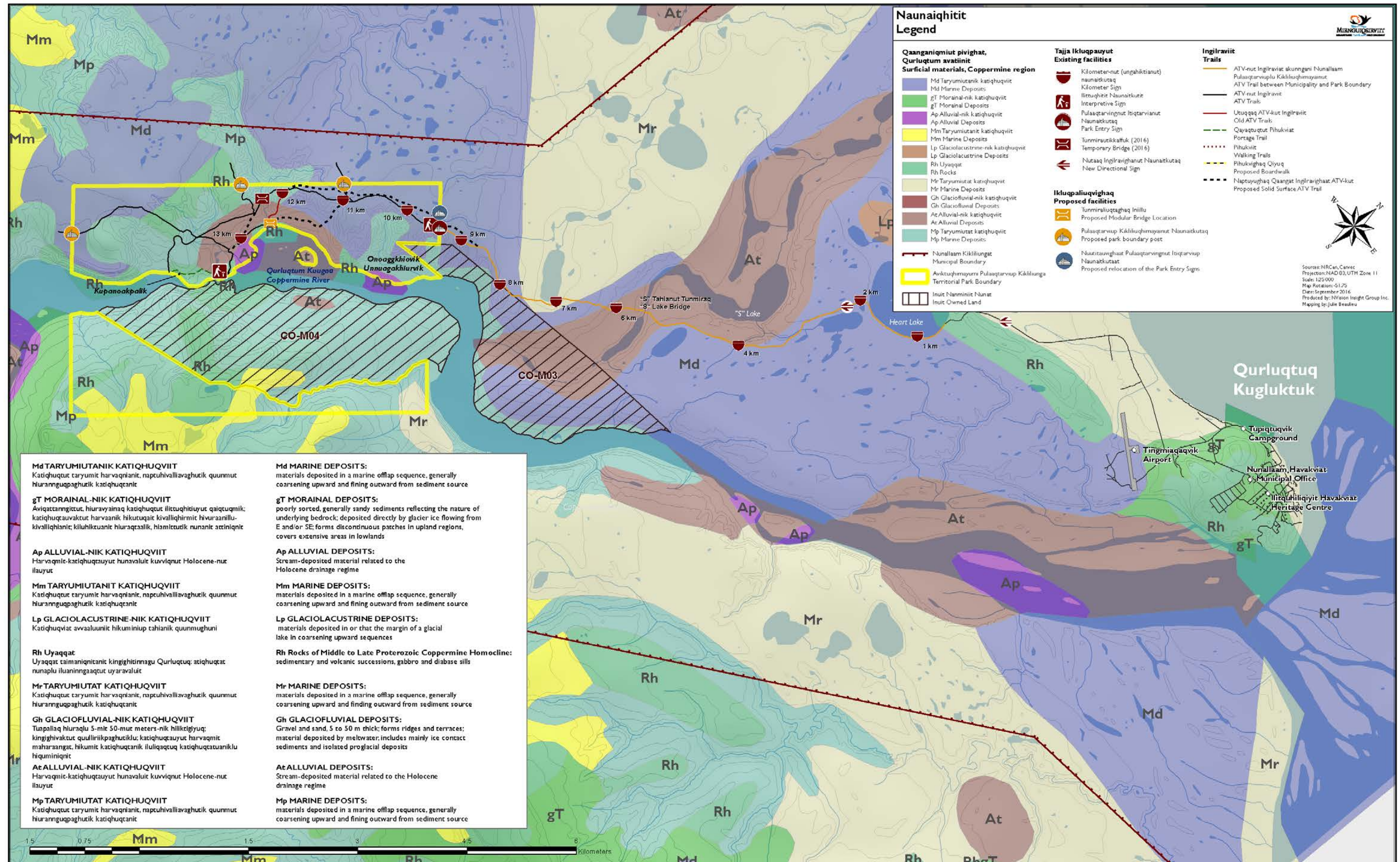
The sub-surface geology underlying Kugluk Territorial Park is a formation of erosion resistant igneous rock (volcanic gabbros sill). This bedrock is visible in the Kugluk gorge but elsewhere in the park the surface geology that dominates are materials deposited from glaciation, an ancient sea bed deposition, and deposits from the Coppermine River.⁹

During the last glaciation (10,000 years ago) the park area was under 100 m of seawater. Sand was deposited at this time on the ocean floor and as deltas. Scouring of the glaciers moved silts and gravel from other portions of the Coppermine River valley and laid these down as deposits that are now visible along the terraces and shoreline of the park. The Coppermine River's flow and seasonal flooding have moved additional sediments that have been deposited along earlier and current shoreline areas in the park.

The east side of the river in the park boundary is predominantly marine deposits of silt and clay, with some overburden of sand. This soil type commonly contains ground ice. The west side of the park is dominated by sand and gravel deposits sitting on a top of a layer of silt and clay (where ground ice is present). Typical formations in this area are broad terraces cut through by small drainage channels. On the west side of the river below the rapids is the floodplain area made up of sand and gravel deposited by the river. The park's main ATV access trail from Kugluktuk is located on the top edge of the western terraces. Erosion along the trail and terrace edge has been well documented, and planning and management will be an ongoing activity to protect archaeological sites, protect human safety, and mitigate erosion.

The shoreline of the Coppermine River above and below the rapids holds thicker deposits of finer silt and clay. The fine texture of silt and clay in these areas promotes the growth of ground ice. In areas where the deposits of silt and clay are exposed, through erosion or disturbance, gullying, slope failure and landslides are more likely to occur as ground ice melts.

⁹ Dredge, L.A.: *Where the River Meets the Sea: Geology and landforms of the lower Coppermine River Valley and Kugluktuk, Nunavut* (2001), Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada Miscellaneous Report 69. Page 19-20.



Naunaiqhitiit Legend

Qaanganimiut pivighat, Qurluqtum avatiiniit
Surficial materials, Coppermine region

- Md Taryumiutanik katiqhuqviit
Md Marine Deposits
- gT Morainai-nik katiqhuqviit
gT Morainai Deposits
- Ap Alluvial-nik katiqhuqviit
Ap Alluvial Deposits
- Mm Taryumiutanit katiqhuqviit
Mm Marine Deposits
- Lp Glaciolacustrine-nik katiqhuqviit
Lp Glaciolacustrine Deposits
- Rh Uyaqqat
Rh Rocks
- Mr Taryumiutat katiqhuqviit
Mr Marine Deposits
- Gh Glaciofluvial-nik katiqhuqviit
Gh Glaciofluvial Deposits
- At Alluvial-nik katiqhuqviit
At Alluvial Deposits
- Mp Taryumiutat katiqhuqviit
Mp Marine Deposits

Tajja Iklupaiyut Existing facilities

- Kilometer-nut (ungahiktianut) numaitkutag
Kilometer Sign
- lituqhiit Naunaitkutit Interpretive Sign
- Pulaaqtarvinut Ibtarvinut Naunaitkutag
Park Entry Sign
- Tunmiraukkattuk (2016) Temporary Bridge (2016)
- Nuqaq Ingilravhanut Naunaitkutag
New Directional Sign

Iklupaliuvighaq Proposed facilities

- Tunmirauqqaghaq Inillu
Proposed Modular Bridge Location
- Pulaaqtarvinut Kikluqhimayanut Naunaitkutag
Proposed park boundary post
- Nuaittauqhahut Pulaaqtarvinut Ibtarvinut Naunaitkutag
Proposed relocation of the Park Entry Signs

Ingilravitiit Trails

- ATV-nut Ingilravitiit akunngani Nunallam
Pulaaqtarvinut Kikluqhimayanut
ATV Trail between Municipality and Park Boundary
- ATV-nut Ingilravitiit
ATV Trails
- Utuqqag ATV-kut Ingilravitiit
Old ATV Trails
- Qayaqtuqut Pihukviat
Portage Trail
- Pihukviit
Walking Trails
- Pihukviit Qiyuq
Proposed Boardwalk
- Naptuyughaq Qaangit Ingilravitiit ATV-kut
Proposed Solid Surface ATV Trail

Other symbols:

- Nunallam Kikluqhimayut
Municipal Boundary
- Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvinut Kikluqhimayut
Territorial Park Boundary
- Inuit Naminiit Nunat
Inuit Owned Land

Map Information:

Sources: NRCan, Canvec
Projection: NAD 83, UTM Zone 11
Scale: 1:25,000
Map Datum: S-175
Date: September 2016
Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc.
Mapping by: Julie Beaudin

Md TARYUMIUTANIK KATIQUHUVIIT
Katiqhuqut taryumit harvaqniat, napcuhiavallavaghuuk quunmut huraanngupaghucik katiqhuqanik

gT MORAINAL-NIK KATIQUHUVIIT
Aviqatarrngit, huraavaynaq katiqhuqut illicuqhiituyuc qaiqtugmik; katiqhuqauvakut harvaanik hikutuqat kuvalliqhirmic huraanillu-kivallighanic; kiluhikuanic huraqtaalik, hamitcutk nunanic aciniqnic

Ap ALLUVIAL-NIK KATIQUHUVIIT
Harvaqnic-katiqhuqayut hunavalit kuvliqur Holocene-nur ilauyut

Mm TARYUMIUTANIT KATIQUHUVIIT
Katiqhuqut taryumit harvaqniat, napcuhiavallavaghuuk quunmut huraanngupaghucik katiqhuqanik

Lp GLACIOLACUSTRINE-NIK KATIQUHUVIIT
Katiqhuqat avvaaluunic hikuniniup tahianik quunmughuni

Rh Uyaqqat
Uyaqqat taimaniqanitic kingighitinnagu Qurluqtuq; atiqhuqat nunaplu iluaninggaqut uyavalut

Mr TARYUMIUTAT KATIQUHUVIIT
Katiqhuqut taryumit harvaqniat, napcuhiavallavaghuuk quunmut huraanngupaghucik katiqhuqanik

Gh GLACIOFLUVIAL-NIK KATIQUHUVIIT
Tupallaq huraqnu 5-mit 50-mut meters-nik hiliqtiyug; kingighivakut quulliripaghucik; katiqhuqayut harvaqnic maharaangat, hikunic katiqhuqanic iluqaqtuq katiqhuqatuaniklu hiquiniqnic

At ALLUVIAL-NIK KATIQUHUVIIT
Harvaqnic-katiqhuqayut hunavalit kuvliqur Holocene-nur ilauyut

Mp TARYUMIUTAT KATIQUHUVIIT
Katiqhuqut taryumit harvaqniat, napcuhiavallavaghuuk quunmut huraanngupaghucik katiqhuqanik

Md MARINE DEPOSITS:
materials deposited in a marine offlap sequence, generally coarsening upward and fining outward from sediment source

gT MORAINAL DEPOSITS:
poorly sorted, generally sandy sediments reflecting the nature of underlying bedrock; deposited directly by glacier ice flowing from E and/or SE; forms discontinuous patches in upland regions, covers extensive areas in lowlands

Ap ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:
Stream-deposited material related to the Holocene drainage regime

Mm MARINE DEPOSITS:
materials deposited in a marine offlap sequence, generally coarsening upward and fining outward from sediment source

Lp GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:
materials deposited in or that the margin of a glacial lake in coarsening upward sequences

Rh Rocks of Middle to Late Proterozoic Coppermine Homocline:
sedimentary and volcanic successions, gabbro and diabase sills

Mr MARINE DEPOSITS:
materials deposited in a marine offlap sequence, generally coarsening upward and fining outward from sediment source

Gh GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:
Gravel and sand, 5 to 50 m thick; forms ridges and terraces; material deposited by meltwater; includes mainly ice contact sediments and isolated proglacial deposits

At ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:
Stream-deposited material related to the Holocene drainage regime

Mp MARINE DEPOSITS:
materials deposited in a marine offlap sequence, generally coarsening upward and fining outward from sediment source



2.2.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY:

This section describes the cultural resources that will be protected or used in Kugluk Territorial Park, and that will be emphasized in Kugluk's Heritage Appreciation Program. Detailed descriptions of the park's cultural resources were identified in the Inventory:

- Harvesting and Community Use
- Archaeological Sites and Historic Human Use
- Travel Routes
- Historic Non-Inuit Associations of the Park
- Park User Groups

2.2.3.1 Harvesting and Community Use

The park is most actively used for harvesting in the months of July, August and September when the river is free of ice. Community use of the area includes fishing, hunting caribou, and berry picking. Fishing is the most common reason that residents indicate for visiting Kugluk Territorial Park. A moratorium on commercial fishing on the lower Coppermine River has been in effect for several decades under the authority of the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (Hunters and Trappers Organization). Community use of the fishery remains high and planning and management will be an ongoing activity for a sustainable fishery.

2.2.3.2 Archaeological Sites and Historic Human Use

Archaeological, historical and current community use patterns suggest the area of Kugluk and the lower Coppermine River has been a significant site for seasonal habitation, subsistence food gathering, and hunting by several cultural groups for more than 7,000 years. This includes Copper Inuit, Pre-Dorset, Thule, and ancestors of the Dene First Nation. Archaeological and historical sites are known to exist in the area.

Traditional knowledge collected through the inventory process and documented as oral histories in other documents indicate the Inuit cultural activities that occurred in the area include fishing, caribou hunting, berry picking, and camping. Archaeological research and traditional knowledge have documented a number of sites where artefacts and historic habitation exist. There are both registered archaeological sites (Borden numbered) and non-registered sites that require future survey work and documentation in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN) and Inuit Heritage Trust. Archaeologists' reports¹⁰, retained by the Department of Culture and Heritage, provide details of the archaeology of Kugluk.

Park infrastructure is located adjacent to areas of archaeological sites. Planning and management will be an ongoing activity to protect sites and artefacts while continuing to allow access and use of the park.

The highest concentration of known archaeological sites is located near the rapids on a sloping hill used historically for camping during seasonal fishing. Documented archaeological sites have also been identified along the upper and lower terraces, which include archaeological sites experiencing active erosion due to natural and human causes.

2.2.3.3 Travel Routes

Kugluk Territorial Park is located along important access trails that are used by harvesters in the region. The park is a destination for local residents and visitors who access it by river or land. The park is also a point of portage for visitors paddling the Coppermine River.

The common modes of travel between Kugluktuk and the park are ATV and boat, although it is possible to walk or bike to the park.

Boat travel was the most common method of travel to Kugluk in past; however, changes in water levels have made boat travel challenging. Boat travel to the park is either by jet boat or outboard motor boat. Most boaters don't attempt to cross the "flats" (a boulder strewn shallow area below the rapids) in boats with outboard motors: they go ashore below the flats and walk up to Kugluk, approximately 1 km. Jet boats are able to travel up the river through the shallow fast moving current and land at the beach below the day use area and Kugluk rapids.

ATV has become a popular mode of transport to Kugluk. An access trail was developed over the years on the western shore of the Coppermine River, on the upper terrace and crossing the lower terrace. The trail from the community is used to access the park and cabins along the river: the same trail continues beyond the park to access harvesting areas to the south and west. Harvesters travel through the eastern boundary of the park on their way to harvesting areas beyond the park..

Although Kugluk is not a common winter destination, the park is accessible in winter by snowmobile, dog team or on skis.

The following table presents the approximate distances and time for each method of transport. The times reflect a one way trip, assuming the traveller is following the river or trail and does not make any stops or side trips.

Table 4: Travel Time and Distances

METHOD OF TRAVEL	ONE-WAY TRAVEL TIME BETWEEN KUGLUKTUK AND KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK DAY USE AREA
Jet Boat	15-30 minutes (depending on conditions)
Motor Boat	30-45 minutes boat travel (depending on conditions, plus 45 minutes walking time from landing point)
ATV	30 minutes (without stopping) up to 60 minutes with sight-seeing
Hike	2 ½ hours
Bike	1 ½ hours
Snowmobile	30 minutes (without stopping)
Dog Team	1 to 1 ½ hours (depending on conditions)
Ski	1 ½ to 2 hours (depending on conditions)
Canoe/raft	45 minutes to 1 hour (downstream only)

2.3.3.4 Historic Non-Inuit Associations of the Park

Historic association of the park and Coppermine River include key figures in arctic exploration, particularly Samuel Hearne, Sir John Franklin, Sir John Richardson and John Rae. These explorers provide alternative historic storylines that could be considered in the park heritage appreciation program. The Inventory and archaeological reports include documentation of explorers passing through or camping at Kugluk, including the account of the Samuel Hearne parties visit to the site that resulted in a massacre event. Community sensitivity to the massacre of Copper Inuit that occurred at Kugluk and these historic associations must be considered in the planning of the park Heritage Appreciation Program. The preferred interpretative theme "Life at the Falls" focusses on the life giving qualities of Kugluk and the long association of Indigenous use of the area, rather than the massacre event.

2.2.4 PARK USER GROUPS

Kugluk is a destination for residents of Kugluktuk, tourists and researchers.

¹⁰ Robert McGhee, *Excavations at Bloody Falls, NWT, Canada* (1970), Arctic Anthropology, VI-2.; David Morrison, *Archaeological Resources in the Bloody Falls Area, N.W.T.* (A report Prepared for Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT). (1995). Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, NWT.; Ken Swayze, *Kugluk/Bloody Falls Territorial Park Archaeological Inventory Non-technical Summary Report* (2010). Government of Nunavut.

2.2.4.1 Kugluktukmiut

The majority of the largest park user group is Inuit and the remainder being non-Inuit residents of the community. Community members use the park for fishing and relaxation. Based on consultations, community use periods are highest in the summer and early fall to coincide with the periods of fish runs on the Coppermine River. NP&SP has conducted multi-year household surveys to collect data from Kugluktukmiut about their awareness and use of the park.

ATV travel to and from the park is increasing as a result of trail development. NP&SP has installed a traffic counter along the ATV trail and is collecting multi-year data to understand the quantity and timing of visitation.

2.2.4.2 Tourism

Kugluk attracts two groups of visitors: Coppermine River paddlers and visitors from Kugluktuk. 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 NLCA; (c) an employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or (d) a Researcher.”*

Paddlers travelling down the Coppermine River typically arrive between July and September in groups of four to twelve people. Visitor number surveys completed between 2012 and 2015 have recorded an average of fifty river paddlers per season. River paddlers do not pass through the rapids. They exit the river on the west side above the gorge and portage through the park. Camping is encouraged in the day use area or on the sandy floodplain below the rapids. This is often the last overnight camping stop before the end of their journey.

Smaller groups of visitors come from the community either by ATV or boat. These visitors typically stay for part of a day before returning to the community. These visitors include non-Inuit residents, business travellers, and tourists. Activities include sight-seeing and picnics.

2.2.4.3 Research

Kugluk has been used as a research location for several projects, resulting in small groups using the park for periods of several days up to several weeks per year. An example is a multiple year vegetation research study at designated plots in the park. Research projects offer opportunities for local school programs to be offered in the park. Ongoing research and special projects with a research component are considered in the master and management plans for Kugluk.

2.3 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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

The reserve of the parcel of land for Kugluk Territorial Park was first identified in 1969 and reviewed in 1990, prior to the establishment of Nunavut and the signing of the IIBA in 2002.

The 1996 Master Plan and the Inventory indicate that previous studies have found no significant economic mineralization in the park boundary. Small occurrences of copper mineralization in the surrounding landscape, or found along the shore of the Coppermine River as lumps, are not of commercial economic value.

A review of the current status of mineral claims in the immediate vicinity of Kugluk Territorial Park in August 2016 indicates that there is an active mineral claim¹¹ surrounding the park, excluding the park boundary areas. Mineral exploration and sampling within this claim focused on areas to the south and southwest of the park at locations approximately 15 km and 25 km from the boundary.

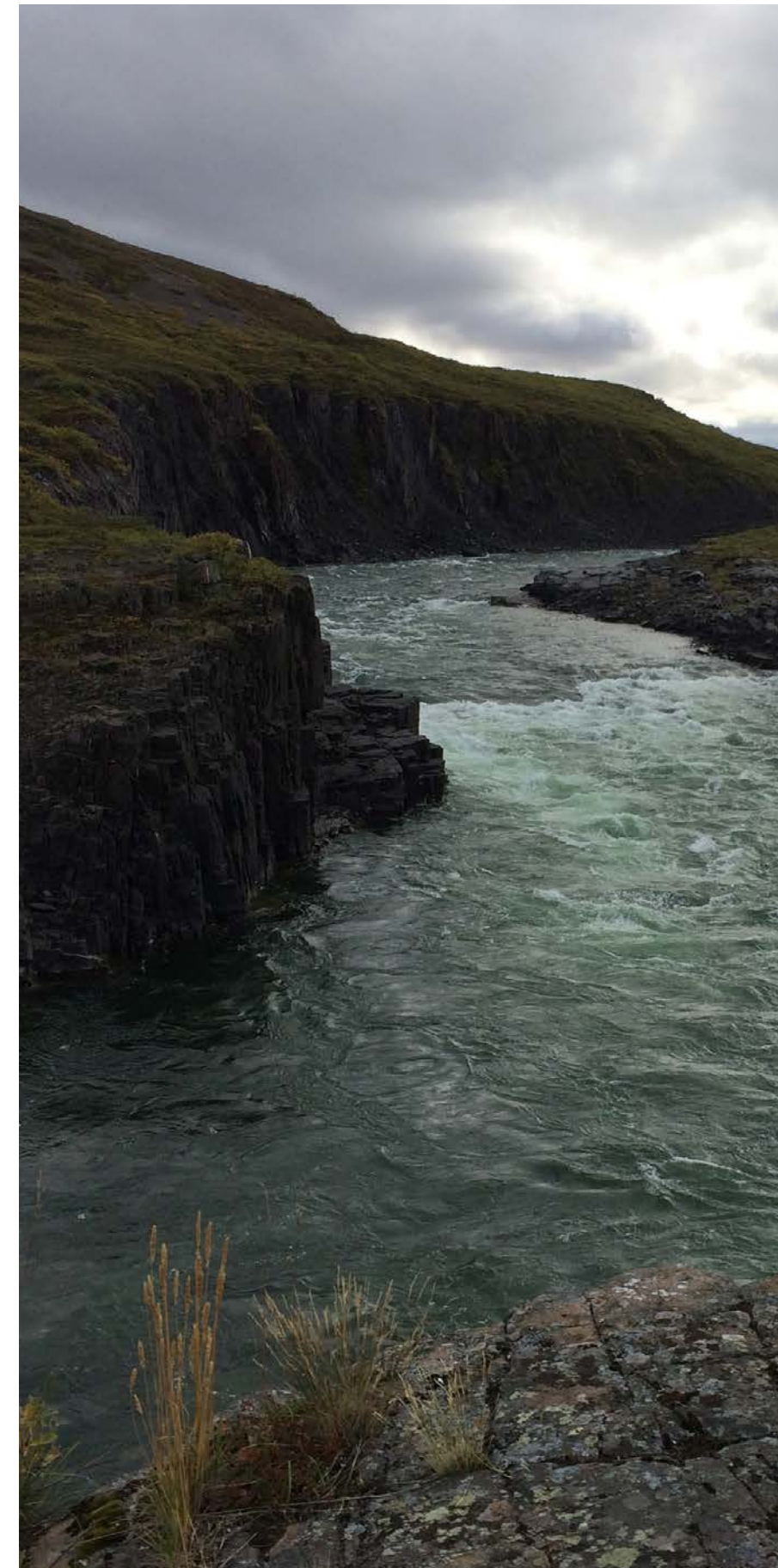
Recent diamond explorations at the headwaters of the Coppermine River are occurring approximately 800km outside of Kugluk Territorial Park.

The small size of the boundary of the park and its location do not present a barrier to accessibility to lands beyond the park that may be required currently or in the future for mineral development.

2.3.1 TRADITIONAL USE OF COPPER

Native copper was traditionally used for tools and utensils by the Copper Inuit and the people of the preceding Thule culture. Interviews conducted for the Inventory documented that Copper Inuit would travel to a location south of the park (approximately 30 km southeast of Kugluktuk) where a boulder of copper was located to collect materials for tool-making. There was no documentation of a copper source in Kugluk Territorial Park.

¹¹ The claim was issued 17/11/2014 to Tundra Copper Corporation, and transferred in a corporate sale to Kaizen Discovery. The anniversary date of the claim is 17/11/2016.



KUGLUK HERITAGE APPRECIATION: LIFE AT THE FALLS

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

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

Heritage appreciation will be delivered through:

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

Projects to be completed in association with the program include:

- Oral history documentation
- Archaeological sites research

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.

The Master Plan recommends that heritage appreciation should celebrate the story of Kugluk through the theme "Life at the Falls".

Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate through engagement. NP&SP and the CJPMC are encouraged to include management messages in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs for Kugluk. Through Heritage Appreciation, the key messages that NP&SP and the CJPMC communicate in the park can promote the sustainable use of resources and identify activities or behaviours that have a negative impact on the park.

Heritage appreciation will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and stories identified in the Inventory and through IQ. The approach to heritage appreciation will include interpretive infrastructure, promotional materials, communications, education programs, and cultural activities in the park and community.

2.4.1 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PURPOSE

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

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

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

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and all park user groups.
- Educational resources developed through the parks heritage appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).

Using cultural programs (e.g. "Learn to" activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to share messages about minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Kugluk, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to change in order to protect resources.

2.4.2 LIFE AT THE FALLS

The theme "Life at the Falls" celebrates all past cultural groups that occupied the site, the plentiful wildlife, the environmental conditions, and the continuing use of the park by the residents of Kugluk. The stories that will be shared through the theme "Life at the Falls" will celebrate what makes Kugluk a site of cultural significance to Inuit.

Through this theme the community and visitors will learn about the natural and cultural resources that have attracted people to Kugluk for thousands of years, and how these important resources continue to support the community of Kugluk.

In commemoration of the Inuit killed during the 1771 massacre at Kugluk, the CJPMC will complete a Special Project to plan a memorial plaque to be installed near the Day Use Area, and hold a dedication event and ceremony to mark the unveiling of the plaque.

2.4.3 INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

Implementation of recommendations in the 2012 *Kugluk Territorial Park Draft Heritage Appreciation Plan* resulted in interpretive and regulatory signage installed in the park in 2015. Signage in the park, and displays at the community Heritage Centre, are told through first person oral histories from Kugluk Elders who use the theme "Life at the Falls". Oral histories describe the occupation of the site, construction methods for sod houses and tents, fishing techniques, vegetation uses, legends and stories, and accounts of the quality of daily life when people lived at Kugluk.

The Master Plan states:

- Within 10 years of the approval of the official name change, all signage will reflect the park name as "Kugluk".
- Additional signage is required to mark the park entry points at all trails crossing the park boundary and to provide additional regulatory messages.



- An additional Kugluk Territorial Park decorative entry sign is recommended for the location on the upper terrace where the ATV trail descends to the day use area. This sign should be situated with the scenic view of the rapids in the distance so that all park users can have photographs taken with the sign and the park landscape in the background. Additional interpretive signage can be considered at this location.
- Existing signage will be replaced when required due to wear or vandalism.
 - All new signage will reflect the park name as “Kugluk”.
 - Replacement signs may include updated or new interpretive messaging.
 - Signage will conform to standards and zoning regulations.
 - Additional interpretive signs may be placed in the park in the future to enhance heritage appreciation.
 - Public safety and regulatory signage may be placed in the park as required.

2.4.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

Communication and marketing materials will be developed about Kugluk to increase awareness of the traditional and contemporary use of the site, its archaeological values, and sustainable practices in territorial parks. All materials about Kugluk will stress the cultural significance of the site for the people of Kugluktuk and their ancestors.

The Heritage Appreciation Program should include materials for communication with residents and visitors that:

- share key messages about territorial parks,
- communicate the theme of Kugluk through its natural and cultural resources, and
- provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts.

Inuit tourism providers in Kugluktuk should be encouraged to offer guided interpretive visits to the park.

Marketing materials are required in print and digital form to celebrate the unique qualities of Kugluk, encourage visitation to the park and community, and promote Inuit tourism providers. Marketing materials will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Kugluktuk Inuit Tourism Strategy (see section 2.5 on *Economic Activity*).

2.4.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION: OTHER COMPONENTS

The Kugluk Heritage Appreciation Program will be detailed in the Kugluk Management Plan, updated as needs arise, and will include different components such as the following, but not limited to:

2.4.5.1 Heritage Appreciation 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. Development of this curriculum will likely take 10 to 20 years.

2.4.5.2 In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed by NP&SP to teach park users, through interactive activities taking place at Kugluk, about both IQ and scientific knowledge. Community Events

Nunavut Parks staff will identify and participate on an annual basis in community events that increase awareness of Kugluk Territorial Park and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events will encourage engagement with the park’s heritage and be promoted as tourism opportunities.

2.4.5.3 Engaging Youth

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

2.4.5.4 Special Projects

To continue to gather information and IQ about Kugluk, the Heritage Appreciation Program will work on special projects, including, but not limited to:

- Oral History Project work should continue to record information from Elders and others with knowledge of Kugluk. As per the IIBA oral histories shall include local Elders and, where possible, visits to the park. Oral history should be included in all Archaeological Sites Special Projects (see below). Oral histories should be videotaped and transcribed.
- Archaeological Sites Special Projects, in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust will continue the data collection and understanding of archaeological information that can be included in the park’s Heritage Appreciation Program. As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Special Projects will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders, and opportunities for participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park.

The Management Plan provides more details on the Kugluk Heritage Appreciation Program, in consideration of the shorter term of these management actions, and the importance to update this program on a regular basis. The capital estimates and implementation plan for Kugluk’s Heritage Appreciation Program are summarized in section 5.1.7 and detailed in section 5.2 of this Master Plan. Adjustments to the Heritage Appreciation Program capital estimates and operational estimates for the program will be in the Kugluk Management Plan, to be updated in the future as required.

2.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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

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

Outfitter services for Kugluk will include transport by boat (jet boat or motor boat) and ATV transport or rental. Guided interpretive visits to the park are encouraged, and training will be required for local outfitters on interpretive guiding. Tools must be developed through the Heritage Appreciation Program for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script, suggested sites of cultural significance to visit, and suggested interpretive activities.

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO KUGLUK

Priorities for business opportunities include:

- Kugluktuk/Kugluk Tourism Strategy development, including the marketing information, materials, and training needs for local tourism operations
- Local contracting incentives during infrastructure development projects
- Tourism related service delivery and training requirements

The Kugluk Heritage Appreciation Program will address:

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

Projects to be completed in association with the program will engage local outfitters, contractors and knowledge holders for:

- Park outfitting services
- Training and delivery tools for guided interpretive visits
- Archaeological sites special projects
- Oral history special projects



“I’m happy about our park because it is a place to relax, like a home away from home, and it is a place to learn about our history.”

BILLY JOEL ATATAHAK

2.6 VISITOR SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Visitor safety in Kugluk Territorial Park is of paramount concern. The Kugluk Management Plan includes information for a detailed *Kugluk Emergency Response Plan* to address:

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

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

- Trail closure and trail relocation at areas of slope erosion
- As required, the use of temporary snow fencing or permanent fencing, to close areas of the park
- Development of a modular bridge crossing at the drainage gully on the trail leading to the day use area
- Additional signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closures
- Installation of life preserver rings or rescue throw bags in the day use area.

2.7 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

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

Training program requirements will be identified in the Kugluk Management Plan and Kugluktuk/Kugluk Tourism Strategy.

As per the IIBA Article 4, territorial parks will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the Kugluktuk/Kugluk Inuit Tourism Strategy (IIBA 4.2) related to Inuit business and career development benefits, or other training program (IIBA 4.5).



SECTION 3

ad



SECTION 3: PLANNING APPROACH

The strategic approach to planning Kugluk Territorial Park considered park-specific opportunities, challenges, and issues, as well as how the park's important resources and related opportunities must be planned and developed to meet Kugluk's vision and goals. The strategic approach considers IQ and data collected through research. Planning actions and decisions will be made with the Kugluktuk CJPMC.

3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH TO KUGLUK'S MASTER PLAN

Following the *Framework for Master Plan*, which was developed as required in the IIBA, the strategic approaches for the future design and development of Kugluk Territorial Park are to be based on *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation* to consider:

- Protection and conservation of cultural resources of significance
- Balanced development and protection of natural resources
- Maintenance of the natural habitat and, where possible, mitigation to address environmental conditions
- Economic development localized inside the park boundary (where feasible and compatible with the objectives of this master plan), to the day use area and trails, and supported outside the park in the community
- Accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park as required; and
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

3.1.1 INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

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

Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach.

The *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach* for strategic planning will achieve a balance between the protection and use of the park as well as its resources by:

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NLCA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NLCA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NLCA and IIBA take precedence.
3. IQ and scientific knowledge will inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in co-management decision-making and park operations.
4. Zoning and regulations recommended in the Master Plan are based on the priorities identified in the park purpose statement. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate the negative impacts to Inuit or to park resources.
5. *Nunavut Parks Environmental Assessment Policy and Process* (2010) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The policy states that the proponent of a project is considered to be any individual, company permittee, or government department (including NP&SP) responsible for proposing the project. For greater certainty, project proposals within territorial parks also include:
 - New activities, projects entirely or partly-funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by NP&SP (e.g. approval of a new recreational activity, research project, or commercial guiding within a park).
 - Substantial changes in continuing actions (such as: changes in operations, areas of use, changes in maintenance regimes, etc.),
 - Specific projects (such as such as conservation management projects or construction or expansion of facilities e.g. roads, footpaths, bridges, and lodges).



3.2 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

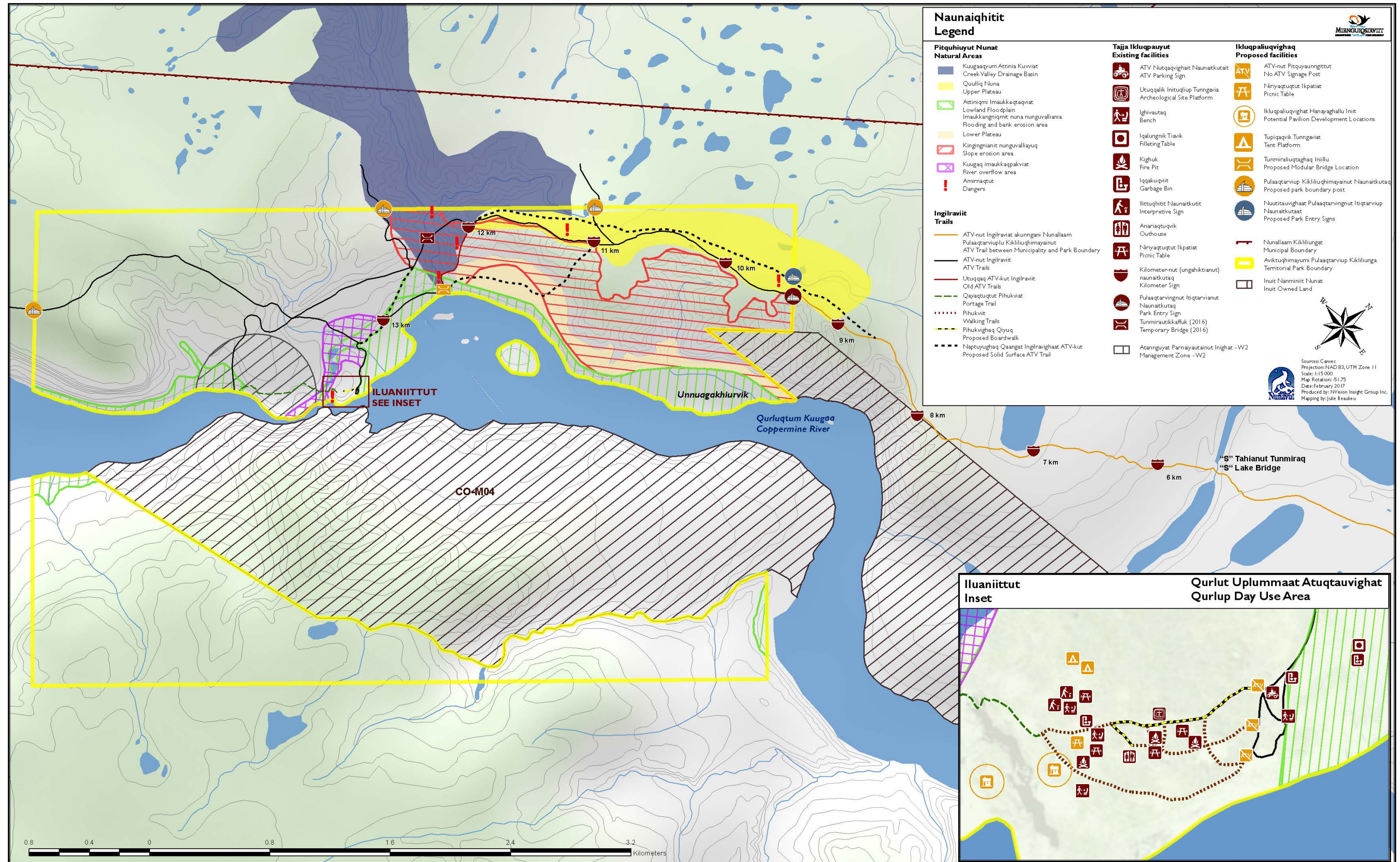
This section details the planning and development challenges or issues in the park that could influence design, heritage appreciation, and management planning. The issues identified consider topics that are current, short-term (1-10 years) and long-term (beyond 10 years), that will be monitored through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

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

Table 5: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Day Use Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation degradation in park day use area and along ATV access trails caused by high traffic and ATV use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect the natural environment Development will be localized 	<p>Adaptive Conservation approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Encourage ATVs parking and limit ATV access in day use area using signs and barriers Design – Developing an ATV access trail elevated platform design that is removable along main ATV trail route across the floodplain Design – Develop a raised surface wood pad in picnic area, main walking trail, and outhouse area to contain foot traffic areas. Management Plan – reference the ATV and Access Trail Management, and Cultural Site Management sections. NP&SP may consult with the CJPMC on the options and implications of closing the trail to vehicles beyond the parking area. Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.
<p>Day Use Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Safety concerns due to obstruction of views by the willow bushes (height and density). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use traditional knowledge and practices in park operations 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatunqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – reference the <i>Willow Management</i> guidelines, grounded in traditional knowledge and horticultural practices, for annual maintenance of willows immediately adjacent to pathways and high park use areas. Heritage Appreciation – implementing educational activity or park program for park users to understand the traditional uses of willows.
<p>Coppermine River and Kugluk rapids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human safety concerns due to fast moving water and high visitor use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism Park user safety is a priority 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatunqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Add life preserver rings and/or rescue throw bags at appropriate locations in the park. Management Plan – Reference the Human Safety and Emergency Response guidelines, grounded in traditional knowledge and best practices. Management Plan – Train NP&SP staff in swiftwater rescue. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement educational activities or interpretive signage on the topic of water safety.
<p>ATV Upper Terrace Access Trail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to natural and cultural resources from ATVs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will protect the natural environment Mitigate impact of increasing visitor use of the park Implement Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatunqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design - Develop an ATV access trail platform along the upper terrace as the relocated main ATV trail route Design - Relocate the ATV trail away from the slope edge and away from known site of cultural significance. Design – Develop a modular system bridge crossing from the upper terrace to cross the creek valley drainage basin. Management Plan – Reference the <i>ATV and Access Trail Management, and Cultural Site Management</i> sections if ATV damage continues. NP&SP may consult with the PAC/CJPMC on the options and implications of closing the trail to vehicles beyond the parking area. Heritage Appreciation – Develop education and communication resources on <i>Protection, Education and Enforcement</i> approach to encourage minimal impact travel.

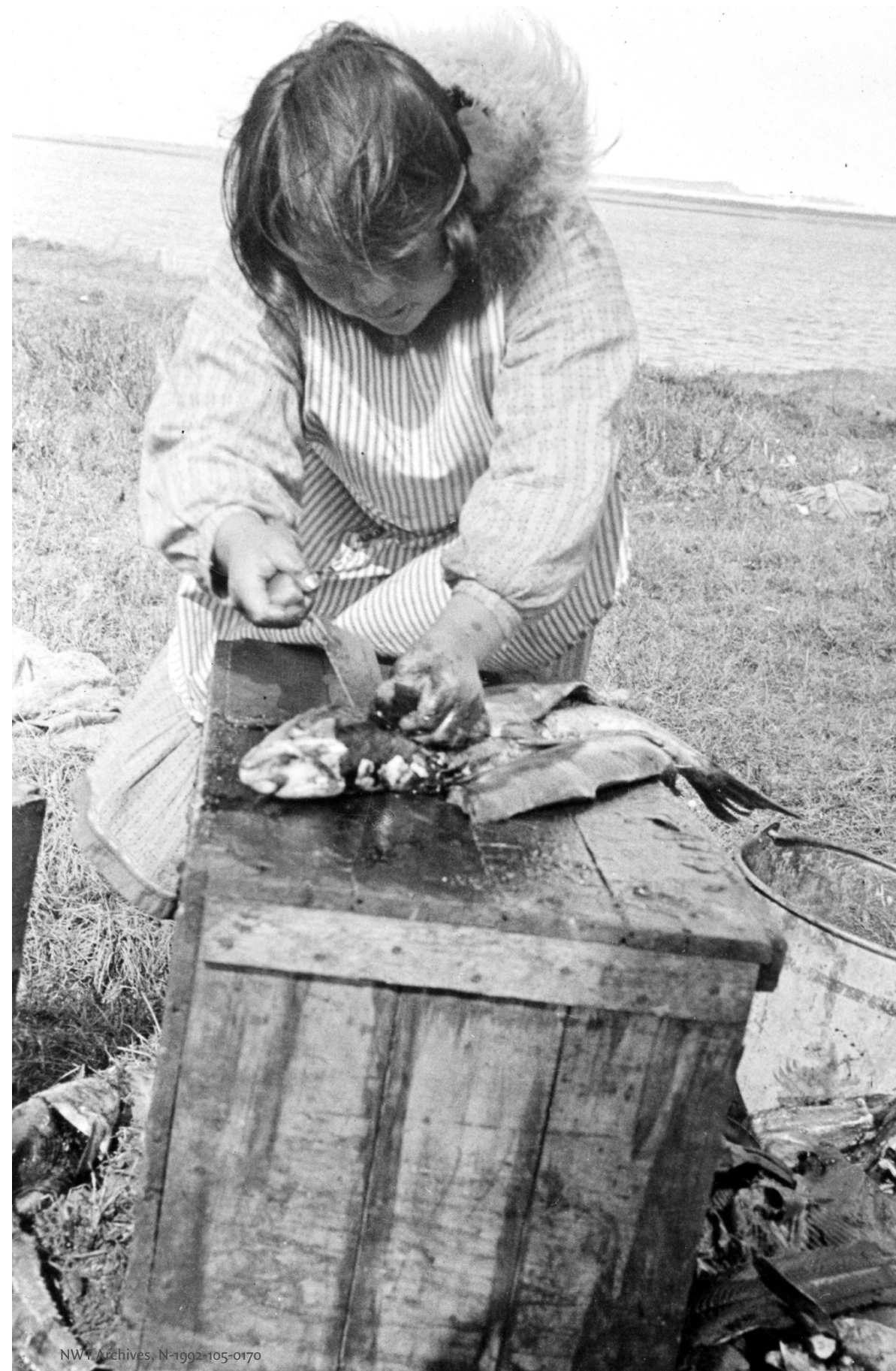
CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Sites and Artifacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage, disturbance and/or loss of archaeological resources. • Location, extent and type of archaeological/cultural resources are undetermined for some sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park will protect and present cultural heritage • Mitigate impact of increasing visitor use of the park • Implement Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – As required, restrict ATV access or design elevated platform barriers to limit ATV access at sites of cultural significance/archaeological sites. • Design – No park facilities shall be dug into the ground. All development must allow for facilities to be placed on top of the ground. • Design – Archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance under threat from damage or loss by natural or human causes will have designed protection. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage sites. • Development – No additional day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources. • Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on the regulations to report/secure any found artifacts. • Heritage Appreciation – Archaeological Sites Special Projects could continue to research and collect data. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Site Management</i>, and <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections.
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wilderness areas of the park are important travel routes and harvesting areas for Inuit. Park development and activities shall not negatively impact on Inuit harvesting. • Golden Eagle nesting habitat. See the section below on <i>Golden Eagle Habitat Management</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park will protect the natural environment • The park will protect and present cultural heritage and Inuit Rights • Development will be localized 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – Permanent park facilities will be limited in these areas. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted. • Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Golden Eagle Habitat Management</i> section.
<p>Park Infrastructure Wear and Tear/ Vandalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues associated with the replacement of park infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism • Park user safety is a priority 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Park Infrastructure Maintenance</i> guidelines section. • Management Plan – Train NP&SP staff in enforcement. • Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform local residents, specifically youth, about vandalism reduction.
<p>Floodplains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas associated with seasonal flooding of the Coppermine River. The potential for water and ice to flow these areas and damage or destroy park facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the natural environment • Development will be localized 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – No permanent facilities will be developed in floodplains. • Heritage Appreciation – Educate local students on the hydrology of the Coppermine River.
<p>Park Access Trail on Municipal Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ATV access trail from the community to the park boundary is located on municipal land. The Hamlet of Kugluktuk is responsible for upgrading the access trail to a road as far as S-Lake (secondary water source for the community). Increased accessibility may increase vehicle use in the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism • Park user safety is a priority • The park will protect the natural environment and cultural heritage • Development will be localized 	<p>Adaptive Conservation approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development – Continue developing an ATV access trail elevated platform in partnership with the municipality. Limit vehicle size and mitigate traffic impacts with an ATV trail design only. • Design – Install park boundary signage for all access points. • Management Plan – reference the <i>ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections. NP&SP may consult with the CJPMC on the options and implications of closing the park to vehicles larger than ATVs.





“In summer and fall Inuit would live in tents in the area of the falls. When the ice began to form, they would travel back down to the mouth and then sealing would start. When people would see caribou hair floating in the water at the mouth of the river, they knew that it was time to go back up the river to hunt caribou. The caribou, by the thousands, would cross the river south of the falls.”

JOSEPH NIPTANATIAK





3.3 PARK ZONING

Kugluk Territorial Park will be developed and managed to protect and present the park’s significant cultural and natural features, encourage sustainable use of the park, and achieve the goals of the park. A zoning plan for Kugluk Territorial Park identifies the characteristics of areas in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development that is presented in this Master Plan.

The Zoning Plan is presented in the Kugluk Management Plan.

3.3.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES IN KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK

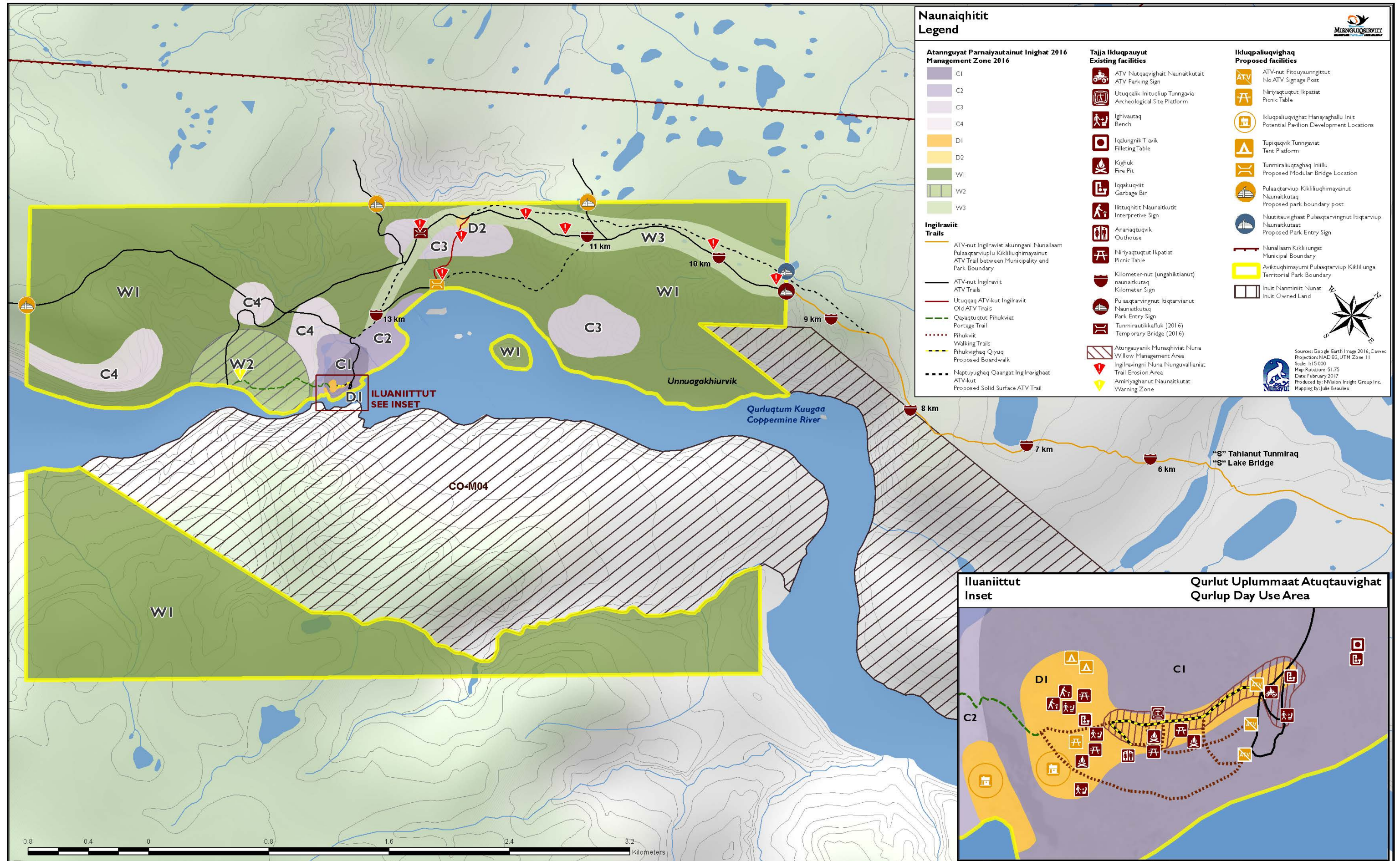
There are three zones classifications in Kugluk Territorial Park, plus the use of special protection sub-zoning. The following definitions describe each zone.

Development Zone - This zone allows for the development of park facilities, which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences. This includes, but is not limited to, campgrounds, pavilions, picnic areas, and trails. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted.

Cultural Zone - The objective of the zone is to promote culture and heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Significant cultural sites and landscapes in the zone will be managed for protection of the resource, interpretation, education and enjoyment. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety.

Wilderness Zone - The objective of the zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide a high quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.

Special Protection Sub-Zone - A Special Protection Sub-Zone is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the Kugluk Management Plan may recommend restrictions (permanent or temporary) to development, visitor access or specific activities in order to protect a significant resource or landscape.







SECTION 4

af



SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN



Photo credit: Al Pace

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

4.1 PARK FACILITIES EXISTING IN 2016

The 1996 *Bloody Falls Territorial Park Master Plan* set the design for park facilities. Between 2002 and 2015, ongoing park operations implemented the 1996 Master Plan and added additional facilities to respond to park user demand or changing conditions in the park. All park facilities exist in the park boundary area on the west side of the Coppermine River.

As of 2016 the following facilities were present in Kugluk Territorial Park:

- **ATV access trail:** Within the park boundary, the ATV trails are built on the surface of the ground. On the upper terraces, the trail has been moved further inland from the slope edge as a result of annual erosion. A movable wooden bridge is placed each spring to cross a drainage channel below the upper terrace on the trail that accesses the day use area. ATV trails are used for park access and by hunters travelling through the park.
- **Portage trail:** From the canoe haul out point the portage trail passes the gorge and rapids area. The portage trail consists of re-enforced steps, wooden plank boardwalks, and trails built on the surface of the ground. Each year small inuksuit are built as wayfinding markers along the portion of the trail that cuts through the rocky outcrop area where river overflow passes in the spring.
- **Walking trail:** In the day use area a series of trails on the surface of the ground access the picnic and outhouse facilities. Where a trail had exposed a sod house foundation a wooden boardwalk has been installed as a protection measure and observation deck.
- **Signs:** Interpretive, regulatory, and entrance way signs are located at strategic points in the park to provide information and increase visitor awareness.

- **Day use facilities:** Four picnic tables, three benches, two fire pits, three garbage bins (bear proof), a fish fillet table, and a two seated outhouse. These facilities are permanently installed in the day use area near the rapids.

Outside of the park boundary, on municipal land, improvements have been made to the visitor access trail through a partnership between the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and Department of Environment (GN). In areas susceptible to erosion and where trail widening was occurring in bogs, permanent wooden ATV platforms and small bridges have been installed. On a portion of the trail closer to Heart Lake, a bed of gravel has been placed on the trail to upgrade it for truck access. Along the municipal lands portion of the access trail, signs indicate the route and distance to travel to Kugluk Territorial Park.

In the Kugluktuk Heritage Centre, the Department of Environment has installed two interpretive displays for Kugluk Territorial Park through a five year *Memorandum of Understanding* (dated September 29, 2014). The displays include a wall mounted panel and a rolling display cart.

Park facilities are maintained and replaced as required due to wear and vandalism. ATV trail upgrades are identified in the Master Plan as a long-term initiative to mitigate erosion and as a protection measure for sub-surface archaeological features.

Additional day use facilities to be developed or installed in the future are identified in this Master Plan over the next twenty years. These include a pavilion (or building for viewing the landscape and shelter), tent platforms, trail platforms, a permanent or seasonal ATV bridge, additional picnic facilities, a second outhouse, flagpoles and additional signage.

Development will not occur without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location. New or replacement facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the area. Regulations are identified in the 2016 Kugluk Management Plan.



4.2 DESIGN APPROACH

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

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

- The NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage culturally significant and archaeological sites (as per IIBA 8.2.3).
- The CJPMC shall consult with Elders and other Inuit in Kugluktuk 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 sites (as per IIBA 8.2.7).
- Prior to any development activity in Kugluk Territorial Park (including, without limitation), any capital improvements constructed by the GN, such as roads, trails, picnic areas, or other facilities, an inventory and assessment of the archaeological resources located in the proposed development area shall be conducted in accordance with the IIBA under the direction of the CJPMC (As per IIBA 14.5.8).
- Prior to the installation of any new facilities or infrastructure the CJPMC is to be consulted on the recommended location of facilities, displays, and exhibits to be produced for Kugluk or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).

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

4.3 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Kugluk Territorial Park facilities and infrastructure plans include both short-term replacement and new infrastructure (1 to 10 years), and longer-term development (beyond 10 years) that will respond to the changing conditions of the park.

Kugluk Territorial Park infrastructure use the following standards:

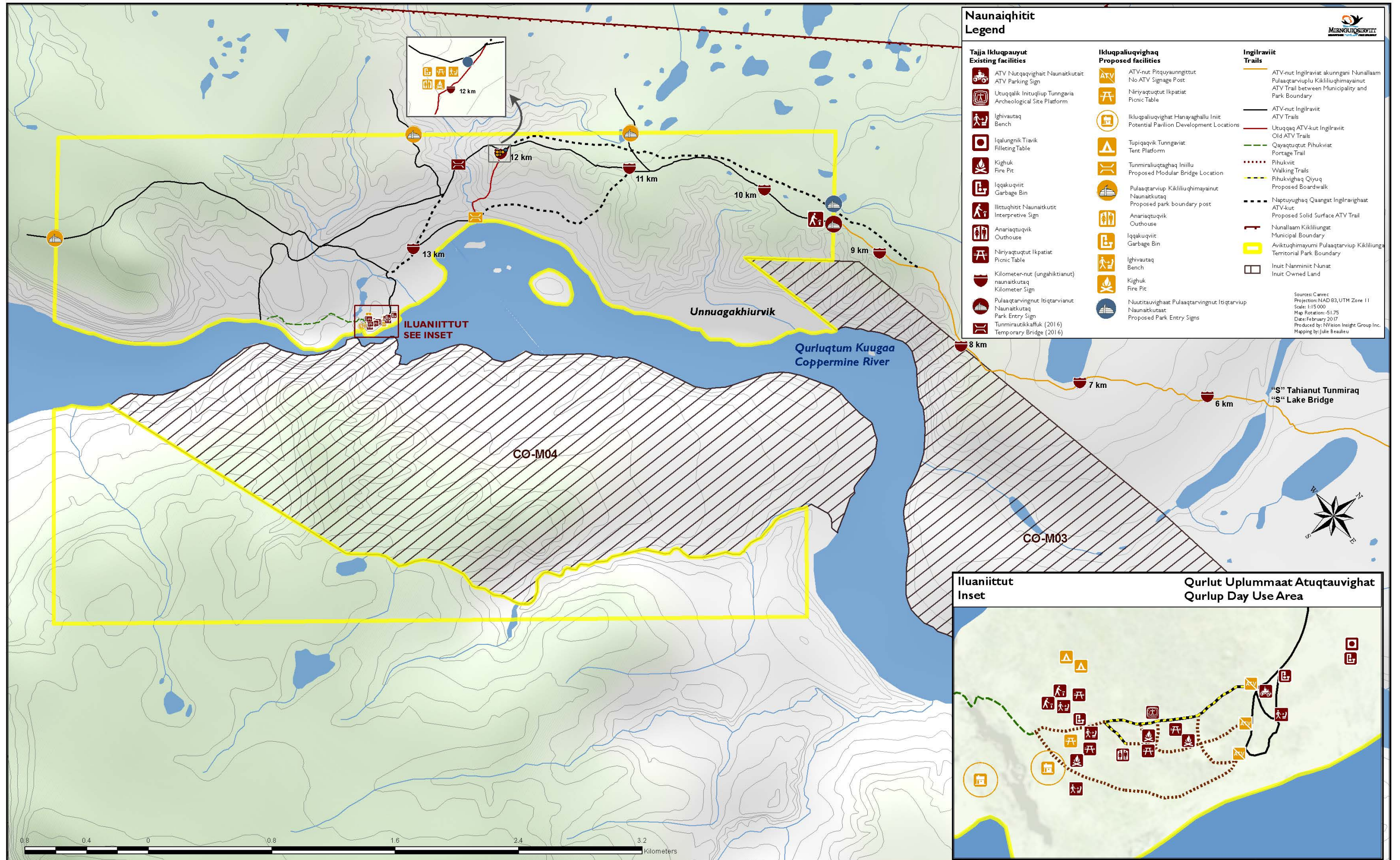
- Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual¹¹ (or other facility design alternatives identified at the time of implementation and approved by the NJPMC), unless otherwise stated in this document;
- All park interpretive or regulatory signage will follow the standards of the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual¹² and
- Park furnishings or specialty infrastructure not addressed in a standards manual will be selected from preferred contractor catalogues by the Manager Park Operations.

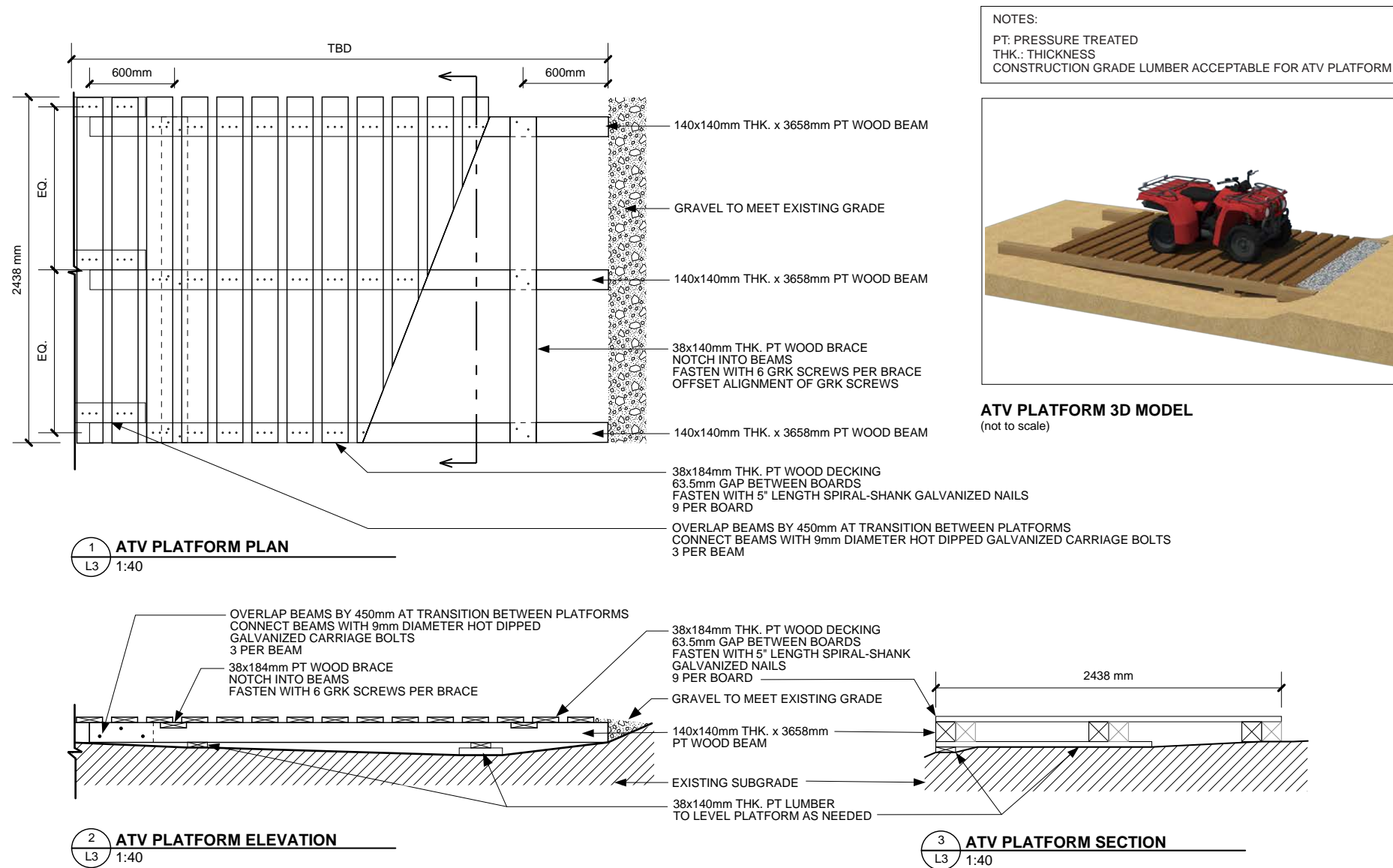
“In the summer time we would travel up the river to Kugluk to go fishing for white fish, as well as Arctic char, or to make dry fish. We would prepare for the winter by fishing and hunting, and we would follow the Inuit traditional way of living because that is what we learn and how we lived.”

CHARLIE BOLT

¹² NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual, such as modular facilities that can be cost effectively transported to remoted locations. Where alternatives are recommended, the size of the alternative facility for each location will comply with the purpose of the facility identified from the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual.

¹³ NP&SP may recommend alternative signage designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual





4.3.1 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

The following section describes existing and planned facilities and infrastructure for Kugluk Territorial Park. For each type of facility or infrastructure, a brief description is provided and, where relevant, a reference to the detailed specifications in NP&SP's standards manuals. Nunavut Parks and Facility and Signage Specifications from standards manuals are provided in appendix 6.4. Following the description, the recommended location of the facility is described along with the rationale for selecting this location.

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

4.3.2 ATV TRAIL IN KUGLUK TERRITORIAL PARK

In two locations within the park boundary, trail relocation and development of a raised wood ATV platform are required to mitigate erosion. The platform design and development will be based on the existing design (two 4x4 feet beam runners with 2x8 feet wooden deck boards).

Within the park boundary, the ATV platform will be built at 2.5 meter (8 foot) width to accommodate side-by-side ATVs. Along the upper and lower terrace portions of the platform the design will include placement of wider pull-off platforms at 500 meter intervals to allow ATVs to pass in both directions.

The upper and lower terrace trail routes are to be located based on the *Facilities and Infrastructure* map in the Master Plan.

Development of the platforms will be completed over several budget years due to the length required and the available financial and labour resources. Priority areas for platform development are the active erosion areas on the upper terrace.

As noted, steep embankments and erosion are an issue along the ATV trail routes in the park. An option for a modular ATV bridge is considered in the Master Plan, however if this is not feasible then a future Management Plan may recommend relocating the ATV trail along a route to the west, following hunting trails around a drainage gully, and then back to the day use area. This route would add approximately 8 km of travel distance to the park ATV trail.



Table 6: ATV Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Upper Terrace ATV Platform <i>Typical ATV Platform specification</i>	From the park entry through to the point where the trail descends the terrace towards the day use area. This platform will be and a permanent installation.	The ATV platform location is to be moved inland from the edge of the terrace in areas where active erosion is occurring.
Lower Terrace ATV Platform <i>Typical ATV Platform specification</i>	From the upper terrace the ATV platform will take a new route down a gentle slope and cross the lower terrace to the new location of a modular bridge crossing.	The trail route will follow an existing hunting trail.
Floodplain ATV Platform <i>Typical ATV Platform specification</i>	From the base of the sand hill up to the bedrock outcropping below the ATV parking area, this platform must be removed and replaced annually.	This platform must be constructed in pieces that can be removed in the fall for storage in the park outside the floodplain, and then replaced on the trail in early summer after the threat of flooding has ended.



Credit: Make-a-bridge Modular-Bridge System, 2015 Catalog

4.3.1.2 Modular ATV Bridge

Sand surfaces in creek drainage basins are susceptible to natural and human caused erosion. Temporary wood bridges have been placed at several locations in the bottom of the drainage basin to allow ATV access to the day use area. The temporary bridges must be removed annually, and in some years these must be moved to a new location if the previous site has eroded, creating new areas of erosion and damage to sites of cultural significance.

To facilitate ATV access, a semi-permanent bridge location is an option, to be designed and developed for the “original” crossing location, if feasible based on engineering study reports. This “original” location crosses the drainage creek where it meets with the Coppermine River. A modular bridge system would allow for a longer span and longer-term durability than wood construction bridges. A new location higher up the bank could limit annual removal requirements. A modular system would allow the bridge to be relocated in the future as the need arises.

Design and development of the modular bridge at this location will require:

- Engineering design required for surface mounting and entry/exit point erosion control
- Environmental assessment
- Approvals from DFO; NWB; NIRB, and any other organization with authority over shoreline/freshwater developments.

Table 7: Modular Bridge Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Modular ATV Bridge	Modular pre-fabricated aluminum bridge components designed for spans up to 18 meters in length (up to 1.8 meters in width) and bearing loads up to 2 tons. Railing, surface planking, and ramp options are available for ATV use. The location is identified on the map “3. Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces)”.	Location selection requires a stable surface on both banks of the drainage creek.

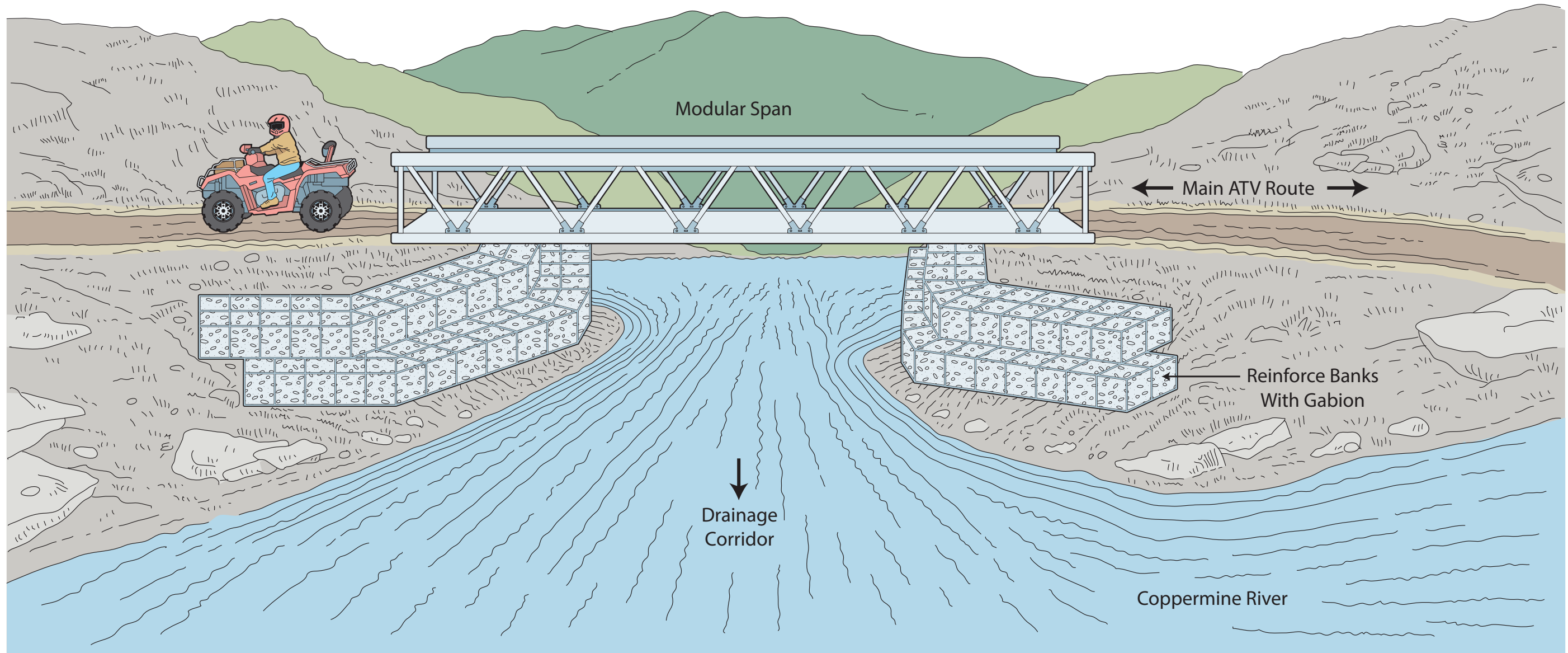


“In summer and fall Inuit would live in tents in the area of the falls. When the ice began to form, they would travel back down to the mouth and then sealing would start. When people would see caribou hair floating in the water at the mouth of the river, they knew that it was time to go back up the river to hunt caribou. The caribou, by the thousands, would cross the river south of the falls.”

JOSEPH NIPTANATIAK



Conceptual drawing for a modular ATV bridge crossing



4.3.1.3 Erosion Control

Erosion is a threat to both the natural environment and cultural sites within the park. It is also a hazard for human safety at locations along the ATV trails. Erosion includes bank erosion along the upper and lower terraces, and the areas of the park that are unnecessarily disturbed by careless ATV use (such as “donuts” driven on sand hills or in seasonal ponds; or ATV access damaging sites of cultural significance).

In the short-term the CJPMC and/or NP&SP staff may take temporary measures to prevent access to areas of erosion, including the use of snow fencing to make immediate closures, and permanent fencing barriers for long-term closures.

The CJPMC may consider engineered erosion control methods at key locations in the park if erosion mitigation is not achieved through the ATV platform system, a modular bridge or regulated access to culturally significant sites in areas where erosion is occurring. Erosion control engineering will require specialized design and an environmental assessment.

Table 8: Erosion Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Snow Fencing	Installation of snow fence barriers to prevent access to slopes that is susceptible to erosion.	Snow fencing will be used for immediate closures. If long-term closure is required, a permanent fence will be developed.
Permanent Fencing Facilities Design Manual D2.1	Installation of permanent fence barriers to prevent access to any area susceptible to erosion or damage caused by ATV.	

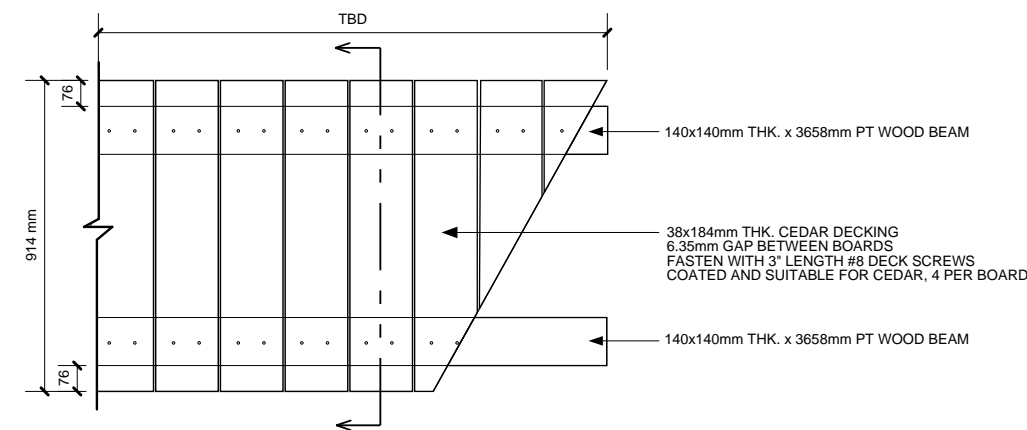


4.3.1.4 Qurlut Day Use Area

The existing day use area, located in the Development zone, receives the highest level of park visitation. To meet the goals of the park the facilities and infrastructure in the day use area must meet the needs of park users and be tough to withstand wear and tear. This Kugluk Master Plan addresses the ongoing replacement of park furnishing and structures in the first summary table, and the design and development of additional day use infrastructure in a subsequent summary table.

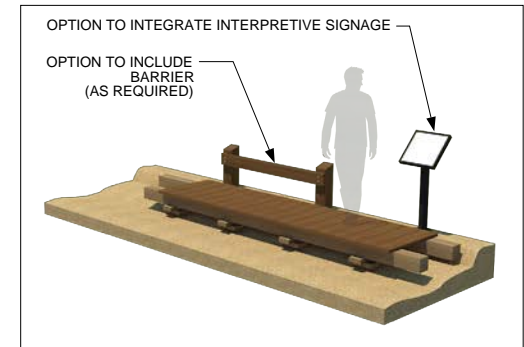
Tbale g: Qurlut - Replacement Furnishing and Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Replacement Furnishing <i>Typical Mounted Bench or Picnic Table specifications</i>	All replacement park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	All replacement park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method shown in the following conceptual design.
Replacement Outhouse <i>Facilities Design Manual H1.1-H1.5</i>	The existing outhouse (built 2003-2004) has a life expectancy of 20 years.	At the time of replacement a new facility will be placed on the footprint of the existing structure. The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.

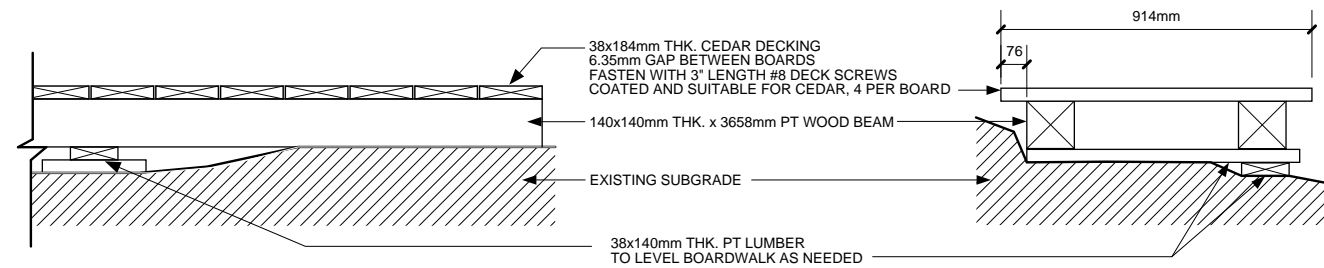


1 BOARDWALK PLAN
L4 1:20

NOTES:
PT: PRESSURE TREATED
THK.: THICKNESS



BOARDWALK 3D MODEL
(not to scale)

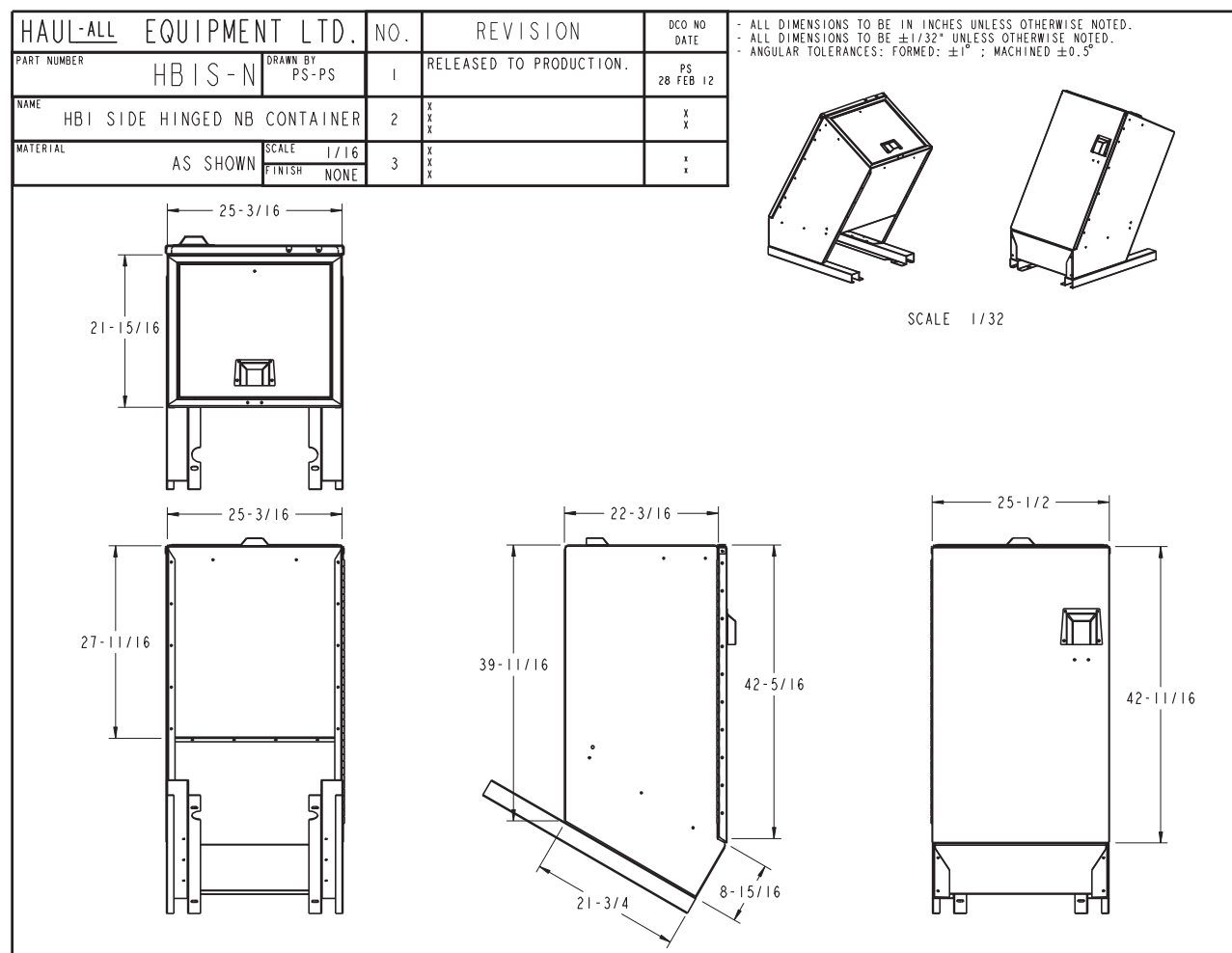


2 BOARDWALK ELEVATION
L4 1:20

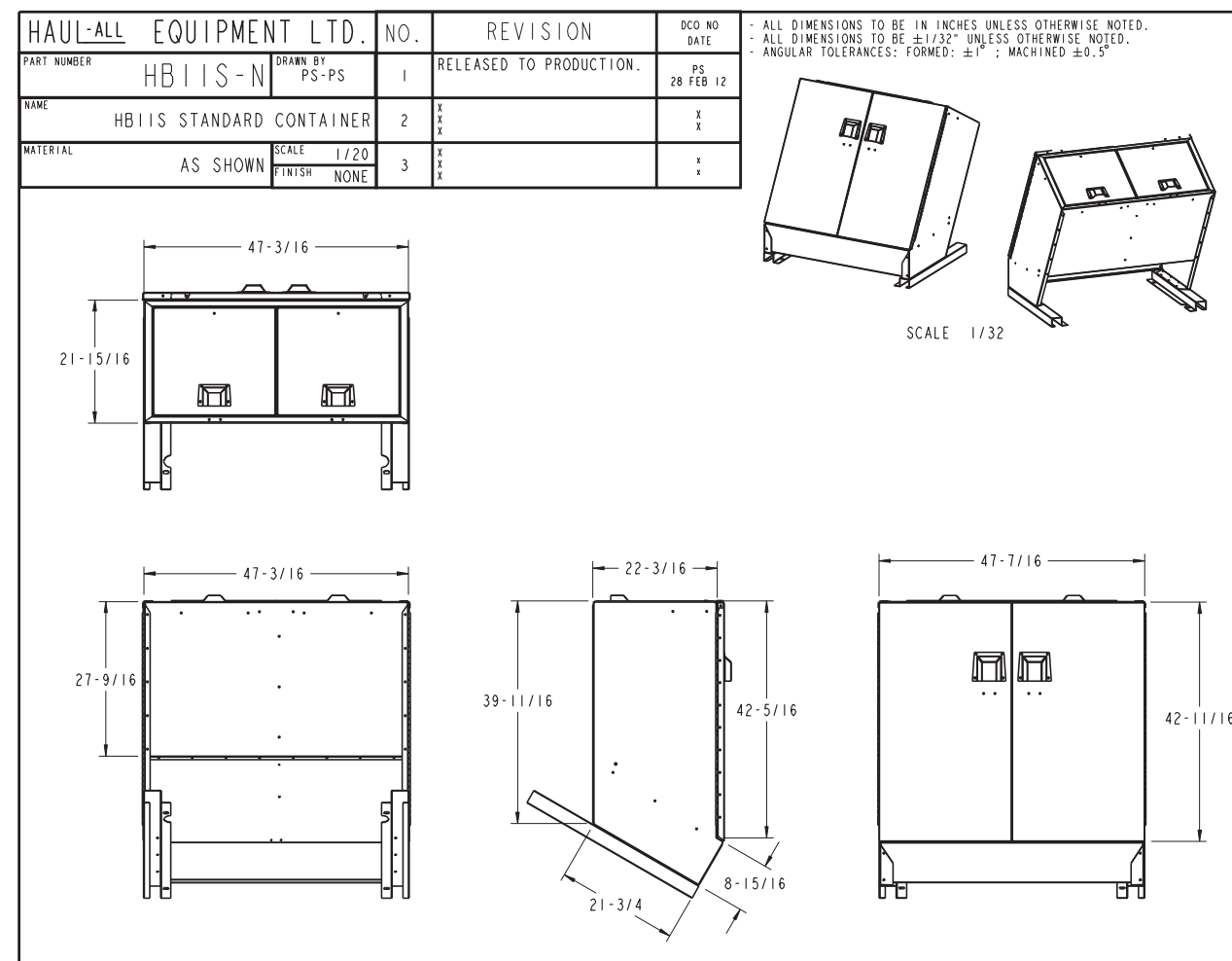
3 BOARDWALK SECTION
L4 1:20



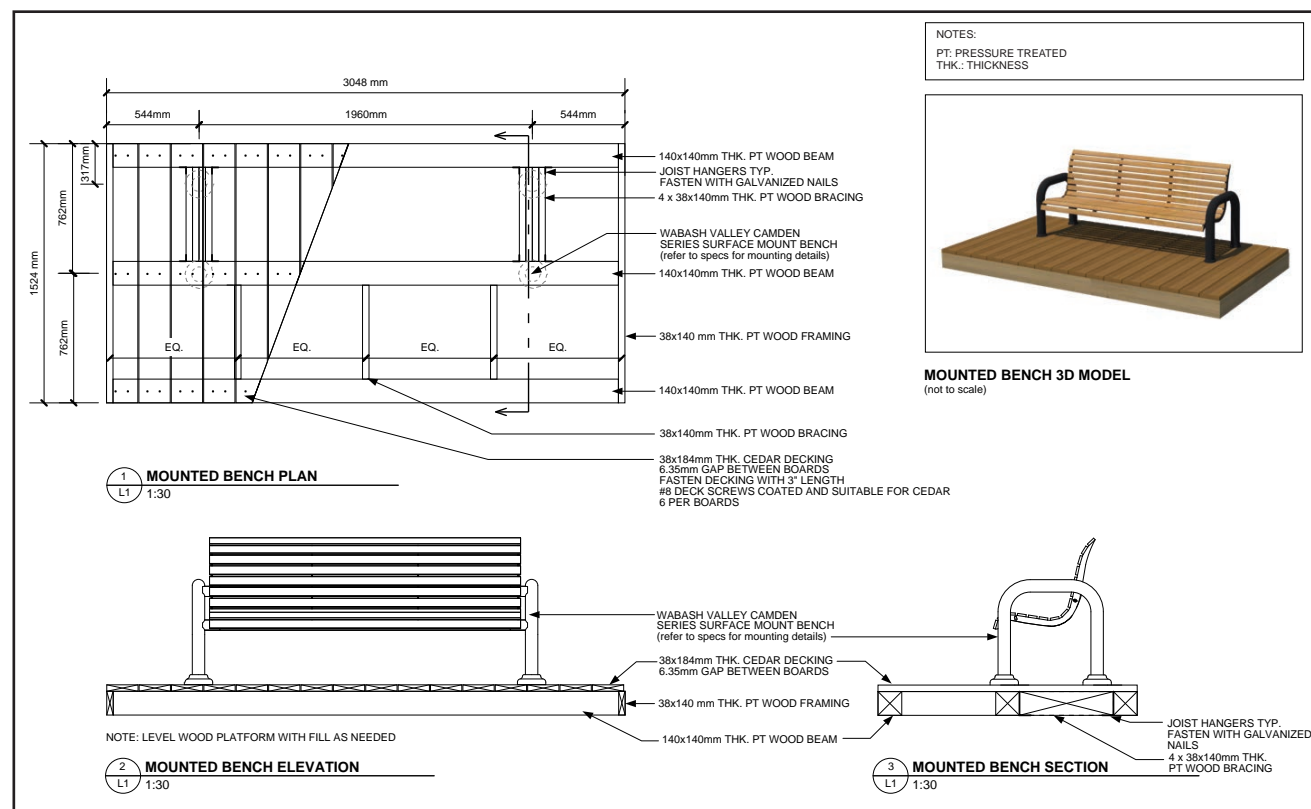
Example of a raised boardwalk in Kekerten Territorial Park



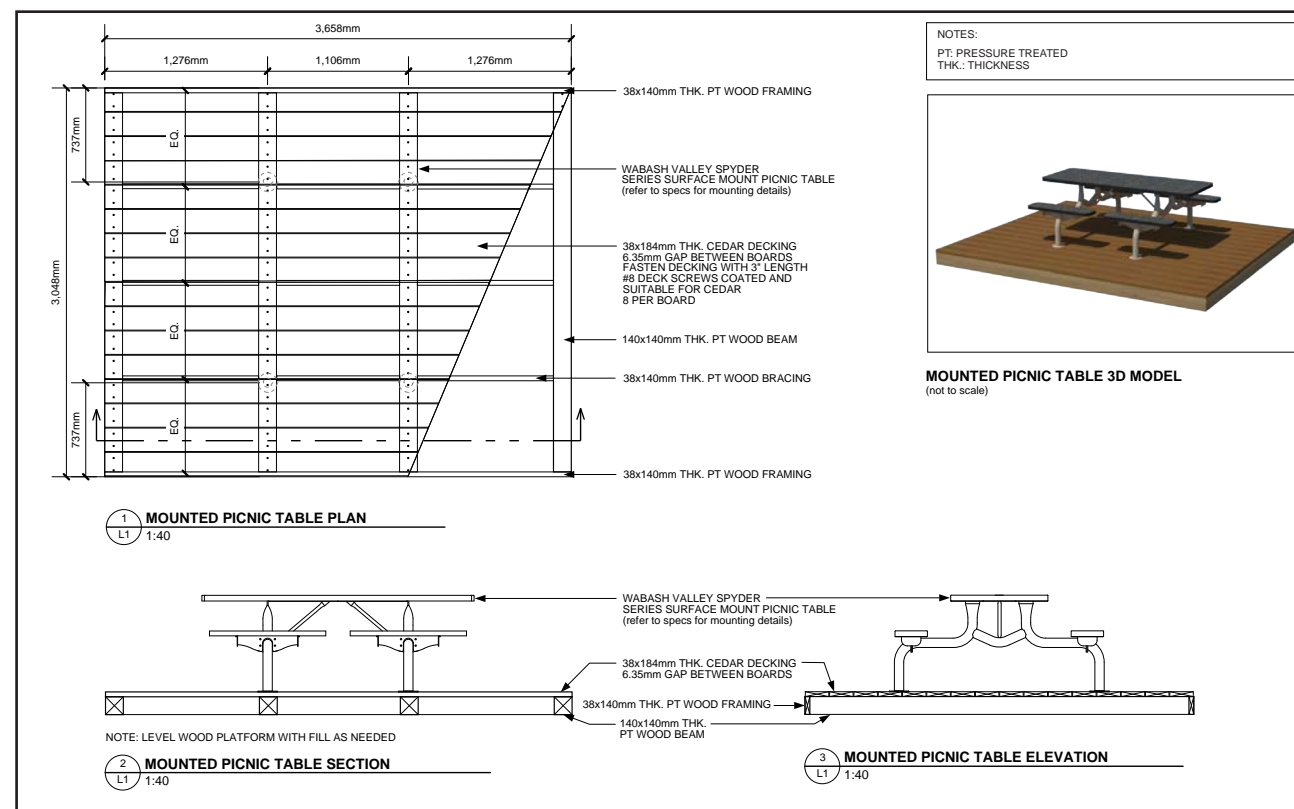
Single bins (DRAFT IMAGE)



Double bins (DRAFT IMAGE)



Typical Mounted Bench (DRAFT IMAGE)



Typical Mounted Picnic Table (DRAFT IMAGE)

Table 10: Qurlut - New Furnishing and Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Life Preserver Rings or Throw Bag Stations	Three life preserver/rescue throwbagstations will be permanently installed on posts. To be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	Locations will be chosen by NP&SP staff. Sites will be chosen above the seasonal flooding line, but as visible and close as possible to the river and visitor activity areas.
Pavilion ¹⁴ Site specific design	A unique pavilion design is required for Kugluk to take advantage of the panoramic views of the rapids. The location is identified on the map "1. Qurlut: Day Use Area" The CJPMC has identified two sites for development of a park pavilion, in order of priority.	A raised platform pavilion should be designed and located to take advantage of views to the Kugluk rapids and landscape of the Coppermine River Valley. A pavilion will require an archaeological survey, engineering, and an environmental assessment of the location.
Day Use Area Pedestrian Boardwalk and Trail Base <i>Typical ATV Platform specification or Facilities Design Manual F1.1</i>	The CJPMC may consider development of a wood platform for the day use picnic area and outhouse access trail to protect ground vegetation and soil erosion, and to act as a protective barrier for sub-surface archaeological artifacts.	A platform and barrier design would use timbers as edging material and wood decking for a raised base.
ATV Parking Lot Bollards or Barriers <i>Facilities Design Manual D1.1 or D2.1</i>	To define the parking lot, prevent ATV access to the Day Use Area, and to act as protection for archaeological resources in the area.	Barriers should be used along with information and education on why ATV access is being regulated.
Lock Box	In an area away from the tent platforms, a bear proof "lock box" for camper's food and equipment storage will be installed. To be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	
Additional picnic table <i>Typical Mounted Picnic Table specifications</i>	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP. In the day use area a second picnic table is required for large groups. The location is identified on the map "1. Qurlut: Day Use Area"	Locate near the picnic table near the firepit.



Example of a tent platform from Pisuktinu Tungavik Territorial Park (Pangnirtung)

¹⁴ The Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual does not include a pavilion design with a deck (180 degree panoramic viewing platform) that is suitable for a small site or placement on a rocky outcrop.

4.3.1.5 Terrace Day Use Area (future)

A small day use area is proposed for future development on the upper terrace at the scenic outlook above Qurlut, approximately at the location where the trail used to descend the sand hill into the river valley. Day use areas must meet the needs of park users and be tough to withstand wear and tear. This Kugluk Master Plan addresses the design and development of day use infrastructure for this location. An entry sign for this area is specified under *Signage*.

Table 11: Terrace Day Use Area Furnishing and Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Furnishing • Picnic table • Garbage bin • Bench • Fire pit Typical Mounted Bench or Picnic Table specifications	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP. The location is identified on the map “3. Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces)”.	All park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method.
Outhouse Facilities Design Manual H1.1-H1.5 (modified as single occupant)	A single occupant outhouse. The location is identified on the map “3. Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces)”.	The structure will be placed away from the edge of the hill. The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.

“Kugluk is a beautiful place; it’s like a heaven in spring and summer. But in the winter people stay away from the river because the ice is dangerous in some places. Travelling safely makes people more relaxed and happy to stay in the park.”

FRANK IPAKOHAK



Photo credit: Chris Halsted



4.3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES
PLATFORMS AND BARRIERS

In the Kugluk day use area a platform and barrier was installed in 2014 to protect a sod house foundation that was uncovered.

There are no additional archaeological site or culturally significant site platforms and barriers recommended in this Master Plan.

In the future, should additional archaeological or culturally significant sites be exposed by erosion or as a result of archaeological site special projects, the CJPMC may consider installing platforms or barriers (similar to the existing one in the day use area) to protect and limit access to these sites. Where feasible, the platform/barrier could integrate interpretive and regulatory signage.

- As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage archaeological/cultural sites.
- No budget is identified. Budgets will be determined as/when a project is required.



4.3.2.1 Signage and Flagpoles

Signage is located throughout Kugluk Territorial Park to provide information, regulation and interpretation. This Kugluk Master Plan addresses the ongoing replacement of park signage and support structures, and the design and development of additional signage.

All replacement and new park signage will follow the standards in the Signage Manual and the best available technical specifications as identified by NP&SP.

Table 12: Signage and Flagpoles Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Replacement Signage <i>Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications</i>	As required	As the current panels require replacement the content will be reviewed by the CJPMC. Replacement panels should reflect recommended changes from the CJPMC and the change of the park name to <i>Kugluk</i> .
Relocate Existing Park Entry Signage	When the new ATV trail is developed, the existing park entry and interpretive signage will be relocated. The location is identified on the map “3. Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces)”.	Relocate the signage once the ATV boardwalk has been completed.
Additional Interpretive Panels <i>Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications</i>	As required	There are no additional interpretive panel requirements identified in the master plan, however the CJPMC may request additional interpretation at locations in the park based on the zoning plan. No budget is identified.
Park Entry Posts (4) <i>Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications for pylon signs</i>	The boundary of the park requires markers at four ATV access points. These locations are marked on the map. The locations area identified on the map “Facilities and Infrastructure”.	
Park Entry Flagpoles (3)	Three flag poles will be installed at the park boundary where the new ATV location and relocated existing entry sign. To be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	Flagpole mounts must sit on the surface of the ground.
“No ATV” Icon Posts (3) or bollards <i>Facilities Design Manual D1.1</i>	Pylon signs (Signage Manual) Recommended at three points in the day use area at walking trail access points. The locations are identified on the map “1. Qurlut: Day Use Area”	“No ATV” signage to discourage people from driving ATVs beyond the parking area and ATV trail.
Additional Entry Sign (1) <i>Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications for small entry sign E4</i>	The location is identified on the map “3. Qurlut kitaani ualik (Upper and lower terraces)”. A second park entry sign with “Kugluk Territorial Park” will be installed to offer a scenic photo opportunity.	Placement of the sign will be near the slope to allow a scenic backdrop to the sign. Suggest modifying the sign to add a step/bench on the back of the sign where visitors can stand for photo opportunities.

Outside of the park boundary, additional directional signage is required on the municipal access road and municipal ATV trail. Directional signage is needed at the trail fork near the municipal dump and at the “S” Lake road junction with the municipal ATV trail leading to the park. It is recommended that a “No Trucks” icon post be installed at the beginning of the ATV trail.

4.5 CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVER SYSTEM

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is Canada's national river conservation program. The CHRS program provides national recognition to Canada's outstanding rivers and encourages their long-term management to conserve their natural, cultural and recreational values for the benefit and enjoyment of Canadians, now and in the future.

As of 2016 the Coppermine River is nominated to the CHRS. A sign outside of the Kugluktuk Visitor and Heritage Centre interprets the Coppermine River.

Upon designation as a Canadian Heritage River, a plaque and interpretive panel will be installed in Kugluk near the Qurlut Day Use Area at a location with a scenic view to the river (to be determined by the CJPMC).

Table 13: CHRS Signage Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Interpretive Panel and Plaque <i>Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications</i>	The plaque and interpretive panel should be integrated as a single structure. The interpretive panel should address the Coppermine's natural and historical significance (i.e. the reasons for its inclusion in the CHRS program).	Site selection for the sign and plaque could be integrated with the proposed future pavilion structure and location.



SECTION 5

ah



SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



This Kugluk Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 20 year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$835,500 over 20 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$619,500.00 over 20 years
- Park garage in Kugluktuk total: \$50,000.00 between years 1 to 2
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$166,000.00 over 10 years

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

Table 14: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

Year(s)	Description	Capital Cost Estimate	Total per Two Year Periods
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$105,000.00	\$291,000.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$136,000.00	
	Garage in Kugluktuk	\$50,000.00	
Year 3 - 5	Park Infrastructure	\$33,500.00	\$63,500.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$30,000.00	
Year 6 - 8	Park Infrastructure	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$0	
Year 9 - 10	Park Infrastructure	\$210,000.00	\$210,000.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$0	
Year 11 - 15	Park Infrastructure	\$200,000.00	\$206,000.00
Year 16 - 20	Park Infrastructure	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Total Estimated Capital Costs (Class C/D)			\$835,500.00

An *Operational Budget* is included in the Kugluk Management Plan.



5.1 MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation of this Master Plan is presented in the *Detailed Capital Cost Implementation Plan* table. The table identifies the capital required and the timeframe for implementation.

5.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE TYPES

It is expected that development priorities will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plan. The implementation plan prioritizes development of the ATV trail platforms, trail reinforcement, replacement of park furnishings, park boundary and “No ATV” icon posts, and life preserver rings/rescue throw bags.

Future years will address replacement of park signage, development of the modular bridge crossing, design and development of a park pavilion, and the development of a day use area on the upper terrace.

5.1.2 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

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

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

5.1.3 SPECIAL PROJECTS

It is expected that special projects will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plans. The implementation plan prioritizes oral history projects to videotape Elders in Kugluk park speaking about the history and their traditional knowledge. The goal is the development of a video/film about the park using these oral histories.

Archaeological projects will be required in Kugluk, with the priority areas being all of the sites on the upper terrace that are under threat from ATV use and natural erosion. These projects may require artefacts to be removed from the park for safe keeping. Efforts will be made to obtain replicas of artefacts for use in the Heritage Appreciation Program. This may include the development of the Thule camp/sod house interpretation kit to be developed in coordination with Kugluk education modules.

In commemoration of the Inuit killed during the 1771 massacre at Kugluk, the CJPMC will complete a Special Project to plan a memorial plaque to be installed near the Day Use Area, and hold a dedication event and ceremony to mark the unveiling of the plaque.

5.1.4 TIMEFRAME

The implementation plan uses a twenty year timeframe, identifying each of the actions in the recommended order of priority. Where an action will require multiple years to complete, the timeframe identifies the number of years required from start through to completion.

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

5.1.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

5.1.6 INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

5.1.7 CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES

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

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

The capital resources required to implement the Kugluk Master Plan will be revised at the time of contracting or detailed planning based on the actual cost/quotes received from contractors.



Table 15: 5.2 Master Plan Action Table

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
INFRASTRUCTURE						
ATV Trail Platforms	Upper and lower terraces; floodplain	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and construction = \$16,000 Shipping and installation = \$4,000 	\$70,000	Class C	Following new trail route
Day Use Area Walking Trail Boardwalk	From ATV parking to outhouse	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and construction = \$3,000 Shipping and installation = \$2,000 	\$5,000	Class C	Following existing walking trail
Park Entry Icon Posts, and No ATV Parking Icon Posts (8)	Park Entry Icon Posts at trail locations entering boundary No ATV Icon Posts in Day Use Area	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, materials and fabrication = \$3,500 Shipping and installation = \$1,500 	\$5,000	Class C	Eight posts total.
Park Entry and No ATV Parking Icon Posts (8)	Park Entry Icon Posts at trail locations entering boundary No ATV Icon Posts in Day Use Area	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, materials and fabrication = \$3,500 Shipping and installation = \$1,500 	\$5,000	Class C	Eight posts total.
Furnishings (replacement and new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic tables Benches Garbage bins Fire pits 	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price per unit Picnic Table = \$3,500 Bench = \$1,500 Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 Fire pit = \$500 Materials, construction and installation = \$2,000 	\$17,000	Class C	Includes wood crib platform mount
Life Preserver Rings/Rescue Throw Bag Posts (3)	Day Use Area	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials = \$2,000 Shipping and installation = \$1,000 	\$3,000	Class C	
Park Entry Flagpoles (3)	Main ATV trail (new entry point)	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials = \$10,000 Shipping and installation = \$5,000 	\$15,000	Class D	Install with new ATV trail. Surface mounting.
Fencing	Permanent wood and temporary snow fencing	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and construction = \$3,000 Shipping and installation = \$2,000 	\$5,000	Class C	
Tent Platforms (2) and Lock Box (1)	Platforms C3.1-C3.2	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price per unit Materials and construction = \$10,000 Lock Box = \$1,000 Shipping and installation = \$2,500 	\$13,500		Modified platform dimensions
Interpretive panels and heritage display sign (replacement)	Modify park name on existing signage	Year 6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify design and fabrication = \$12,500 Shipping and installation = \$2,500 	\$15,000	Class C	Replace only signs with park name "Kugluk (Bloody Falls)".
Outhouse (new) in area D2	Outhouse H2.1 – H2.5	Year 6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and construction = \$20,000 Shipping and installation = \$5,000 	\$25,000	Class C	Solar compositing (if possible)
Small Park Entry Sign (E4)	Park Entry Sign for area D2	Year 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, materials and construction = \$8,000 Shipping and installation = \$2,000 	\$10,000	Class C	
Modular ATV Bridge	Drainage creek crossing	Year 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering and design = \$25,000 Materials and construction = \$150,000 Shipping and installation = \$25,000 	\$200,000	Class D	Requires EA and permits
CHRS Interpretive panel and plaque	Day Use Area	Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and fabrication = \$4,500 Shipping and installation = \$1,500 	\$6,000	Class C	Potential to integrate with Pavilion
Pavilion	Day Use Area	Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering and design = \$25,000 Materials and construction = \$150,000 Shipping and installation = \$25,000 	\$200,000	Class D	Site to be determined. May require EA.
Outhouse (replacement) in area D1	Outhouse H2.1 – H2.5	Year 16-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and construction = \$20,000 Shipping and installation = \$5,000 	\$25,000	Class C	Solar compositing (if possible)
INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-TOTAL				\$619,500.00		

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
HERITAGE APPRECIATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS						
Oral History Project	Elder video interviews and park movie	Year 1 - 2	One year Project \$50,000	\$50,000.00	Class C	Oral History projects could be undertaken in partnership with the Heritage Centre and schools
Archeological Sites Project- Priority 1	Priority 1 areas are locations associated with ATV use and erosion, specifically Zone C3	Year 1 - 2	Multi-year Project Year 1 = \$50,000 Year 2 = \$30,000	\$80,000.00	Class C	Project will include removal of artefacts and fabrication of duplicates for the community
Commemoration plaque and ceremony	Day Use Area	Year 1-2	Design and fabrication = \$2,500 Shipping and installation = \$1,500 Ceremony = \$2,000	\$6,000	Class C	CJPMC to plan this project
Archeological Sites Project- Priority 2	Priority 2 areas are locations associated with all infrastructure development sites.	Year 3-5	Year 5 = \$30,000	\$30,000.00	Class C	Project may include removal of artefacts and fabrication of duplicates for the community
HERITAGE APPRECIATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS SUB-TOTAL				\$166,000.00		
PARK GARAGE AND OFFICE						
Park Garage, maintenance facility and office	Retrofit existing building or construct "sprung" structure	Year 1-2	Design and materials = \$40,000 Shipping and installation = \$10,000	\$50,000	Class D	
PARK GARAGE AND OFFICE SUB-TOTAL				\$50,000		

5.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

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

5.3.1 STAFFING

Kugluk is staffed by two seasonal positions and two summer students. The Regional Coordinator: Park Planning and Operations, Kitikmeot, and the Manager of Park Operations also provide oversight of park operations. Staff positions may increase in the future as required by the operations and maintenance of the park. Staff will work in coordination with other GN staff, including the future Tourism Coordinator (required under the IIBA) and all partner organizations.

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

5.3.2 MARKETING

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

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

5.4 MONITORING

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

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

- **Condition Monitoring:** Kugluk Park staff will conduct patrols and seasonal maintenance in the park. These activities will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, signage, visitor activities, and archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP planning staff and the CJPMC. The CJPMC will determine if an action is required to maintain, improve, or change the condition of the resource. Condition monitoring is needed annually to measure the results of park use over time.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring:** Kugluk Park staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered “effectiveness monitoring” because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Implementation of the Master Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed.

5.5 MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

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



Photo credit: Sarah Desrosiers





APPENDICES

aj

6.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

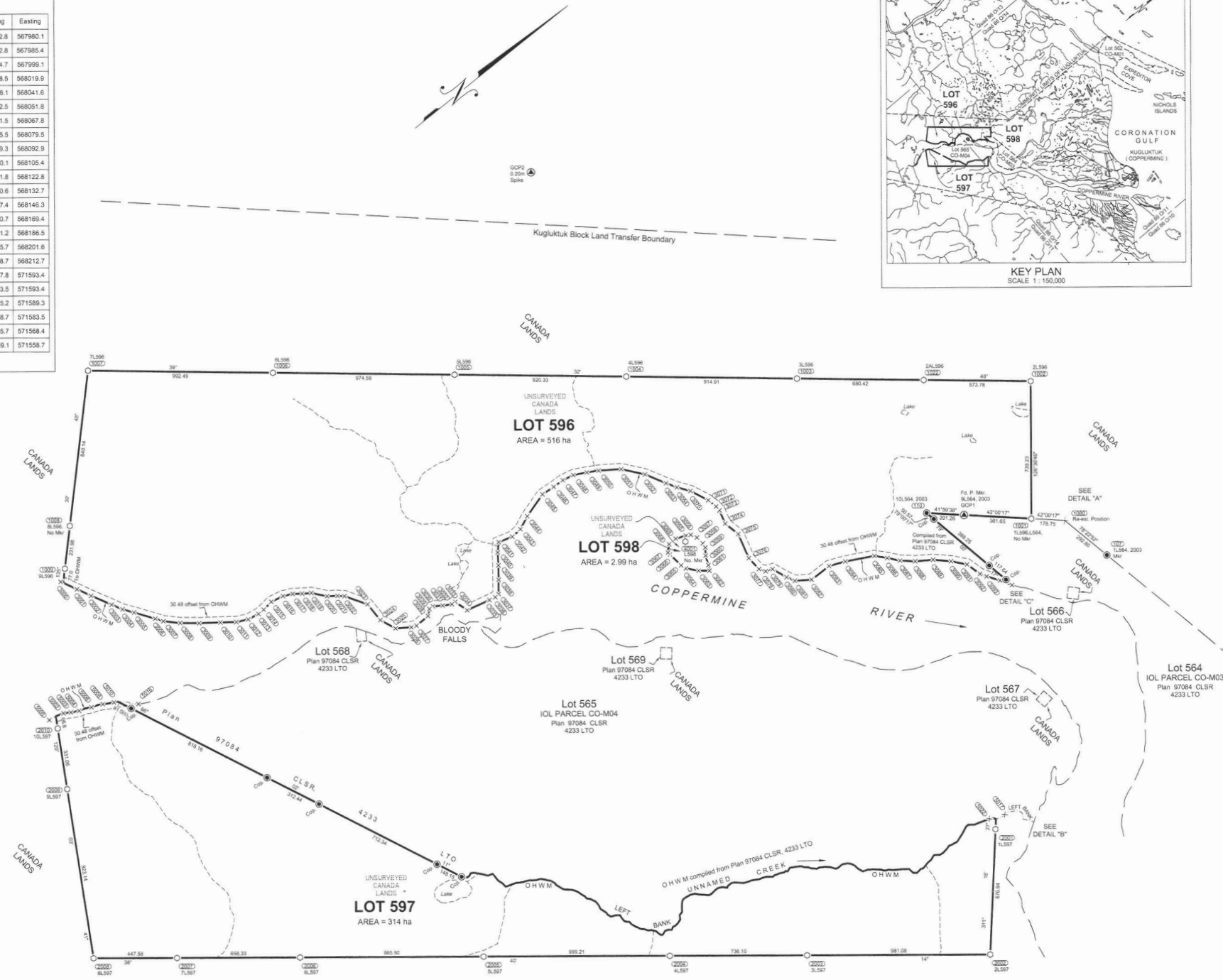
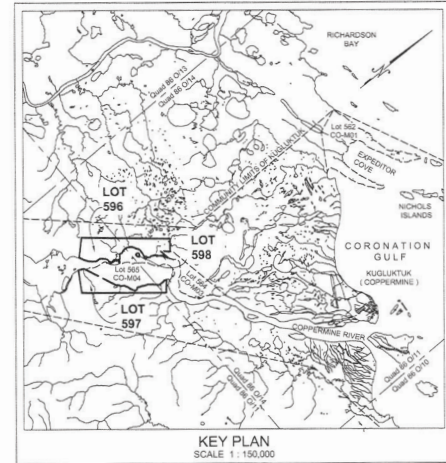
Consultation Record for the Kugluk Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan.

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
March 22 & 23, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
May 2 & 3, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
May 2016	CJPMC Chair presentation to Kugluktuk schools	Presentation on the park and vandalism
July 7 & 8, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
July 7, 2016	Public Open House (Kugluktuk Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Kugluk Master and Management Plans
August 30, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
August 31, 2016	CJPMC Park Visit	CJPMC review of park planning challenges and issues
September 1, 2016	Special meeting of the CJPMC, HTO, Canadian Rangers, Search and Rescue, and Hamlet	Information session on the drafting of the Kugluk Master and Management Plans
September 1, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
November 2016	NP&SP distribute the Kugluk Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
November 29 & 30, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
November 29, 2016	Community Radio Show NP&SP – CJPMC Chair	Information on the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
November 30, 2016	Public Open House (Kugluktuk Community Hall)	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
December 1, 2016	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	
January to February 2017	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut Planning Commission confirms land use conformity	
	Nunavut Impact Review Board completes a Strategic Environmental Assessment	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Master Plan	
	Minister of Environment directs Nunavut Parks and Special Places to proceed with a Park Management Plan and complete negotiations to add the park to the IIBA.	

6.2 BOUNDARY SURVEY

OHWM TIES
UTM COORDINATES, NAD83-CSRS (EPOCH 2010)
ZONE 11, CENTRAL MERIDIAN 117° WEST

Point #	Northing	Easting	Point #	Northing	Easting	Point #	Northing	Easting	Point #	Northing	Easting	Point #	Northing	Easting
3000	7513496.9	567438.6	3024	7514700.9	568678.8	3048	7515964.8	568718.0	3072	7516484.9	569329.7	3000	7513496.9	567438.6
3001	7513540.2	567524.4	3025	7514736.2	568761.3	3049	7516060.8	568752.3	3073	7516485.7	569357.9	3001	7513540.2	567524.4
3002	7513576.3	567598.9	3026	7514806.1	568809.9	3050	7516115.8	568783.9	3074	7516485.1	569431.9	3002	7513576.3	567598.9
3003	7513632.2	567704.9	3027	7514832.4	568820.7	3051	7516215.0	568854.5	3075	7516484.1	569520.2	3003	7513632.2	567704.9
3004	7513661.4	567762.1	3028	7514913.7	568818.8	3052	7516296.8	568956.4	3076	7516447.0	569656.0	3004	7513661.4	567762.1
3005	7513699.2	567814.0	3029	7514943.2	568794.4	3053	7516354.8	569064.2	3077	7516452.6	569736.4	3005	7513699.2	567814.0
3006	7513766.7	567911.3	3030	7514966.7	568794.9	3054	7516386.0	569117.9	3078	7516472.9	569768.0	3006	7513766.7	567911.3
3007	7513792.1	567946.1	3031	7515010.3	568824.5	3055	7516260.9	569361.0	3079	7516509.0	569782.5	3007	7513792.1	567946.1
3008	7513856.6	568013.9	3032	7515052.8	568850.1	3056	7516283.4	569363.0	3080	7516540.7	569863.0	3008	7513856.6	568013.9
3009	7513934.9	568077.7	3033	7515075.4	568851.1	3057	7516300.2	569394.5	3081	7516563.1	569906.5	3009	7513934.9	568077.7
3010	7514025.9	568146.2	3034	7515096.3	568926.6	3058	7516305.5	569438.5	3082	7516636.4	569959.2	3010	7514025.9	568146.2
3011	7514093.8	568198.7	3035	7515223.9	568958.7	3059	7516301.1	569485.1	3083	7516755.2	569959.1	3011	7514093.8	568198.7
3012	7514152.0	568227.2	3036	7515258.1	568986.5	3060	7516273.7	569499.9	3084	7516838.7	569994.9	3012	7514152.0	568227.2
3013	7514213.2	568238.8	3037	7515282.3	568964.8	3061	7516254.9	569549.2	3085	7516978.2	570069.4	3013	7514213.2	568238.8
3014	7514249.4	568238.2	3038	7515330.6	568905.1	3062	7516240.3	569576.4	3086	7517025.5	570121.8	3014	7514249.4	568238.2
3015	7514307.3	568230.9	3039	7515378.1	568844.1	3063	7516192.2	569539.9	3087	7517069.4	570175.7	3015	7514307.3	568230.9
3016	7514375.4	568246.7	3040	7515418.9	568797.4	3064	7516149.5	569487.5	3088	7517130.8	570229.7	3016	7514375.4	568246.7
3017	7514423.4	568270.0	3041	7515457.6	568747.5	3065	7516140.7	569458.7	3089	7517210.5	570283.8	3017	7514423.4	568270.0
3018	7514463.8	568300.8	3042	7515533.0	568770.5	3066	7516130.2	569375.8	3090	7517280.2	570349.8	3018	7514463.8	568300.8
3019	7514504.3	568329.4	3043	7515592.3	568766.4	3067	7516134.0	569354.2	3091	7517336.5	570417.2	3019	7514504.3	568329.4
3020	7514559.5	568396.0	3044	7515664.7	568734.9	3068	7516161.7	569329.3	3092	7517358.7	570500.5	3020	7514559.5	568396.0
3021	7514604.8	568429.5	3045	7515801.5	568694.7	3069	7516207.7	569328.3	3093	7517377.7	570533.7	3021	7514604.8	568429.5
3022	7514632.2	568454.4	3046	7515873.8	568701.2	3070	7516429.9	569178.3	3094	7517419.6	570595.8	3022	7514632.2	568454.4
3023	7514700.9	568556.1	3047	7515933.8	568703.6	3071	7516473.3	569277.2	3095	7517456.9	570659.7	3023	7514700.9	568556.1



CANADA LANDS SURVEYS RECORDS
DATE: _____
A copy of this plan is filed in the Land Titles Office for NUNAVUT as

COMPILED PLAN OF
LOTS 596 TO 598, KUGLUKTUK
AND FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY OF LOT 598 AND PARTS OF LOTS 596 AND 597
NUNAVUT
LANDS DEALT WITH BY THIS PLAN COMPRISE UNSURVEYED CANADA LANDS

SCALE 1:10,000
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 Metres
THE PLOT SIZE THAT WILL PROVIDE TRUE SCALE AND OPTIMUM READABILITY FOR THIS PLAN IS 609MM X 1200MM
This survey was executed during the period November 14, 2015 to November 16, 2015 by Paul A. Burbridge, CLS.

LEGEND:
Bearings are UTM grid, derived from Real Time Kinematic GNSS observations and are referred to the central meridian of UTM Zone 11 (117° West Longitude).
This plan shows horizontal ground level distances in metres and decimals thereof. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by the average combined scale factor of 0.99996.
CLS Standard Post found shown thus
CLS 77 Post placed shown thus
GCP control station shown thus
Feature ties shown thus
Lands dealt with by this plan bounded thus
Topographic features compiled from 1:50,000 NTS Map Sheets shown thus
IOL denotes Inuit Owned Lands
Cop, denotes copied

This plan is compiled from these field notes and Plan 97084 CLSR, 4233 LTO by E.R. Pfeiffer, CLS in 2003.
Bearings copied from Plan 97084 CLSR, 4233 LTO have not been rotated.
All placed monuments are marked with 1.50m long single iron markers, unless otherwise noted. These markers are placed 0.30m from the monuments.
All boundaries are free of vegetation suitable for cutting or blazing.
Part of the boundary information shown on this plan has been compiled from Field Notes of record as indicated and no new field work was performed to verify monuments, measurements or potential boundary encroachments unless shown otherwise.
Grid distances copied from Plan 97084 CLSR, 4233 LTO have been multiplied by 1.00034 to compute the ground distances shown on this plan.

Re: Section 38, CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS REGULATIONS
CERTIFIED CORRECT:
ON THE 3RD DAY OF January 20 16

PAUL A. BURBRIDGE, Canada Lands Surveyor



Department of Natural Resources
Re: Section 29, Canada Lands Survey Act
Confirmed
Manager, Cadastral Services
West & North
Surveyor General Branch

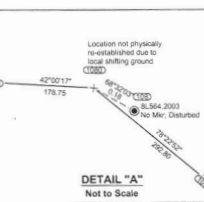
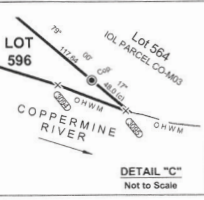
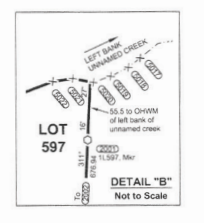
UTM COORDINATES, NAD83-CSRS (EPOCH 2010) ZONE 11, CENTRAL MERIDIAN 117° WEST

Point Table

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Accuracy	CSF
GCP1	7517491.075	570200.798	60.332	0.01	0.999951
GCP2	7516941.68	567308.34	67.76	0.02	0.999644

Point #	Northing	Easting	Point #	Northing	Easting
107	7517951.45	570849.01	1080	7517892.50	570562.30
108	7517892.57	570562.47	2001	7516560.11	571622.90
110	7517341.55	570066.19	2002	7516113.72	572131.49
1001	7517759.72	570442.73	2003	7515348.00	571518.68
1002	7518220.88	569985.31	2004	7514773.49	571058.89
1003	7517254.09	569567.03	2005	7513993.62	570434.75
1004	7516548.83	568484.70	2006	7513224.45	569619.18
1005	7515939.40	567898.92	2007	7512710.64	569407.97
1006	7515088.14	567278.60	2008	7512361.31	569128.40
1007	7514323.09	566648.90	2009	7512823.58	568329.70
1008	7513723.92	567236.42	2010	7512989.36	568043.27
1009	7513588.48	567397.93	4001	7516238.55	569373.73
1022	7517778.58	569500.11			

Coordinates were derived from GNSS Real Time Kinematic observations holding Station GCP1 fixed.
The coordinates and accuracy of GCP1 were derived from the Natural Resources Canada Precise Point Positioning (PPP) Service.
The published estimated absolute horizontal accuracies are at the 95% confidence level.
Elevations are ellipsoidal.
CSF stands for Combined Scale Factor.



6.3 NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRY FOR KUGLUK

From the “Historic Places” registry (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?Id=1167>)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE DESIGNATED AS “BLOODY FALLS”

Bloody Falls National Historic Site of Canada is located within Kugluk / Bloody Falls Territorial Park, on the western shore of the Coppermine River, in Nunavut. The site encompasses pre-contact Aboriginal encampments set on river terraces along the broad, swift-flowing river. These encampments, of which there are no extant remains, were used as Aboriginal hunting and fishing stations for over three millennia, dating to 1700 B.C.E. Official recognition refers to the section of Kugluk / Bloody Falls Territorial Park that falls to the northwest of the Coppermine River.

HERITAGE VALUE

Bloody Falls was designated as a national historic site of Canada in 1978 because it was a traditional fishing site, also containing small caribou hunting stations, that record the presence of Pre-Dorset, Thule, First Nation and Inuit cultures over the past three millennia. The archaeological remains found at Bloody Falls represent the occupations of several Aboriginal and Inuit peoples, spanning thousands of years. Material deposits were documented from the Thule occupation period circa. (1000-1500 B.C.E.). Beneath the bottom-most Thule layer of cultural deposits, Pre-Dorset (also referred to as the Arctic Small Tool Tradition) cultural material was discovered, dating from between 1700 and 1500 B.C.E. The location, away from the coast in the interior, served as a staging area for forays to hunt, fish and to obtain native copper. In addition to the Thule houses, 10 pre-contact and historic Aboriginal encampments were recorded to the northern end of the site. These encampments yielded stone and bone artifacts from the pre-contact period, dating to 160 C.E. Also documented at the site were materials relating to the early historic occupation of Copper Inuit.

Sources: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, 1978, 2009.

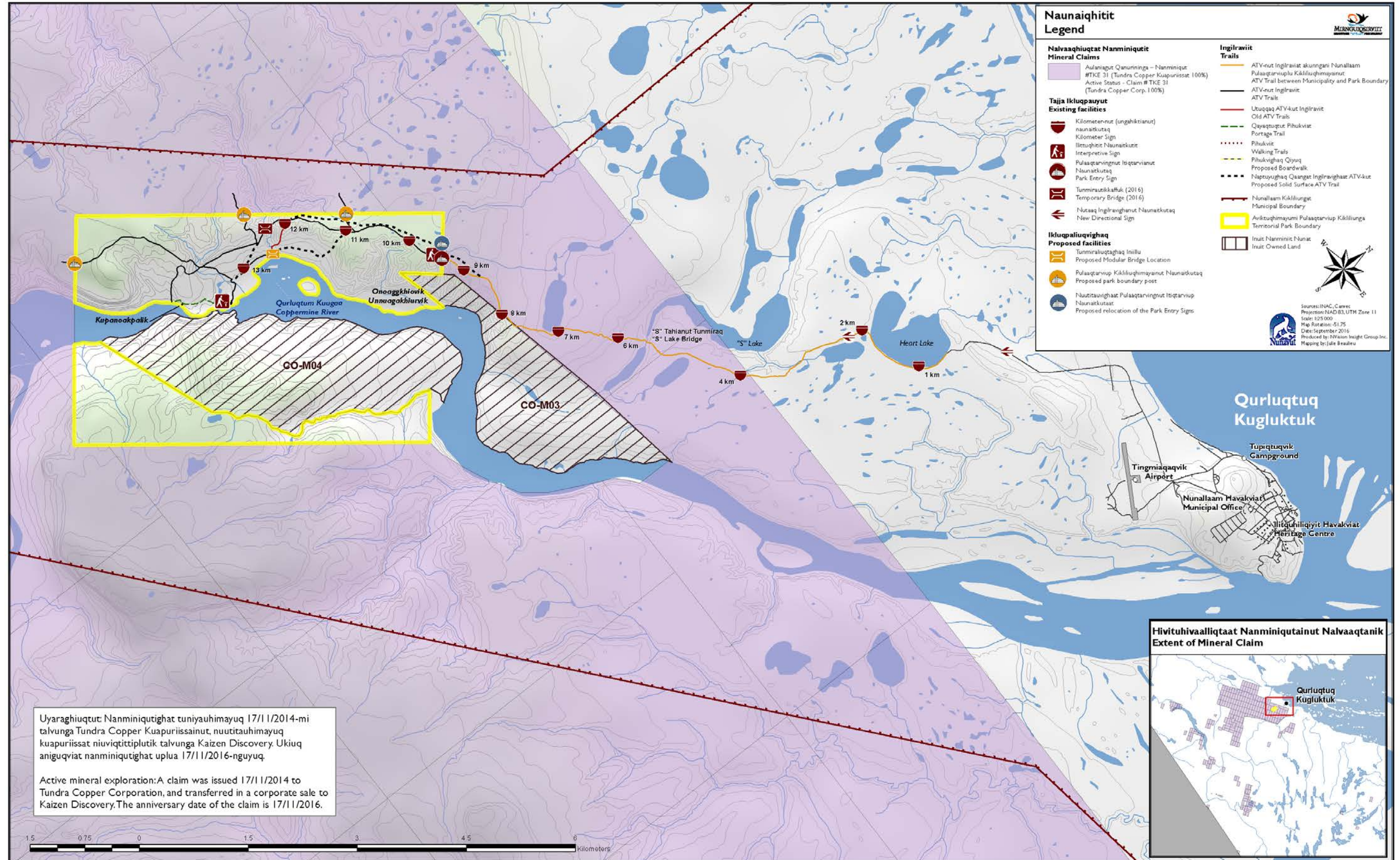
CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that contribute to the heritage character of the site include:

- its location in the Kugluk / Bloody Falls Territorial Park, in Nunavut;
- its setting on river terraces along the western banks of the Coppermine River;
- the integrity of any surviving or as yet unidentified archaeological remains from Pre-Dorset, Thule, First Nation, and Inuit cultures found within the site, including cultural material, faunal remains and any vestiges from pre-contact occupation;
- views across the Coppermine River.

Qurluq Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik
Kugluk Territorial Park

Nalvaaqhiuqtanik Naunaitkutat Qauyihautillu: Aulayut Nanminiqutit 2016
Mineral Inventory and Assessment: Active Claims 2016



6.5 NUNAVUT PARKS AND FACILITY AND SIGNAGE SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL NOTES

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

MATERIALS:

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

CONNECTOR PLATES

ALL CONNECTORS TO BE "MGA CONNECTORS" OR APPROVED EQUAL

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

PAINT COLORS

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

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

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

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

INTERIOR FINISHING:

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

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

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

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

EXTERIOR FINISHING:

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

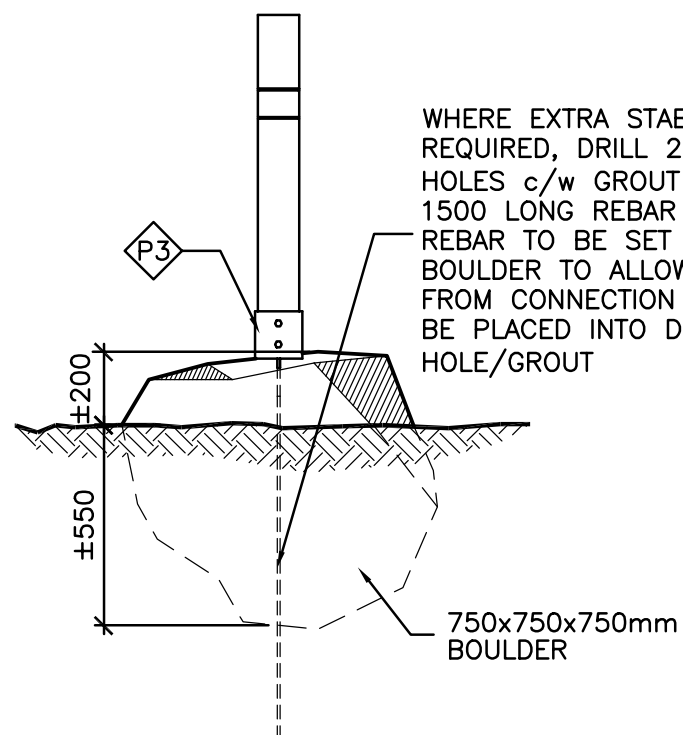
WOOD (PRESTAINED):
1 COAT STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1

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



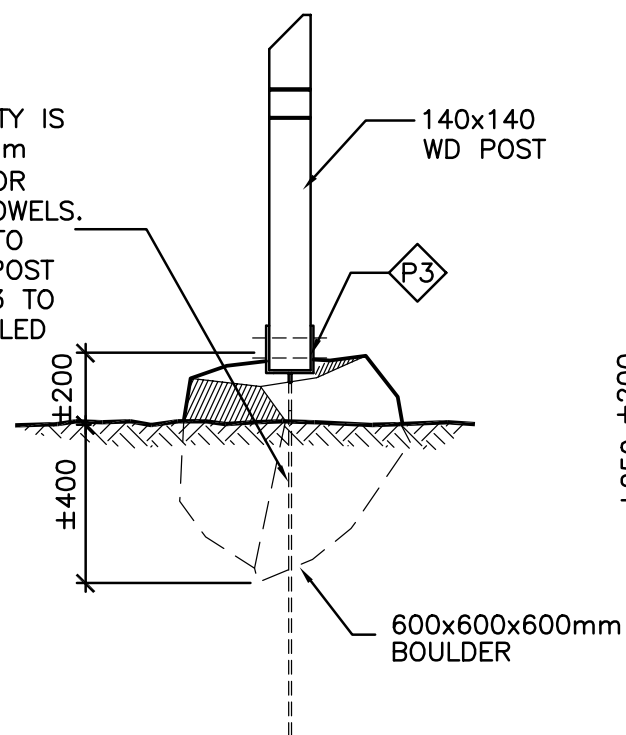
COMMENTS:		GENERAL NOTES	
		PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: N.T.S. DETAIL NO: GEN. 1
DATE: JUNE 2002		PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	

BOULDER TYPES



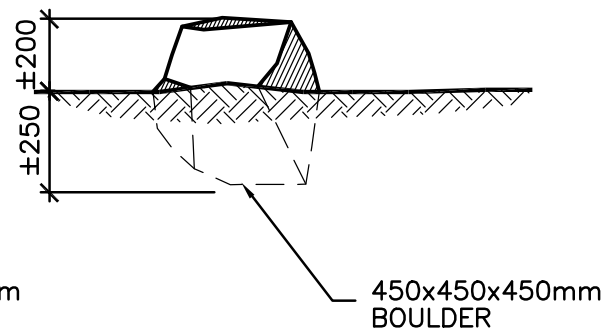
B1 - SECTION

750 DIA.



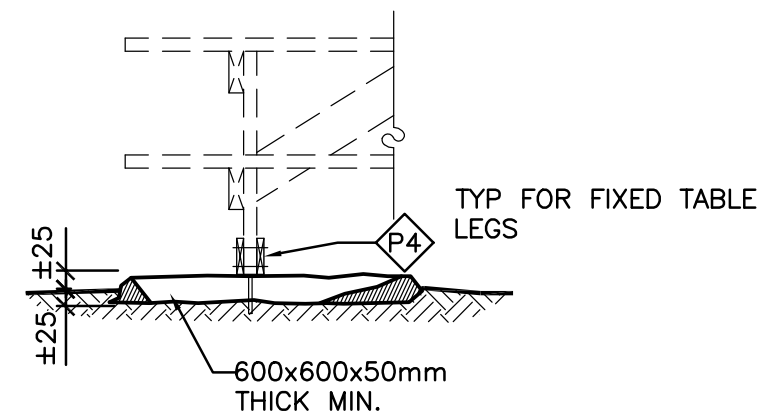
B2 - SECTION

600 DIA.

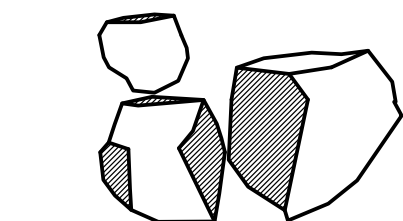


B3 - SECTION

450 DIA.

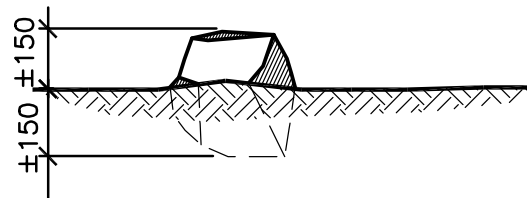


B4 - SECTION



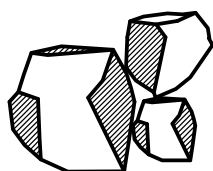
B5 - ELEVATION

VARIOUS 250mm TO 500mm DIA.



B7 - SECTION

300 DIA.



B6 - ELEVATION

VARIOUS 100mm TO 300mm DIA.

300x300x300mm
BOULDER



COMMENTS:

DATE:
MAY 2002

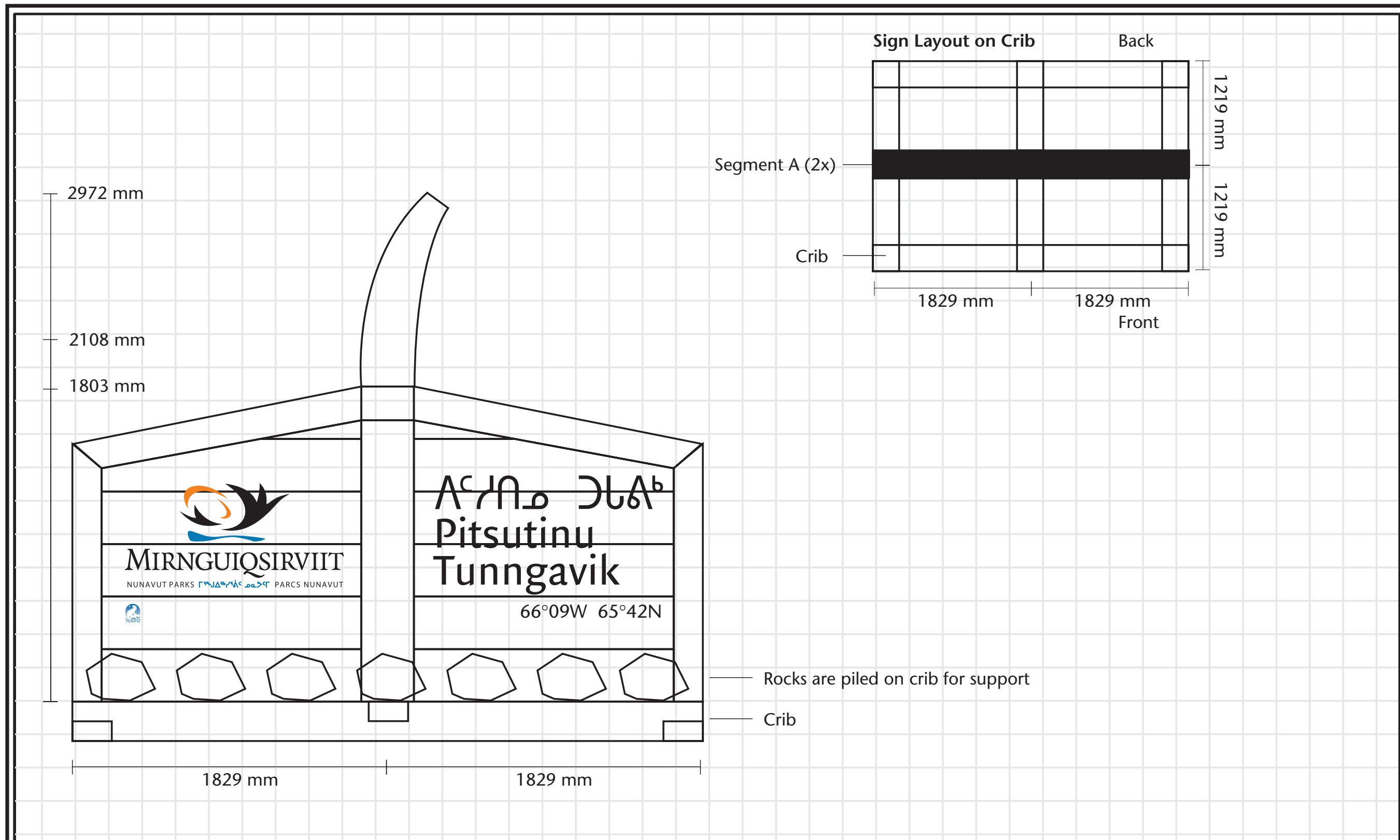
BOULDER TYPES

PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

SCALE:
1:25

PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

DETAIL NO:
GEN. 2



Entrance Signs — E4

Straight on View

Application.

Segment A. Segment A is used twice to create a small sign face. Segments A, B, and Qamotiq Post common to all entrance signs (Except Segment B is not used for E4)

GRAPHIC APPLICATION

The Nunavut Parks logo is silkscreened onto 25mm thick custom die cut scratch-resistant transparent acrylic substrate.
 The Government of Nunavut logo is silkscreened onto 25mm thick white acrylic with a protective coating cut in the shape of the logo.
 A protective scratch-resistant transparent acrylic layer is bolted or glued with an outdoor transparent adhesive to protect the graphic for both logos.

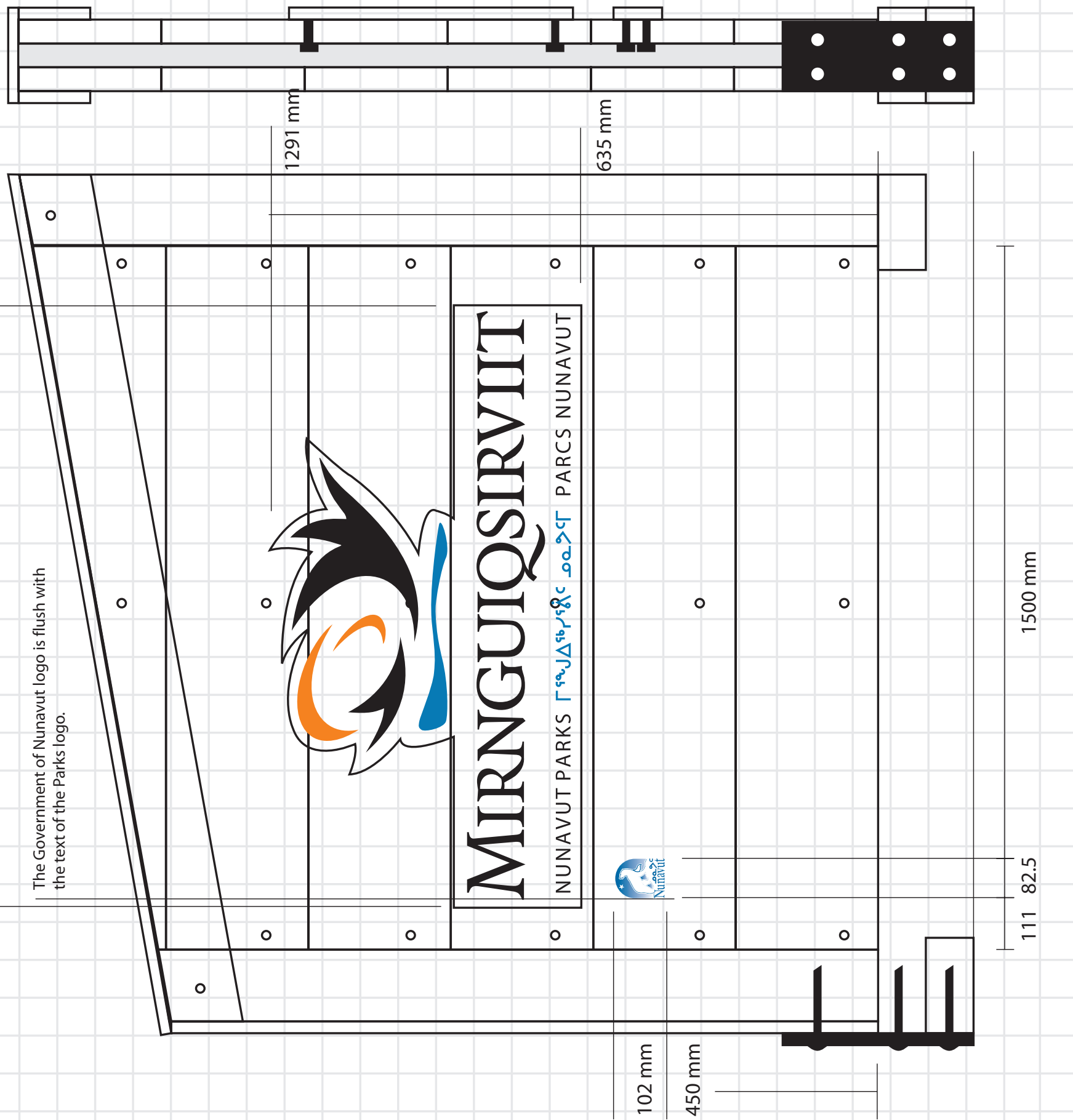
Both panels are bolted through only the front set of ESA04 face panels

Bolts must not conflict with 2 x 4 substructure studs

108 mm

1279 mm

The Government of Nunavut logo is flush with the text of the Parks logo.

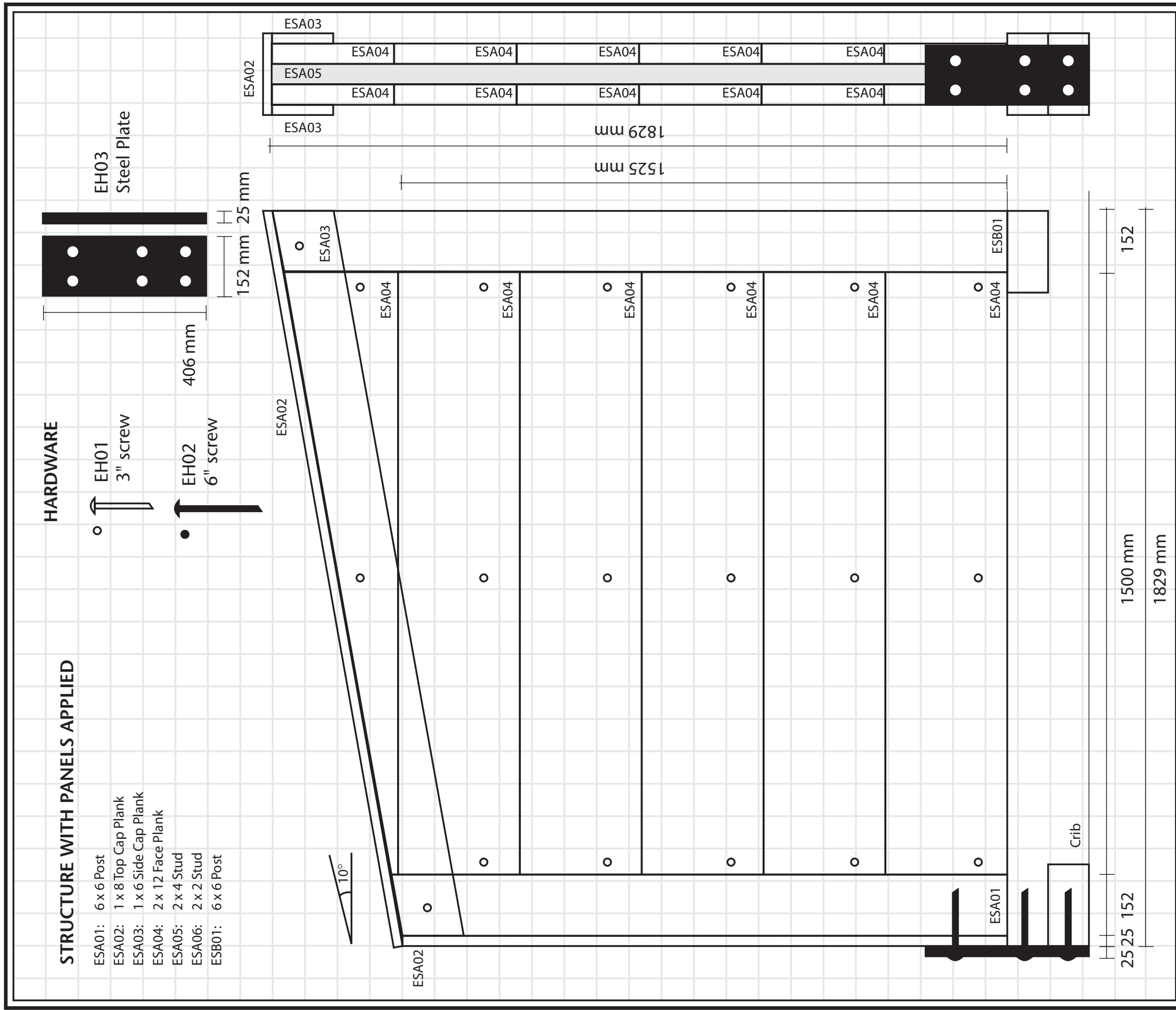


Entrance — Segment A

Graphics

Application.

Segment A is common to all entrance signs
 (Note that the structure without graphics
 is used twice to make E4)



Entrance — Segment A

Straight on view

Application.

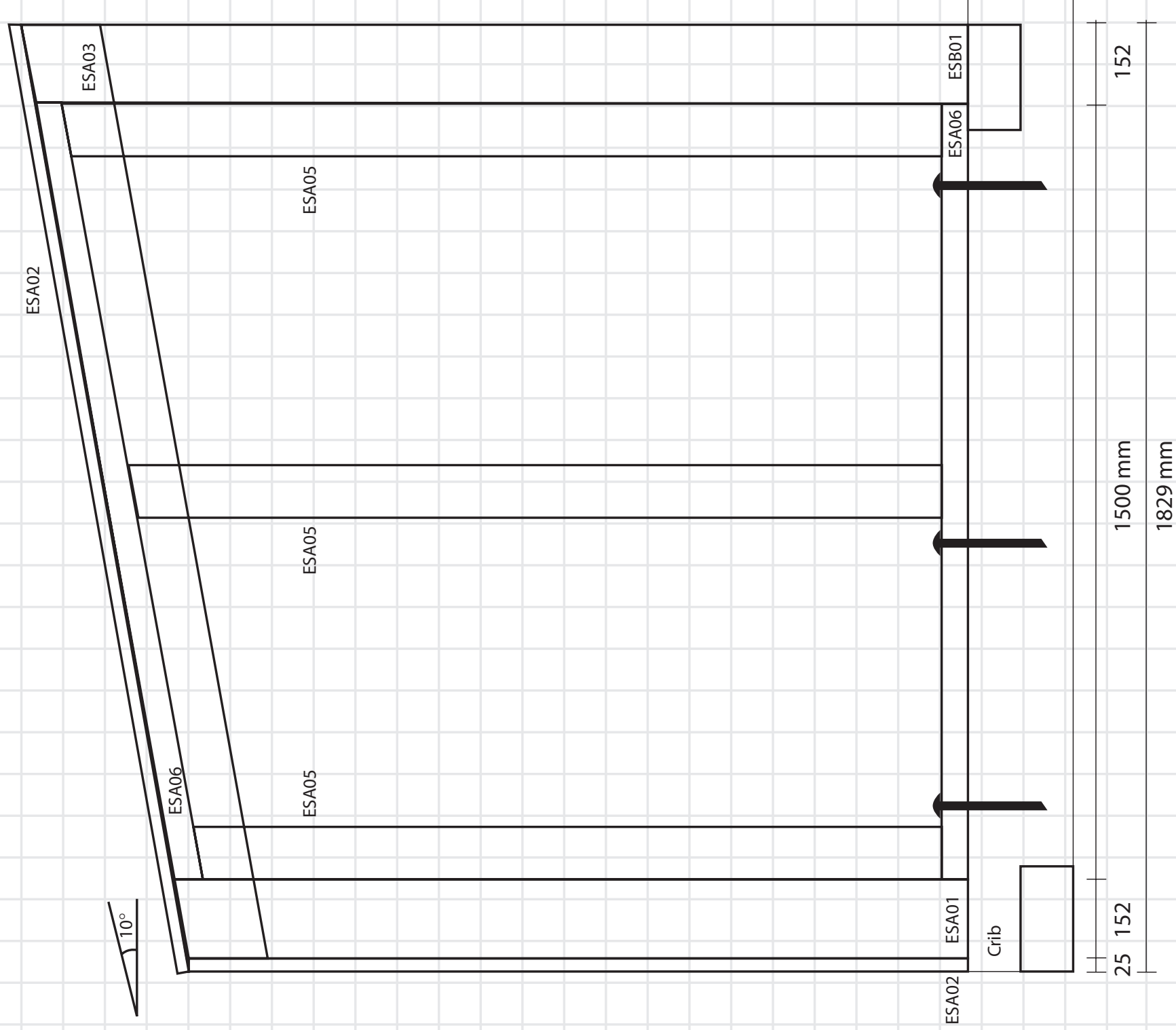
Segment A is common to all entrance signs (Note that the structure without graphics is used twice to make E4)

SUBSTRUCTURE OF SEGMENT A

- ESA01: 6 x 6 Post
- ESA02: 1 x 8 Top Cap Plank
- ESA03: 1 x 6 Side Cap Plank
- ESA04: 2 x 12 Face Plank (not shown)
- ESA05: 2 x 4 Stud
- ESA06: 2 x 2 Stud
- ESB01: 6 x 6 Post

HARDWARE

- EH01: 3" screw
- EH02: 6" screw

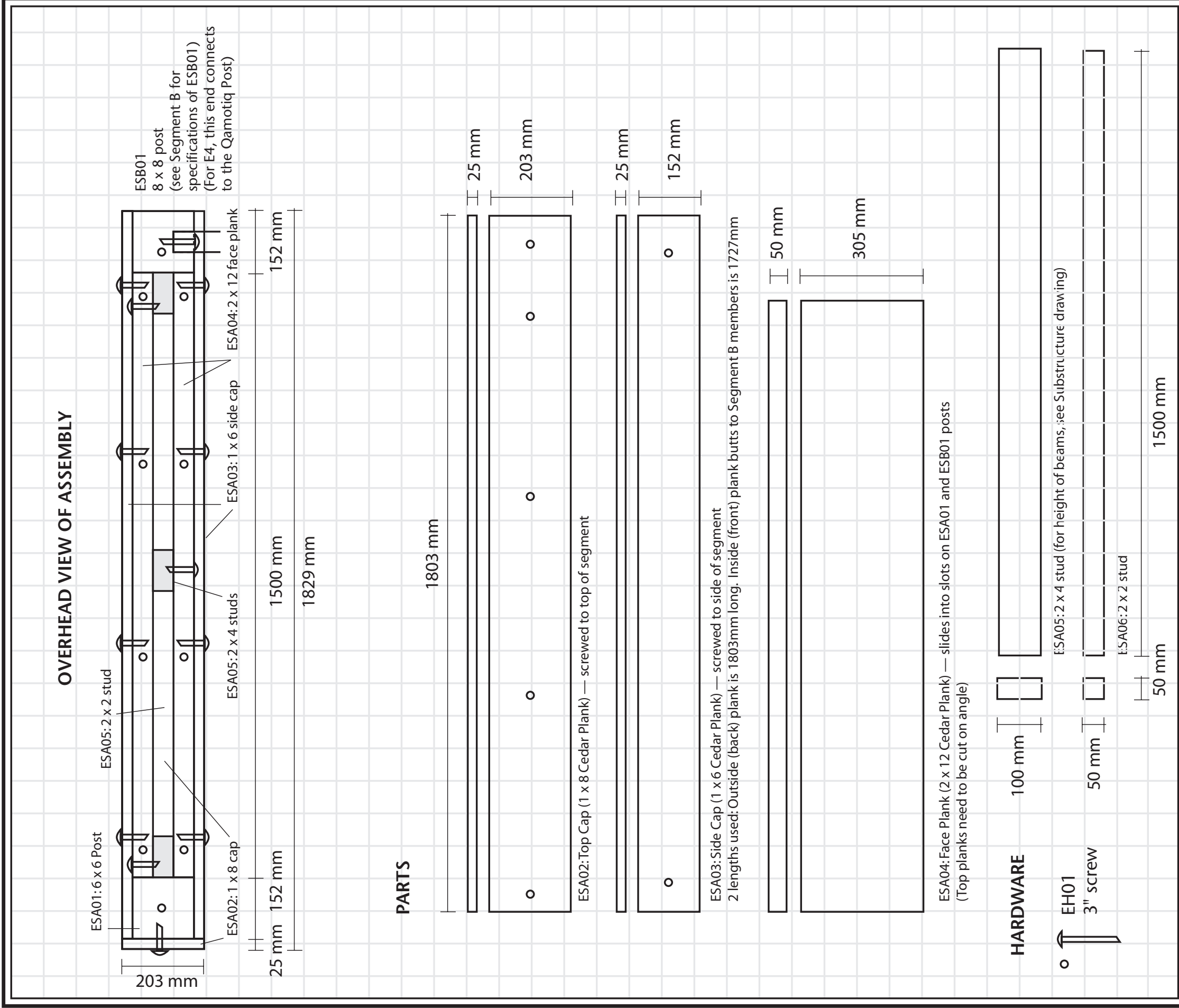


Entrance — Segment A

Straight on view

Application.

Segment A is common to all entrance signs
(Note that the structure without graphics
is used twice to make E4)



Entrance — Segment A

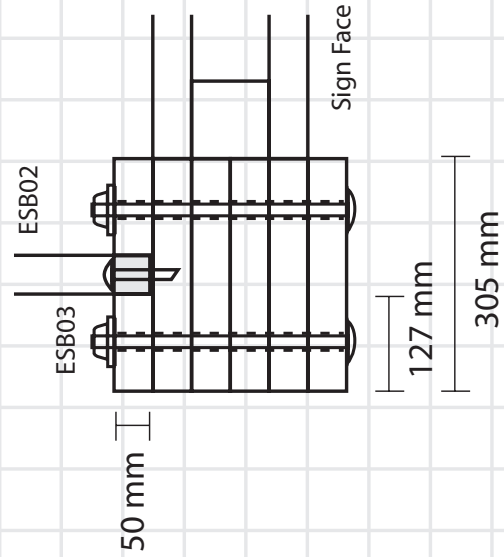
Overhead view

Application.

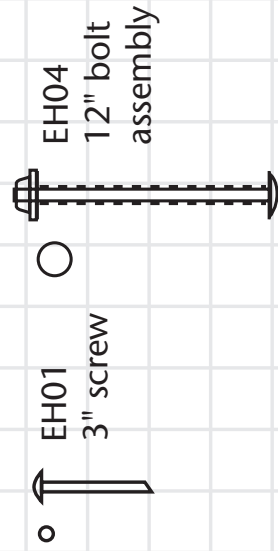
Segment A is common to all entrance signs
(Note that the structure without graphics is used twice to make E4)

ESC01: Qamotiq Post

OVERHEAD VIEW OF ASSEMBLY

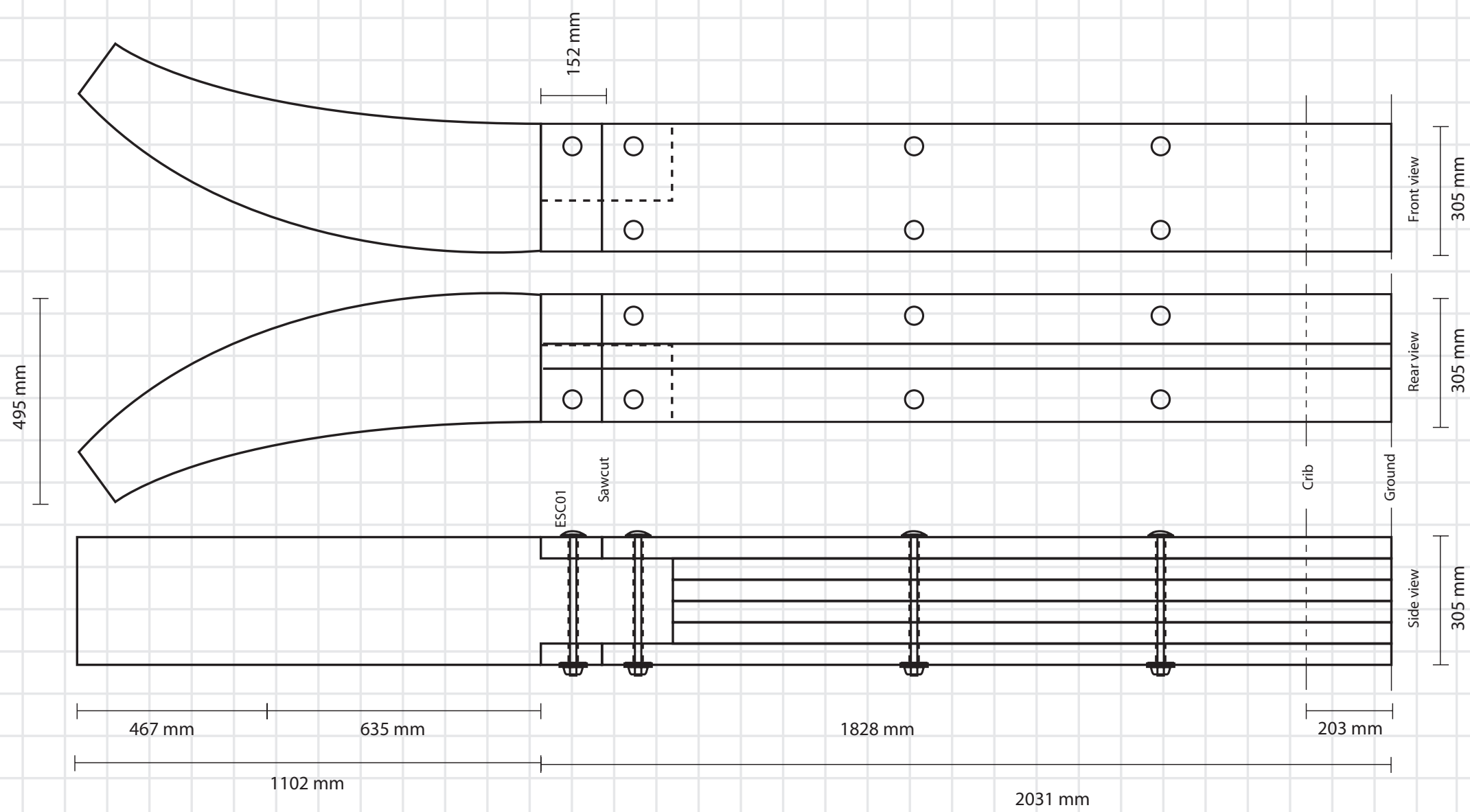


HARDWARE



ESC01: Qamotiq Post
The Post is made of a
number of planks, drilled
and bolted together.

Qamotiq Post is inset
and bolted into crib layout
formation



Entrance — Segment C

Qamotiq Post

Application.

The Qamotiq Post is common to all entrance signs.

ESC01: Qamotiq Post (Parts)

PARTS

ESC01A1: 2 x 12 Plank Outside (1x)

ESC01A2: 2 x 12 Plank Inside (4x)

ESC01B: 2 x 5 Plank (2x)

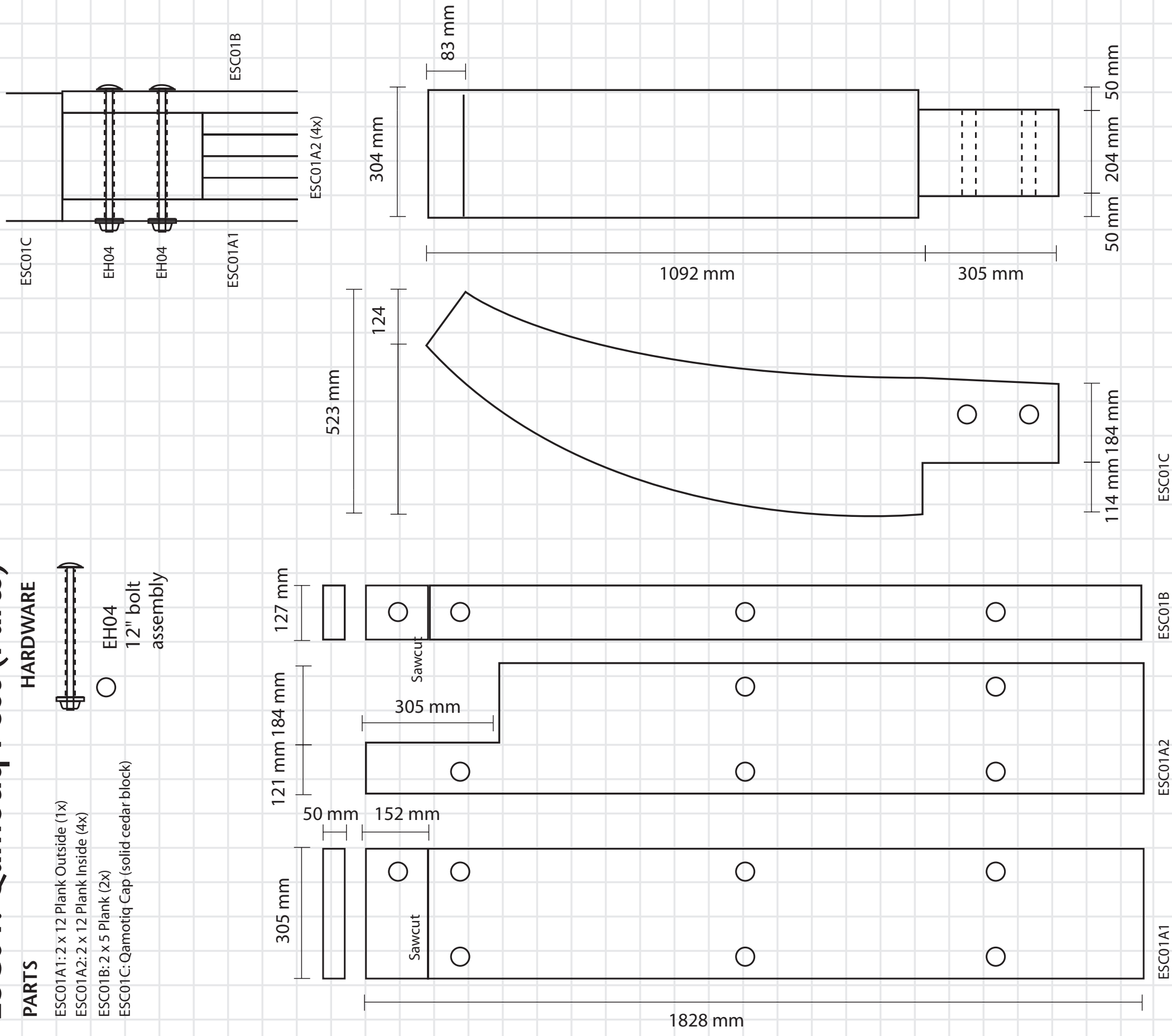
ESC01C: Qamotiq Cap (solid cedar block)

HARDWARE



EH04
1 2" bolt
assembly

QAMOTIQ ASSEMBLY



Entrance — Segment C

Qamotiq Post

Application.

The Qamotiq Post is common to all entrance signs.

All text in Charcoal Grey PMS 446
 1" raised cut-out letters with protective coating
 Letters may be acrylic, arborite, or aluminum

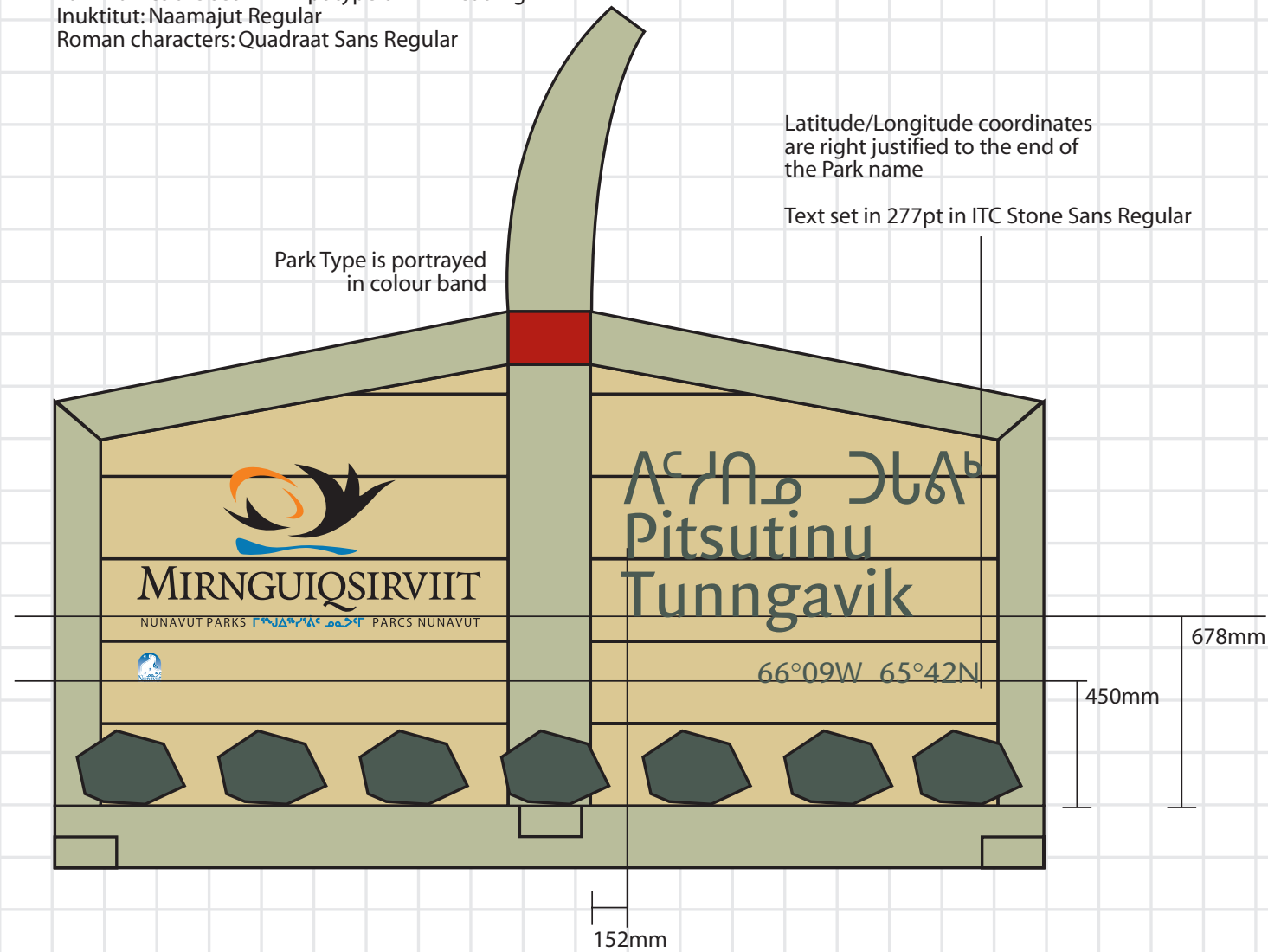
Park Names are set in 712 pt type on 712 leading
 Inuktitut: Naamajut Regular
 Roman characters: Quadraat Sans Regular

Latitude/Longitude coordinates
 are right justified to the end of
 the Park name

Text set in 277pt in ITC Stone Sans Regular

Park Type is portrayed
 in colour band

Text is bolted to the front panel
 of the sign. Where the text conflicts
 with structural studs, use screws.
 Note that the bolts and screws do
 not extend through to the back panel



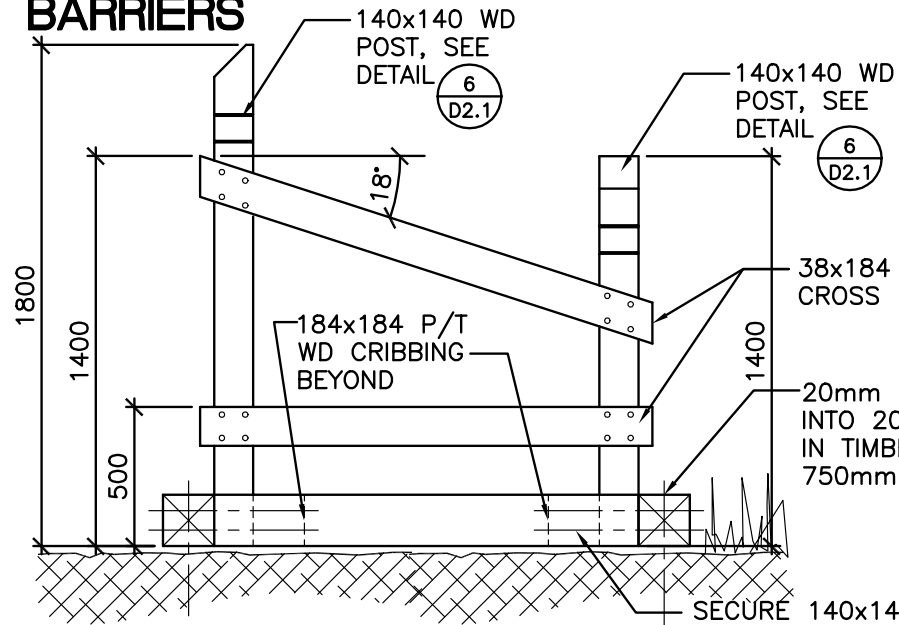
Entrance Signs — E4

Colour and text treatment

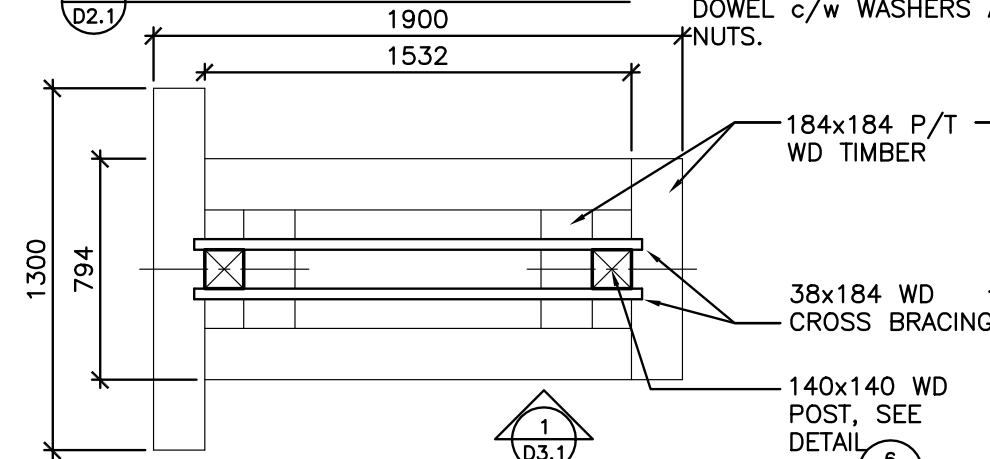
Application.

Cedar planks are left their natural colour
 Qamotiq post, framing, and crib are treated with clear urethane

BARRIERS

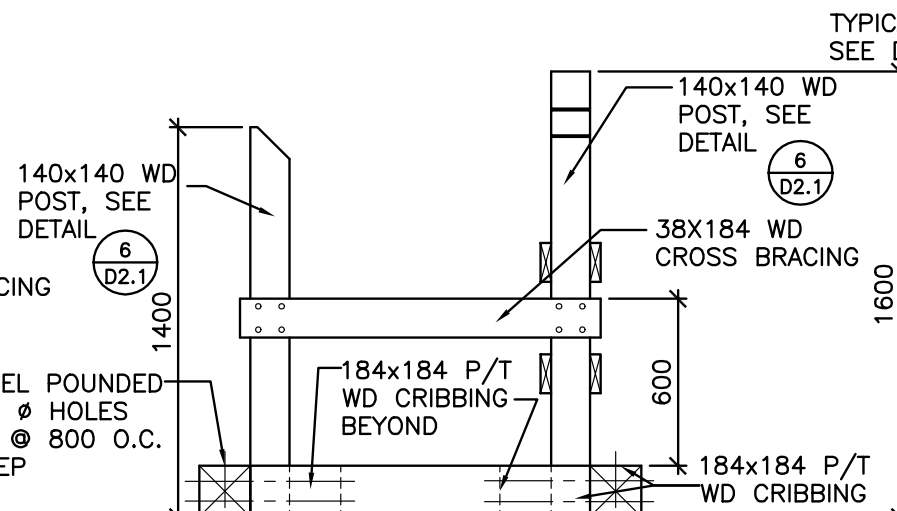


ELEVATION - TYPE 1

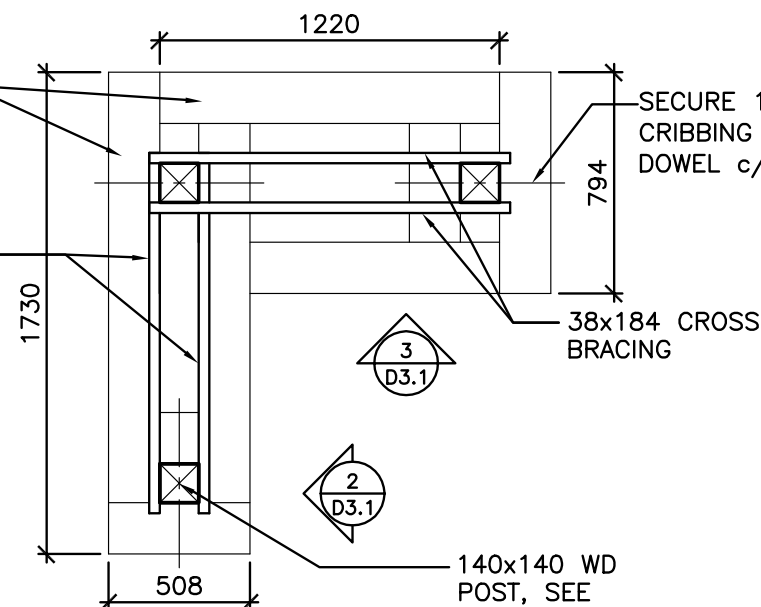


PLAN - TYPE 1

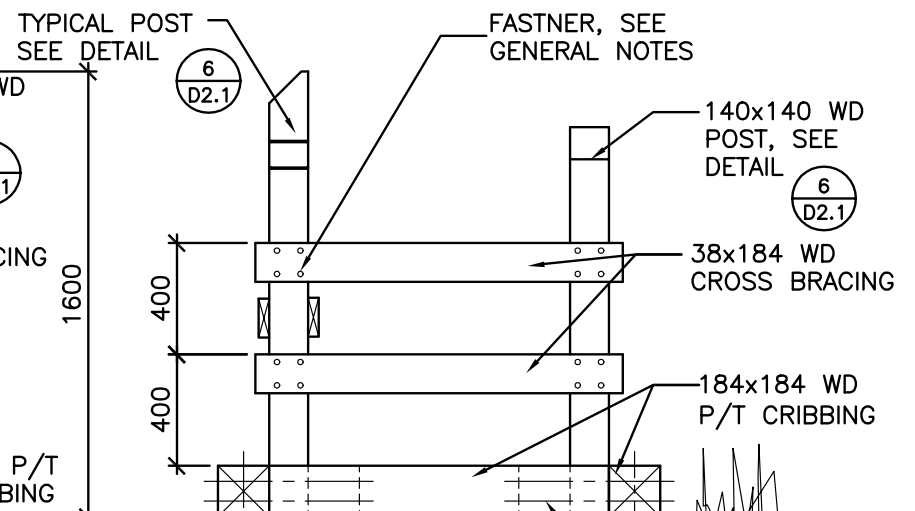
NOTE:
C4 COLOUR FOR BARRIERS
(WOOD AND METAL)



ELEVATION - TYPE 2



PLAN - TYPE 2



ELEVATION - TYPE 2

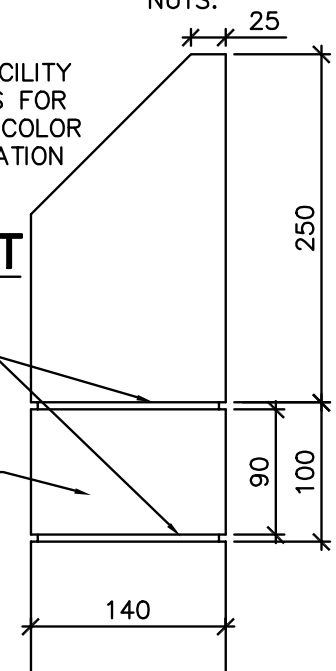
DETAIL - 140x140 POST

SCALE: 1:5

SEE FACILITY
DETAILS FOR
OTHER COLOR
APPLICATION

OPTIONAL
SAW CUT

C2
OR
C3



GROUP D

COMMENTS:

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

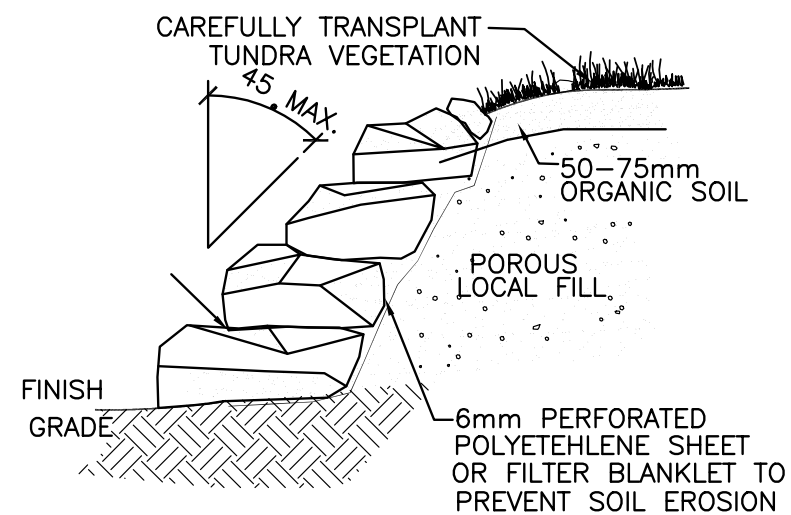
PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

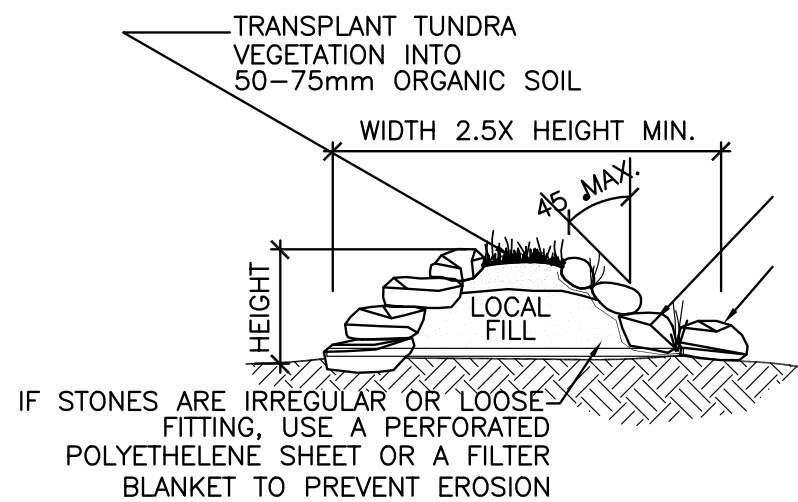
BARRIERS

SCALE:
1:25
DETAIL NO:

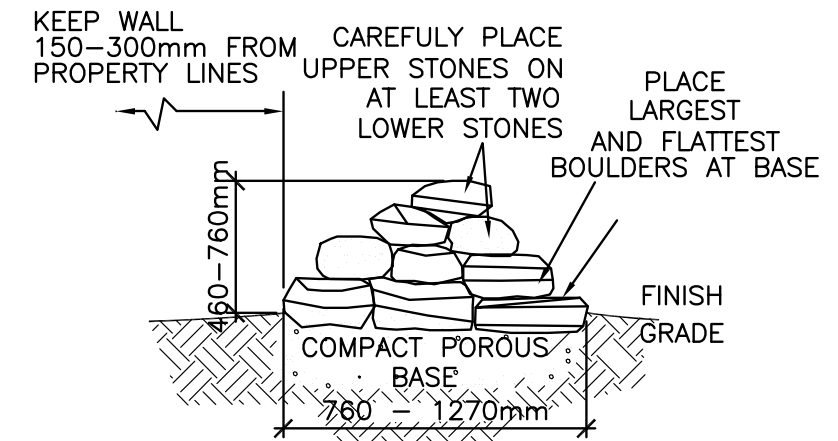
D2.1




RETAINING WALL - ROCK

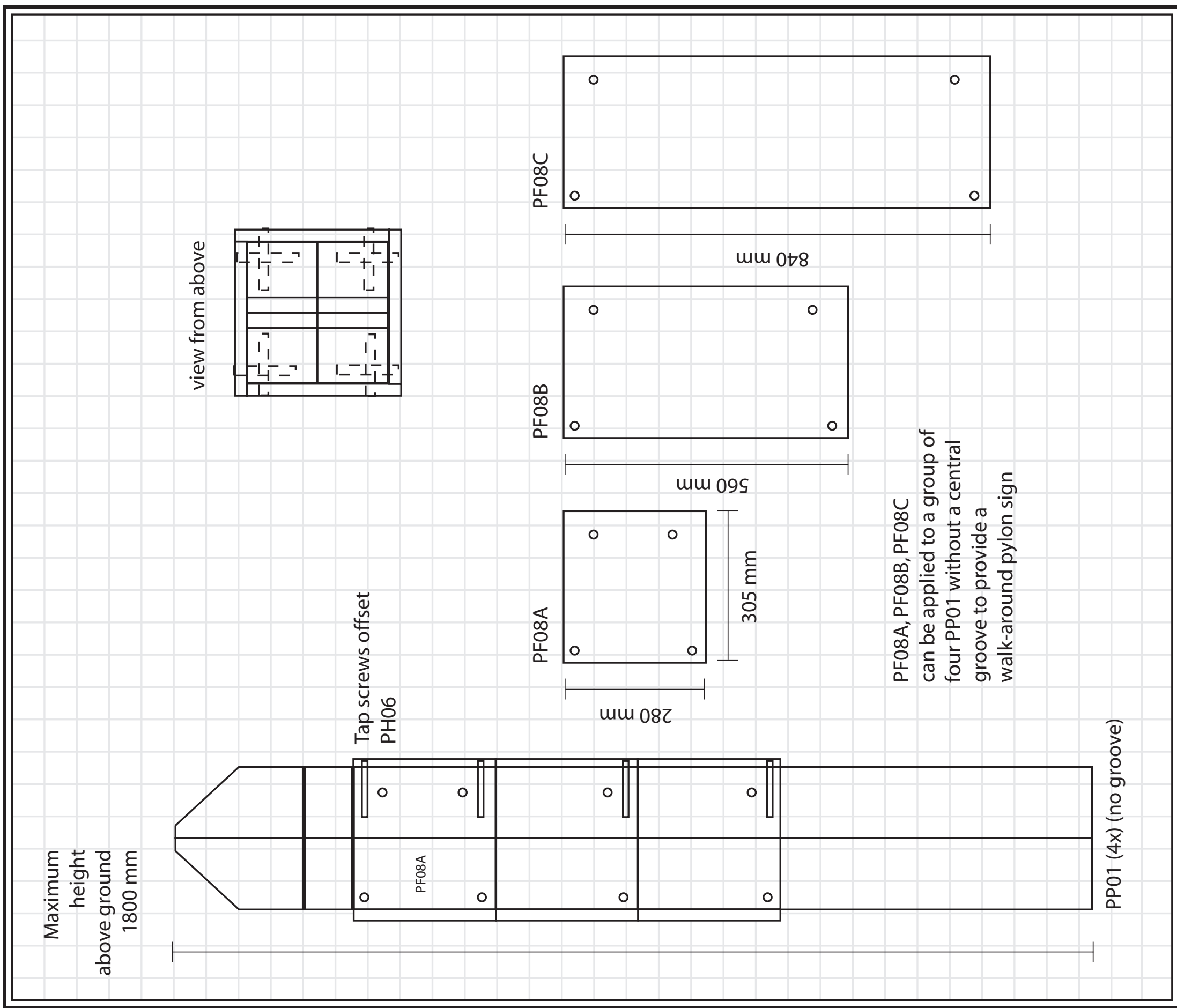


LOW SOIL / STONE BERM



LOW STONE WALL

 <p>MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᑎᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᑎᓄᓐᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</p>	<p>GROUP E STONE WALLS, BERMS + EMBANKMENTS</p>		<p>SCALE: N.T.S.</p>
	<p>COMMENTS:</p>	<p>PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS</p>	<p>DETAIL NO: E1.1</p>
<p>DATE: OCTOBER 2002</p>	<p>PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK</p>		



Walk-around Pylon Signs.

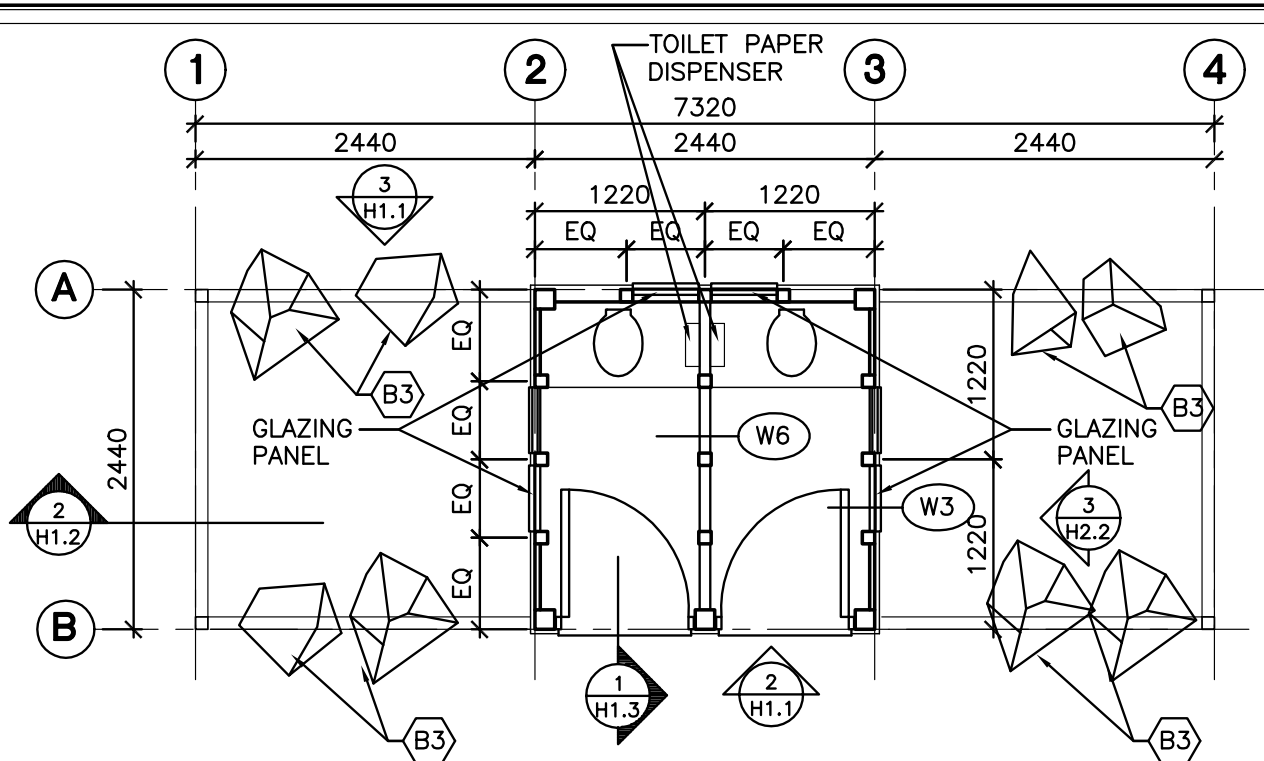
Straight on View
 PF08A, PF08B, PF08C
 See Panel Assembly Detail B

Scale. 10%

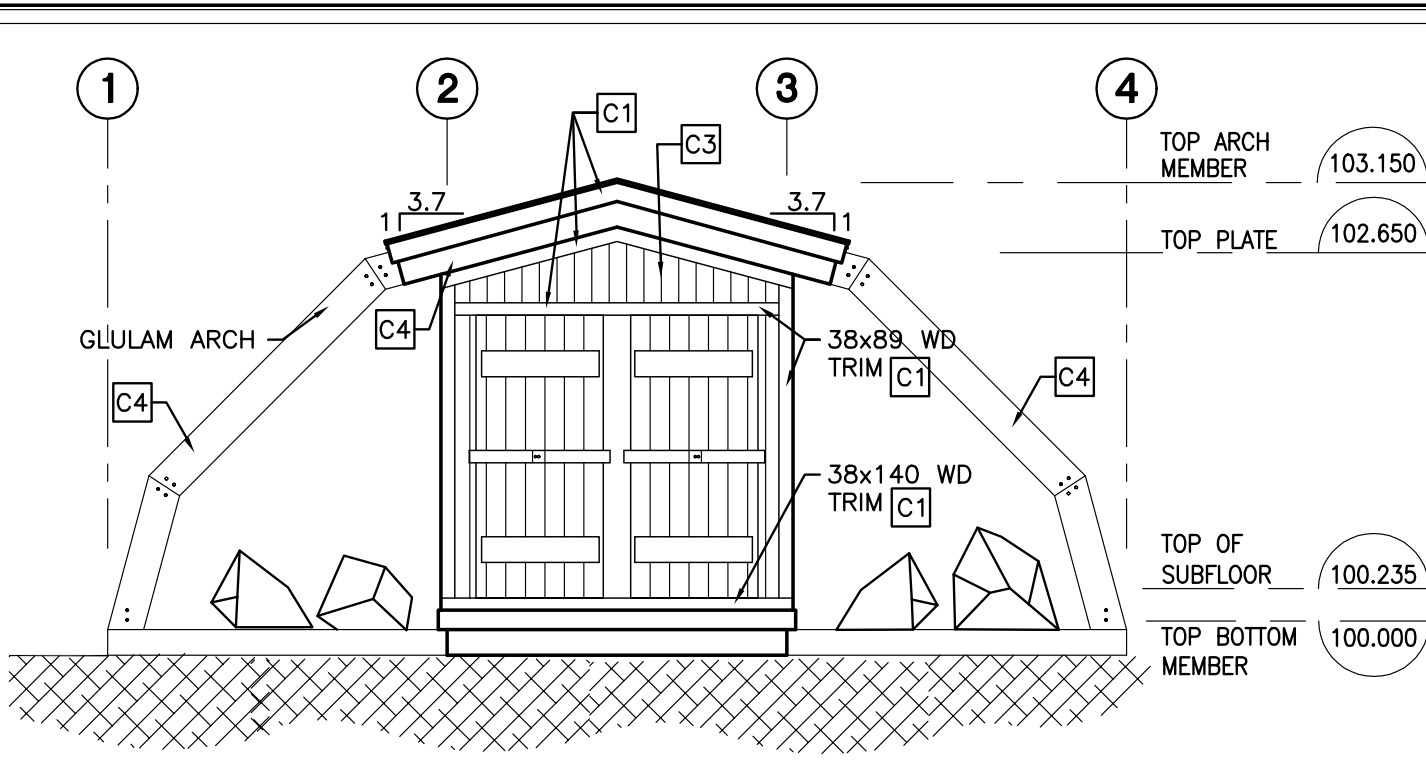
Application.

- Sign Panels can be wall mounted
- Saw cuts optional

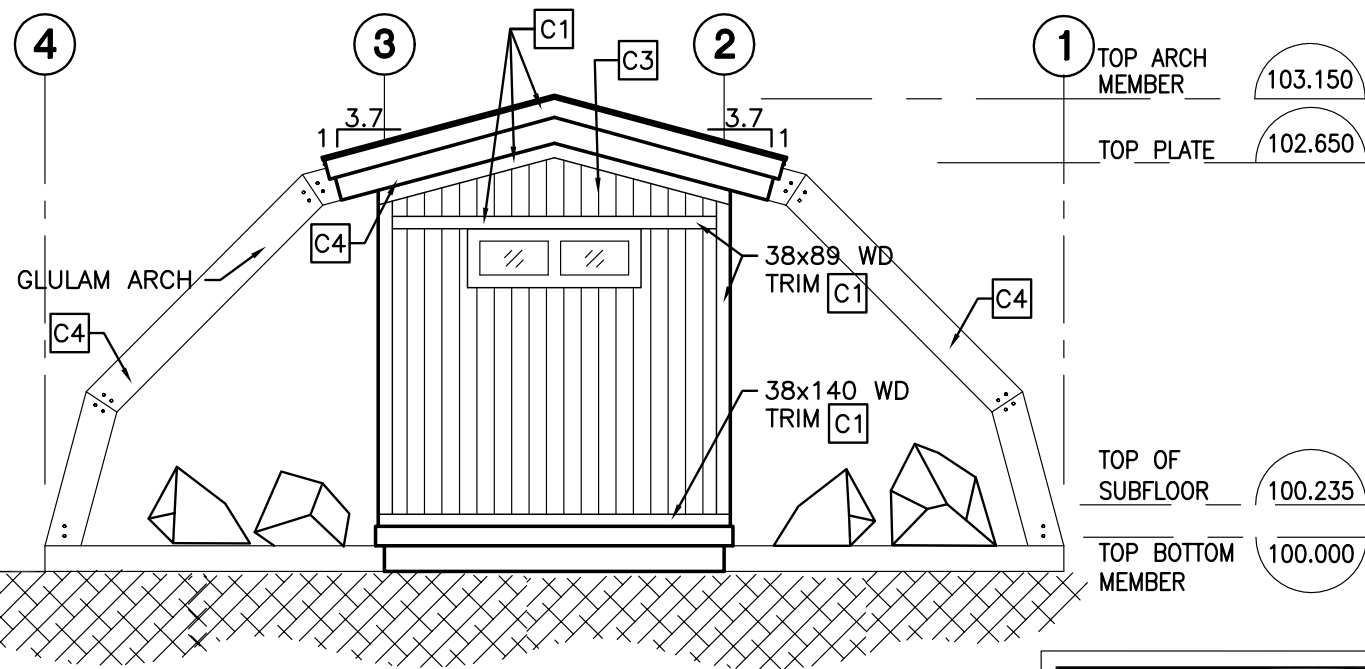




TYPICAL 2 STALL OUTHOUSE



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION



GROUP H

OUTHOUSE - PLAN AND ELEVATION

COMMENTS:

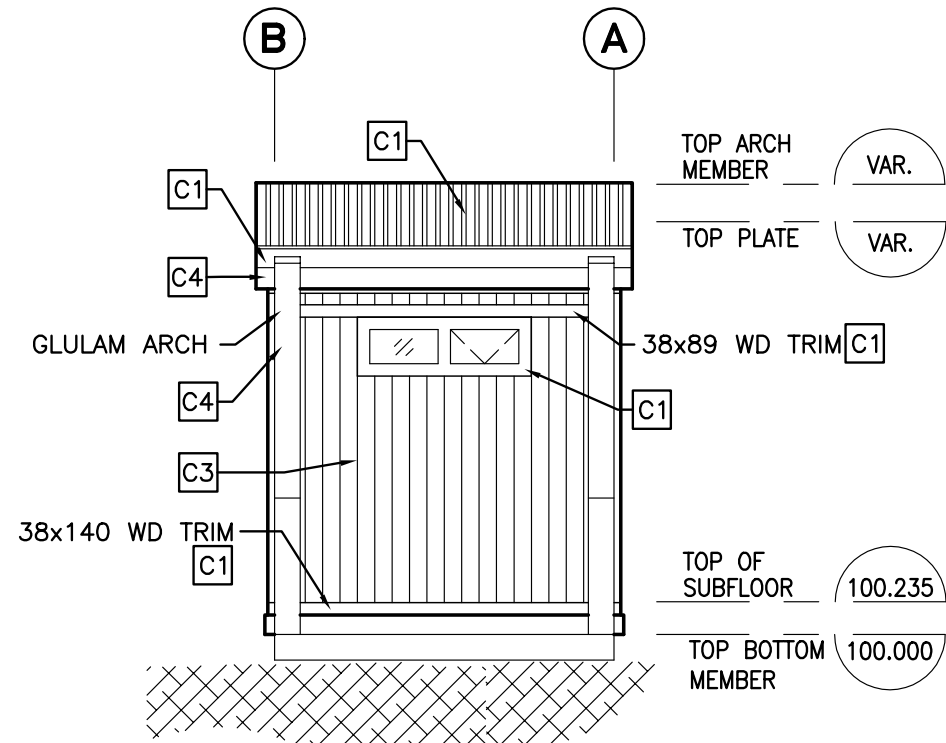
PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

SCALE:
1:50
DETAIL NO:

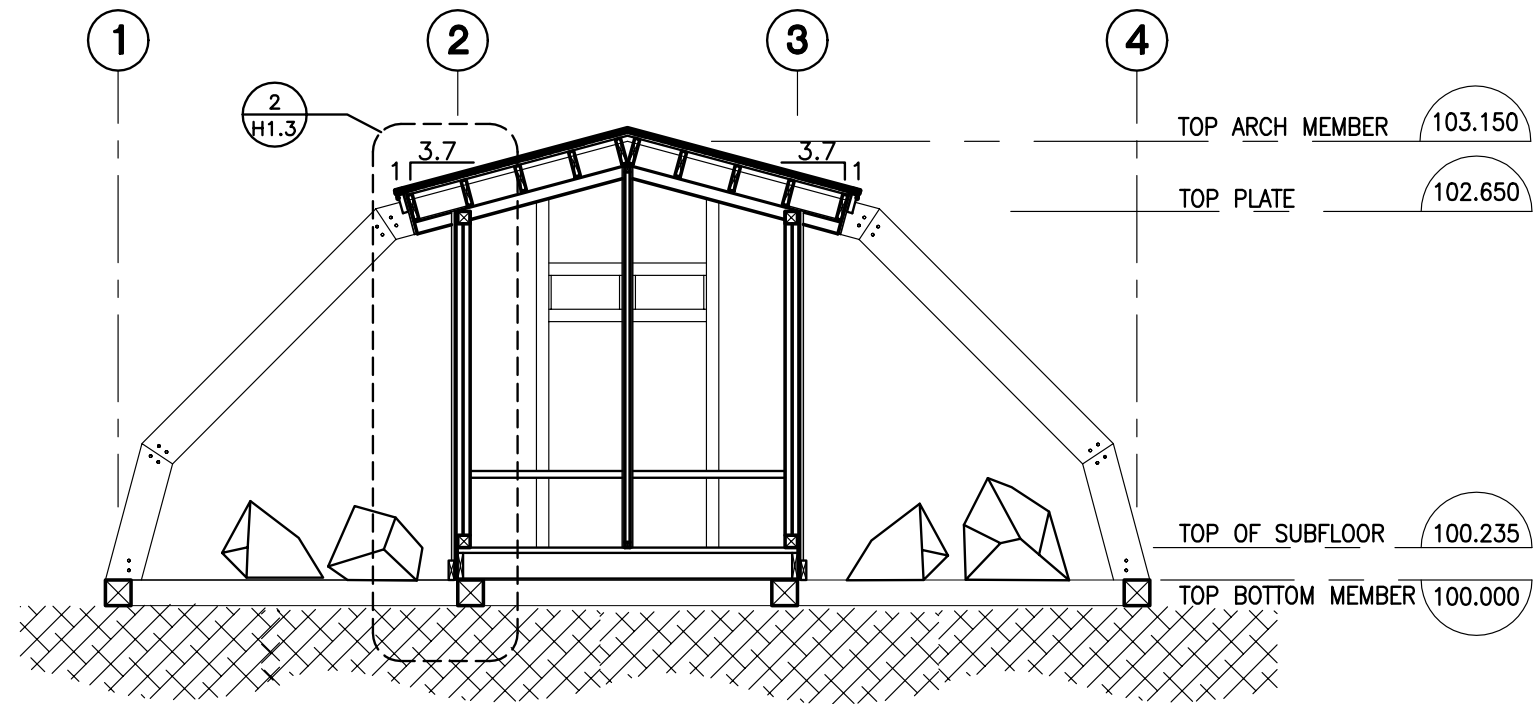
DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

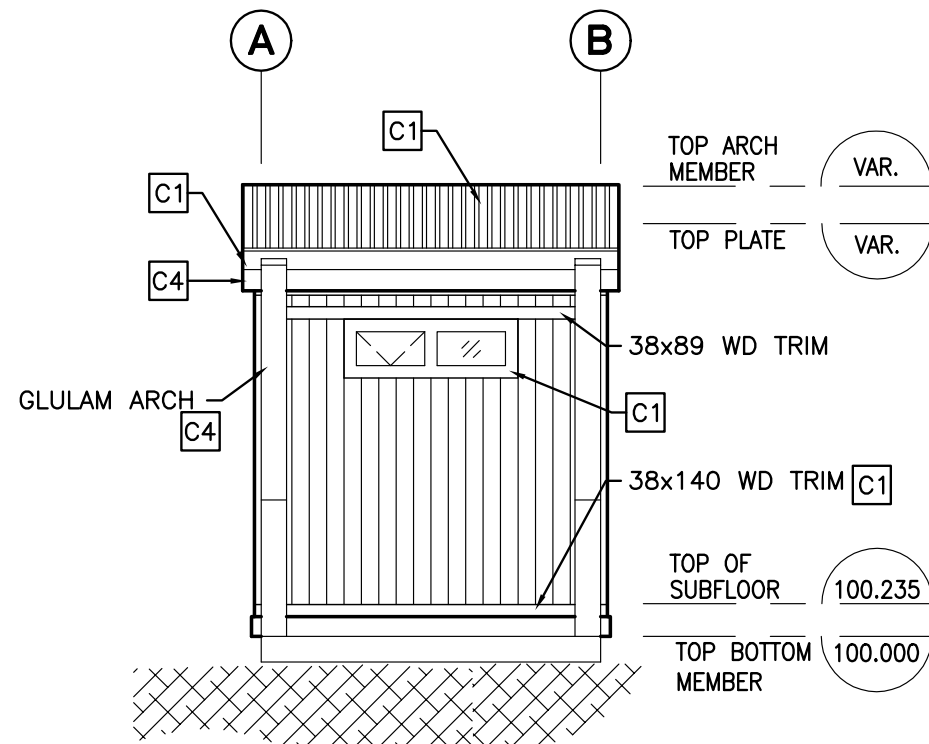
H1.1




1 H1.2 **TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION**

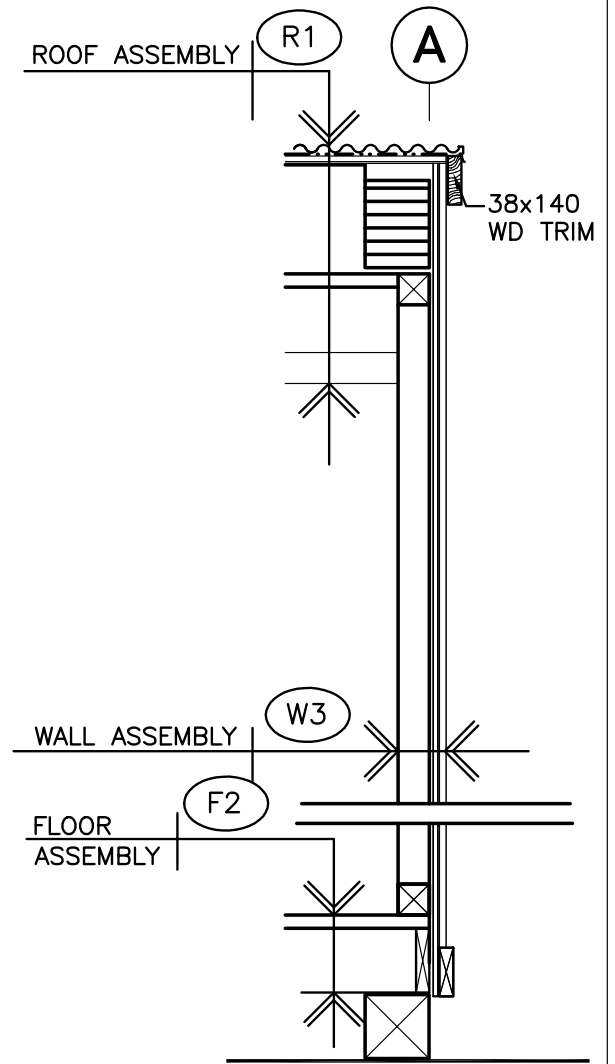
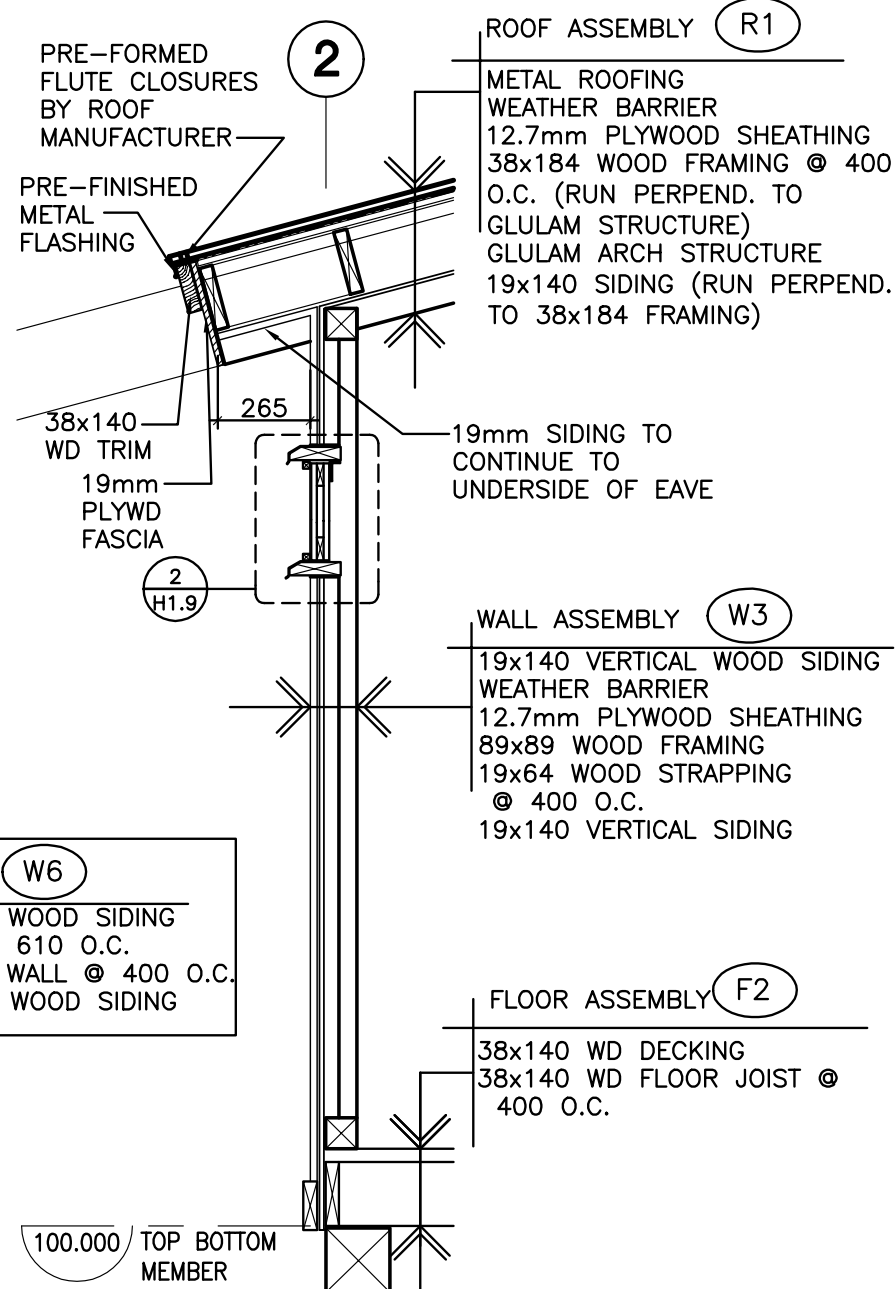
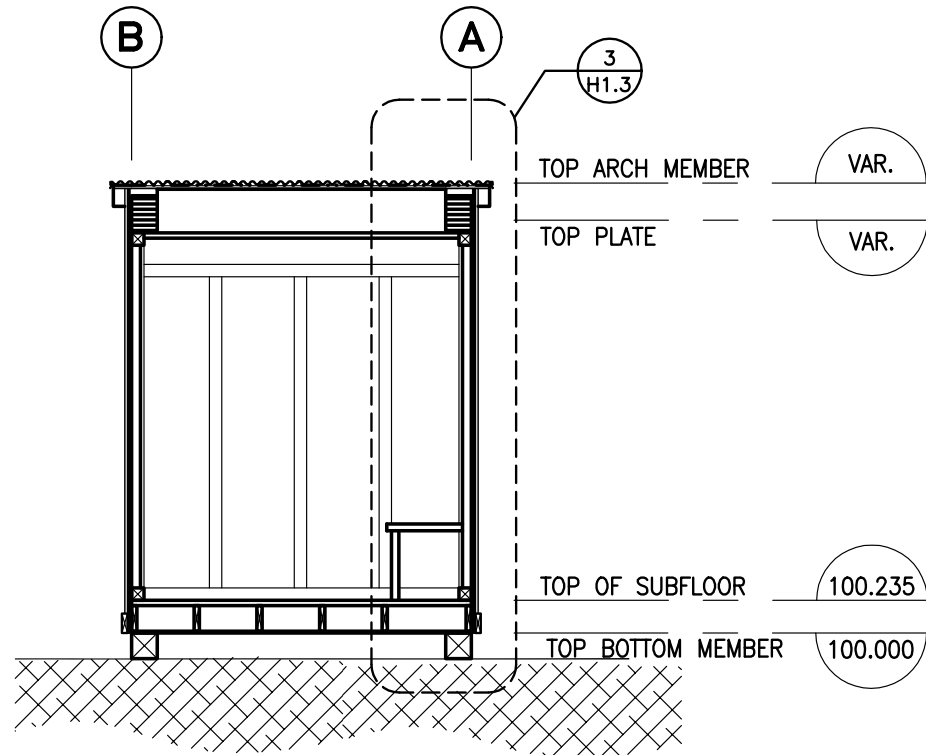


2 H1.3 **BUILDING SECTION**




3 H1.2 **TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION**

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT <small>NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</small>	H OUTHOUSE - ELEVATIONS AND BUILDING SECTION		SCALE: 1:50
	COMMENTS:	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK
DATE: OCTOBER 2002			

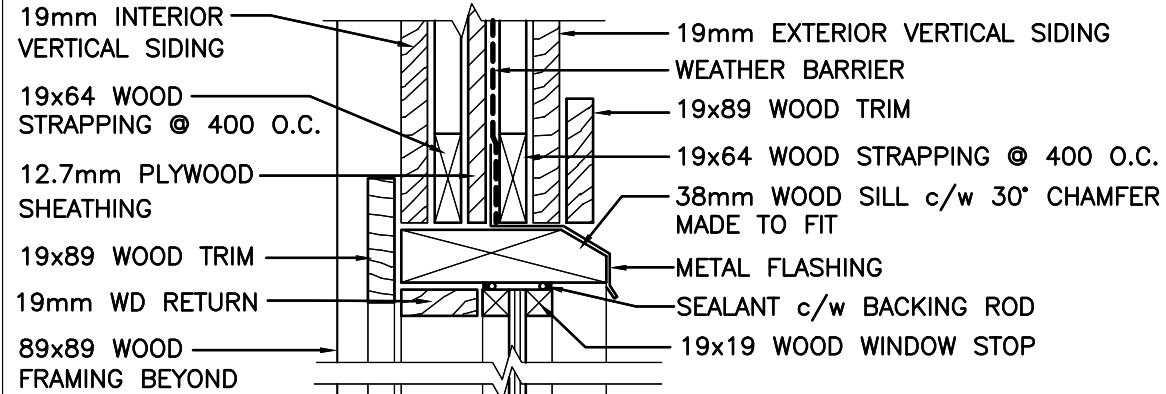


(2) **WALL SECTION**
 H1.3 SCALE 1:20

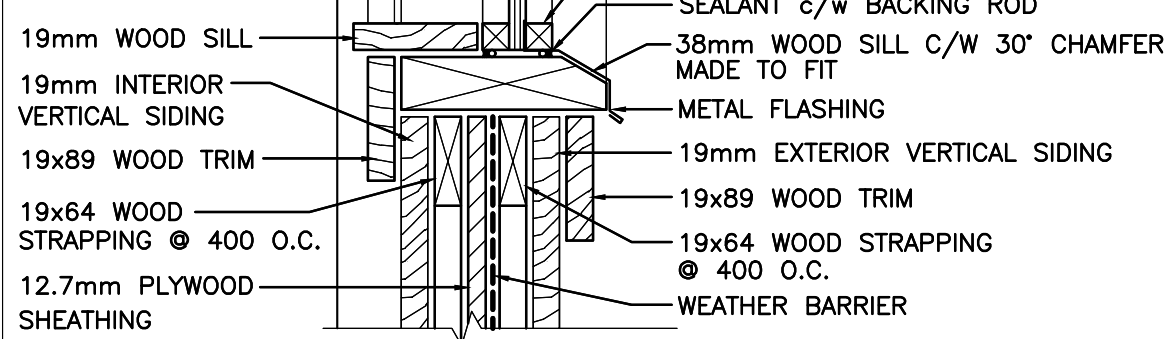
(3) **WALL SECTION**
 H1.3 SCALE 1:20

	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		

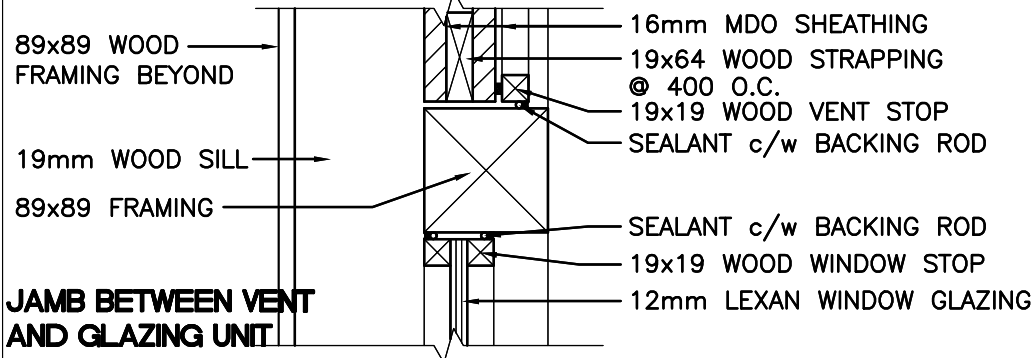
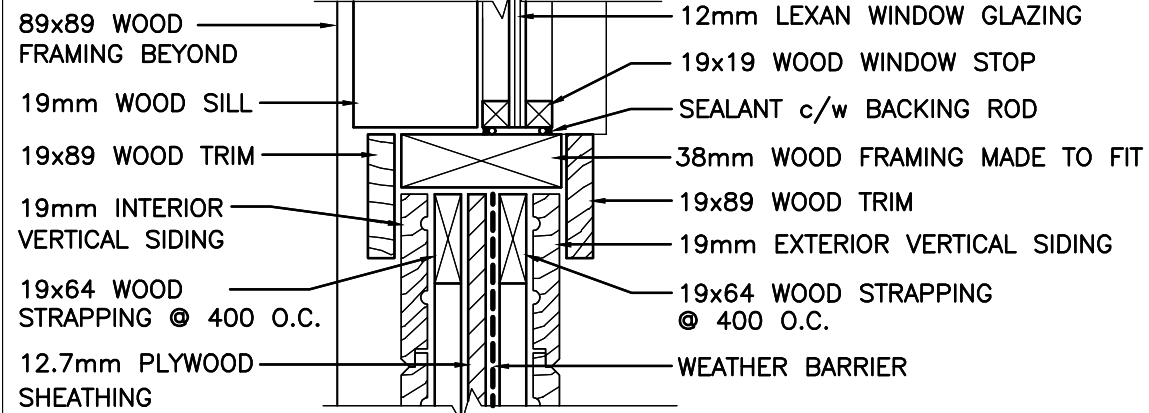
HEAD



SILL



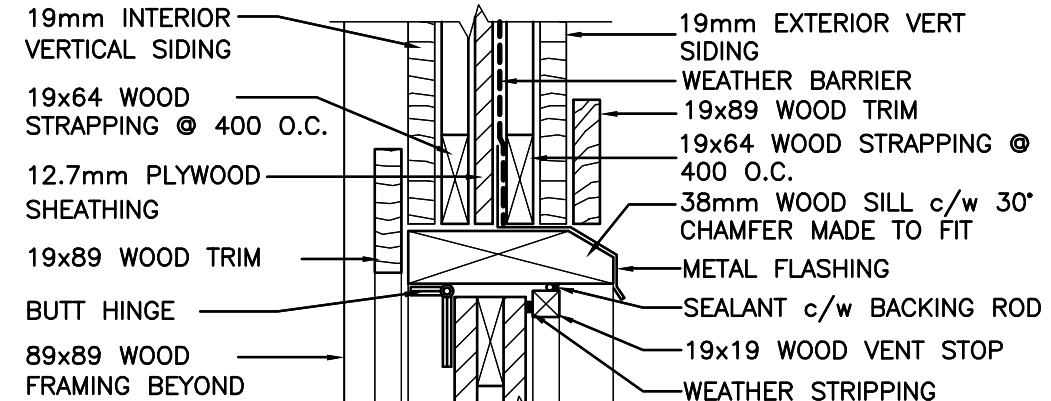
JAMB



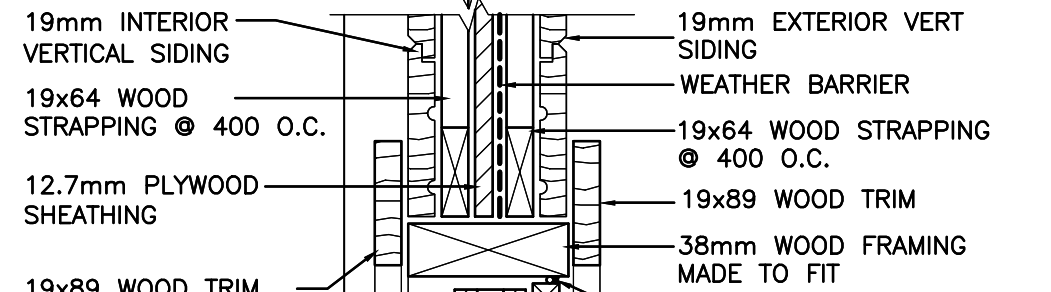
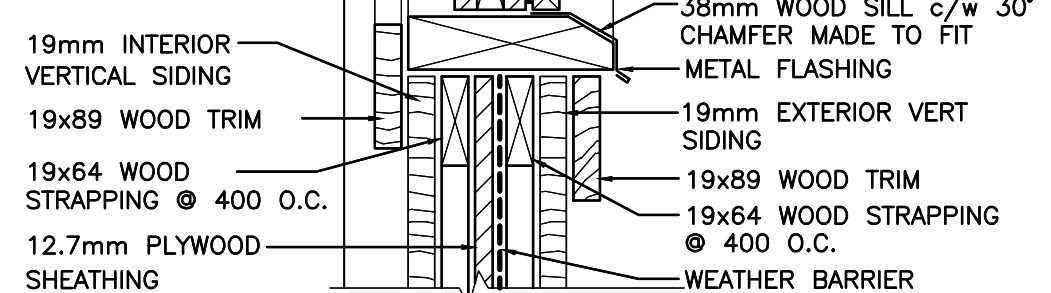
JAMB BETWEEN VENT AND GLAZING UNIT

1 WINDOW DETAIL
 H1.4

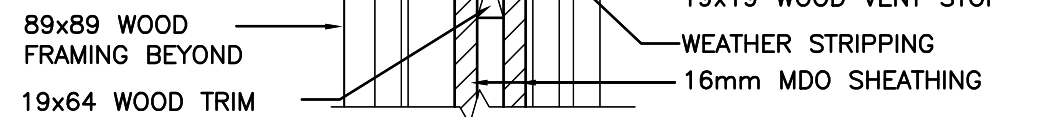
HEAD




SILL

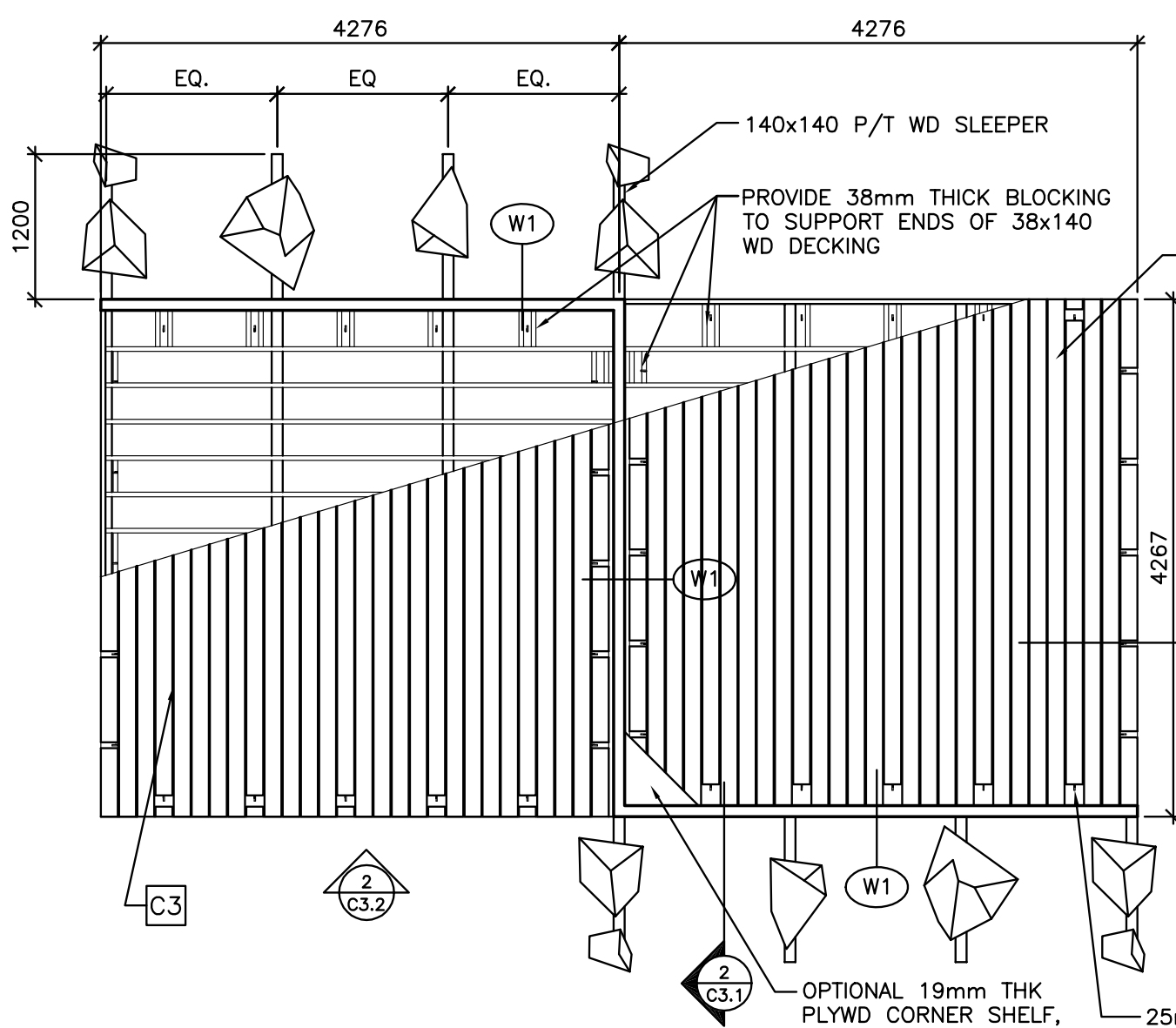


JAMB



2 VENT DETAIL
 H1.4

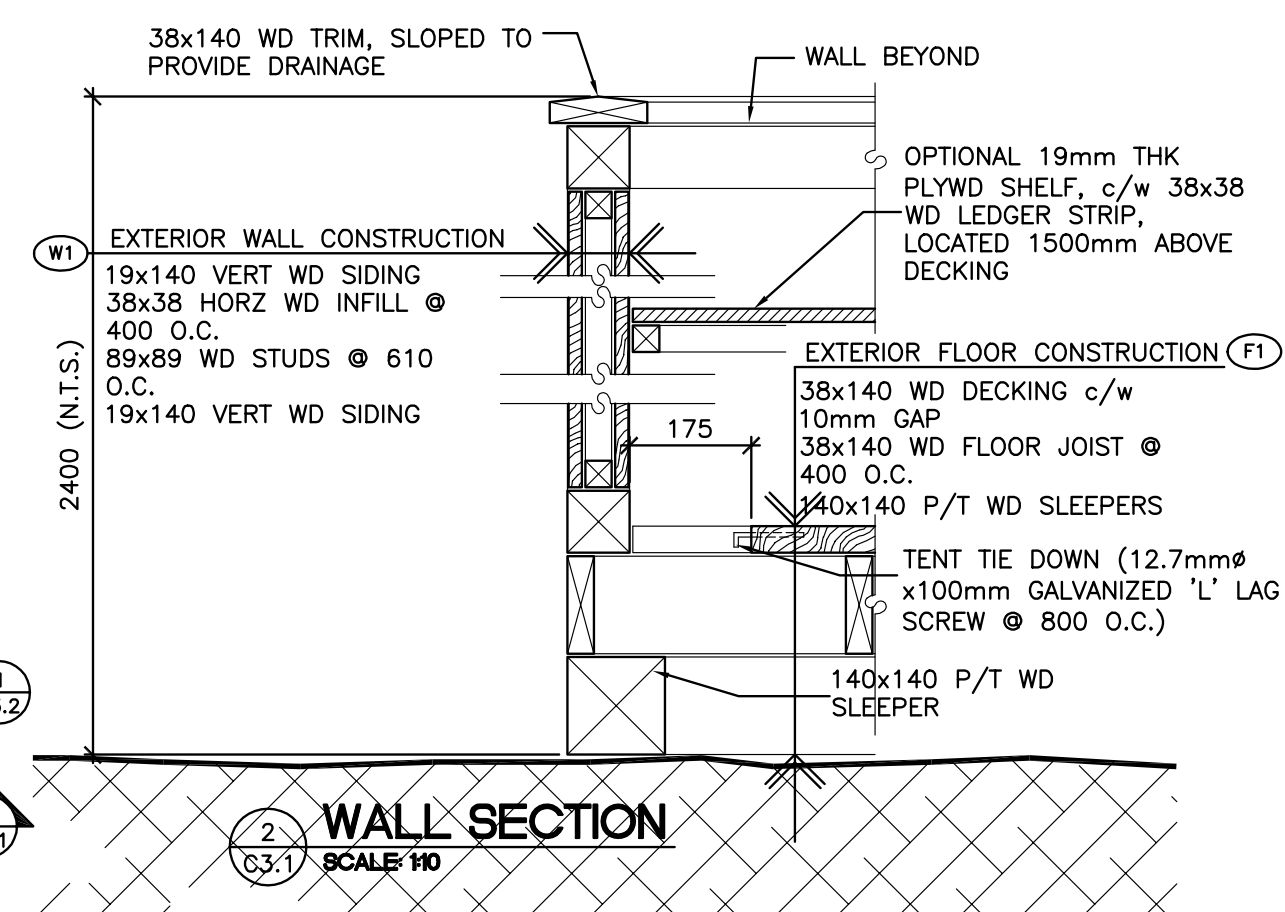
 MIRNGUISIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	GROUP H OUTHOUSE - WINDOW + VENT DETAILS	
	COMMENTS: DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS
	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	



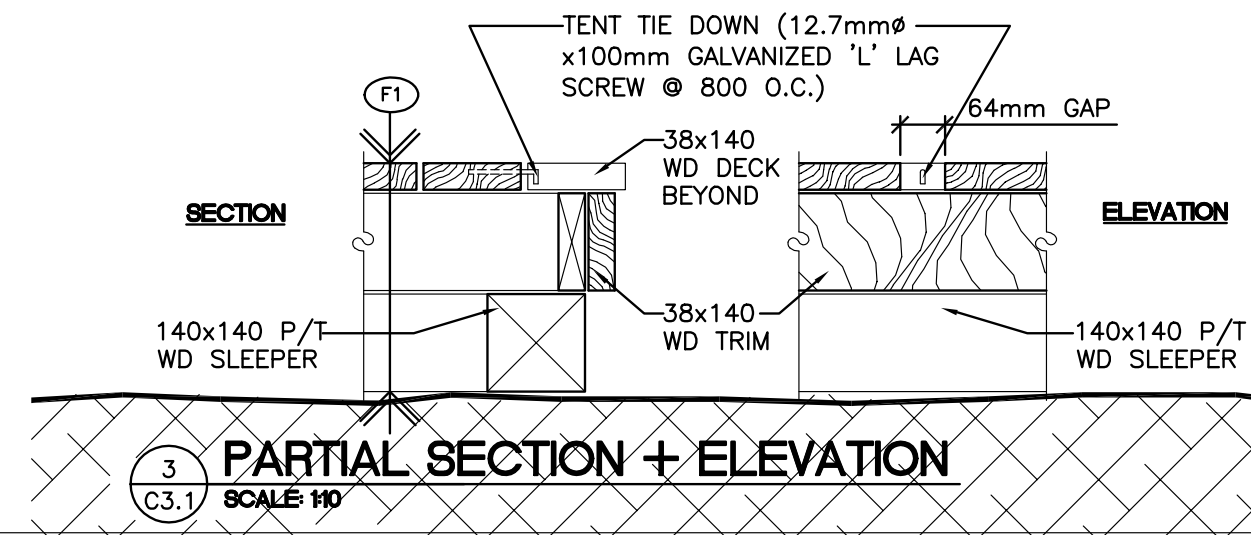
1 C3.1 **PLAN VIEW** SCALE: 150

2 C3.2


3 C3.1

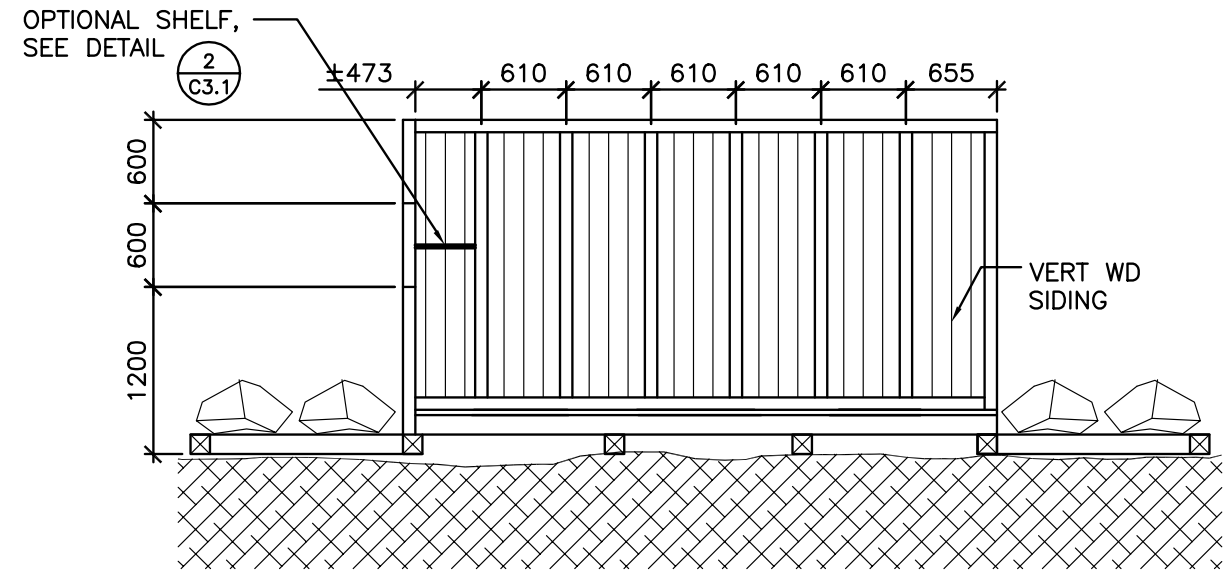


2 C3.1 **WALL SECTION** SCALE: 110

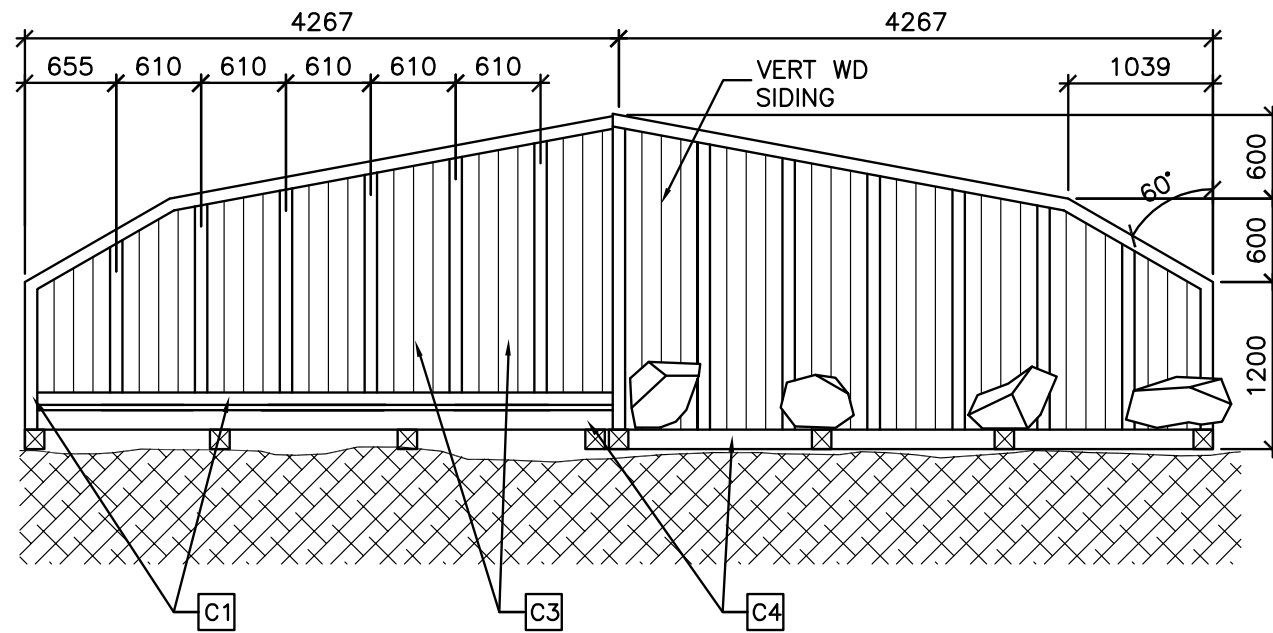


3 C3.1 **PARTIAL SECTION + ELEVATION** SCALE: 110


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



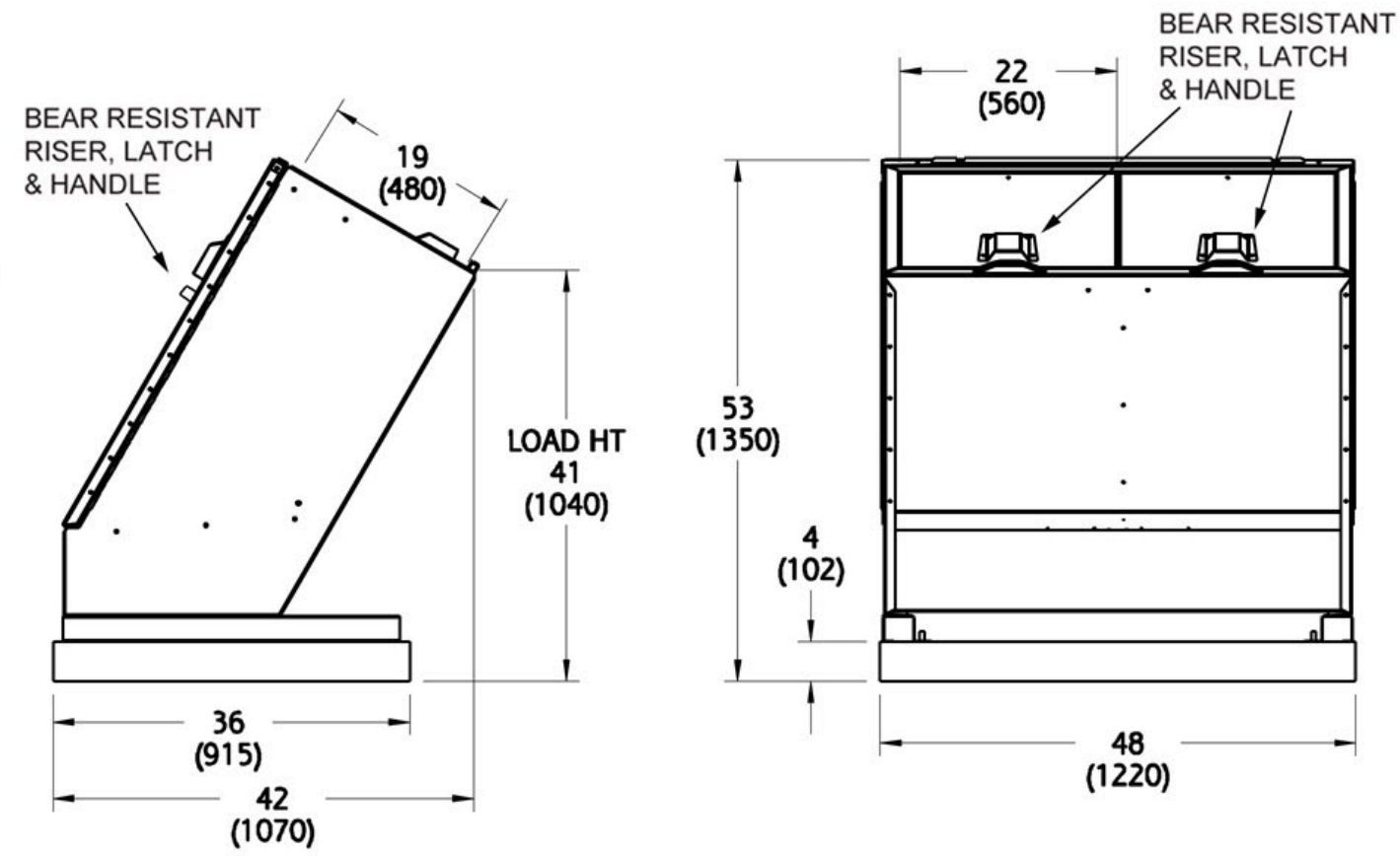
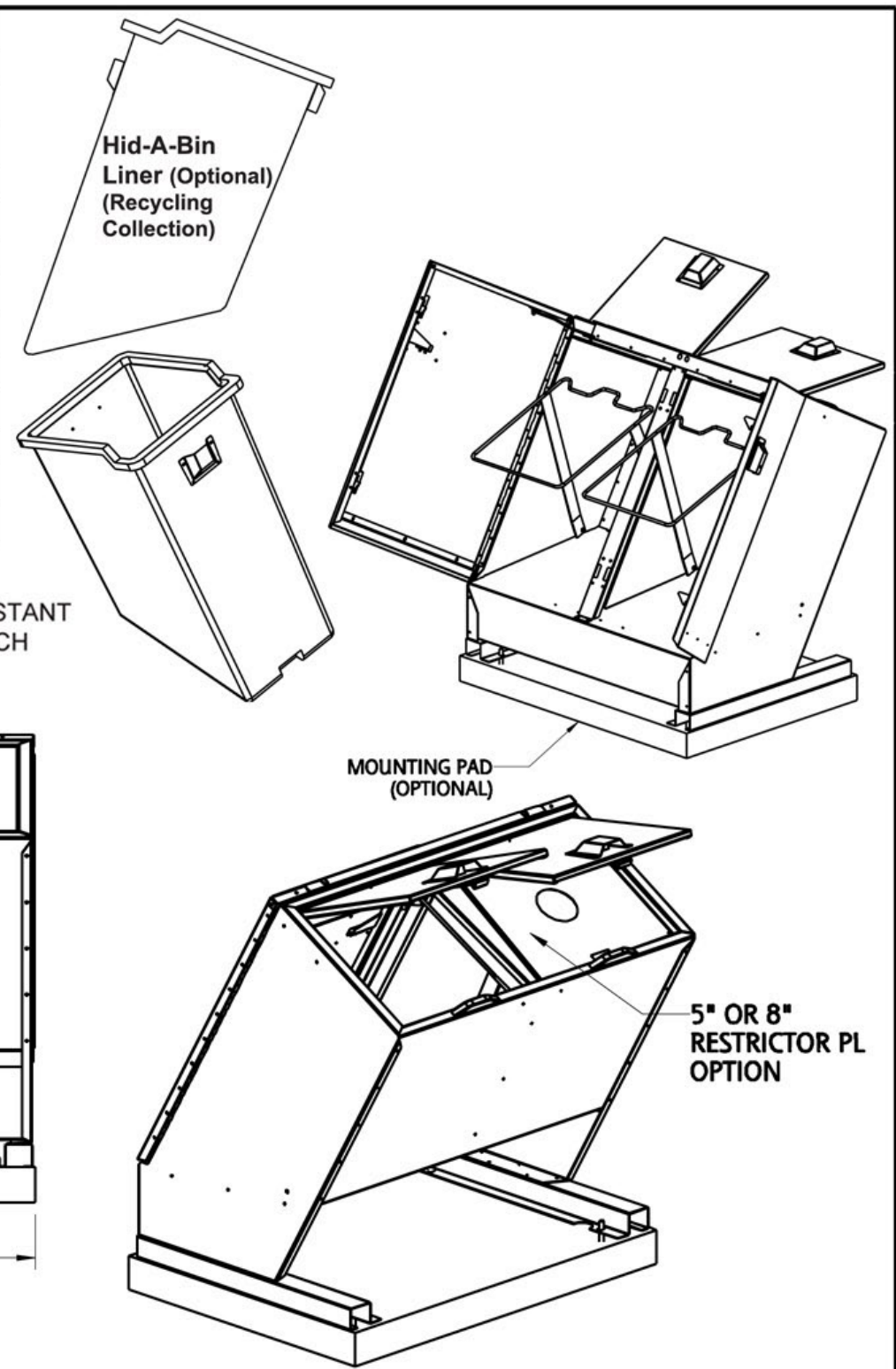
1
C3.2
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:50



2
C3.2
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:50

	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	

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
Construction	Optional Hid-A-Bin Liner	50 Gal. (190 L) (removable)
	Housing	12 Ga. (2.6) Galvanneal Steel
	Lid	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	User Door	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	Side Hinged Unloading Door	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	Hinges and Latches	Stainless Steel
	Paint	Powder Coat
Weights	Standard Hid-A-Bag II	295lbs (135kg)
	(Optional) Pre-Cast Mounting Pad (HBII-572)	595lbs (270kg) 48 x 36 x 4 (1220 x 915 x 102)



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

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

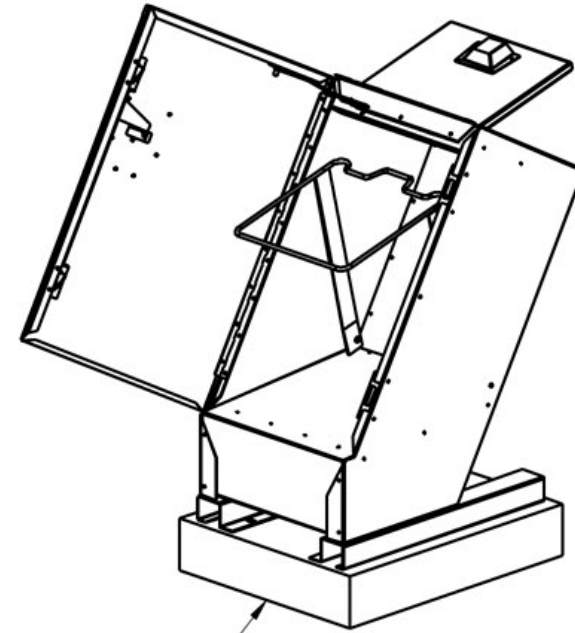
HAUL-ALL EQUIPMENT LTD. reserves proprietary rights on this drawing or any part of the information contained thereon. This drawing shall be considered confidential material and is not to be used for competitive bidding nor for use in any procurements other than from Haul-All Equipment Ltd.



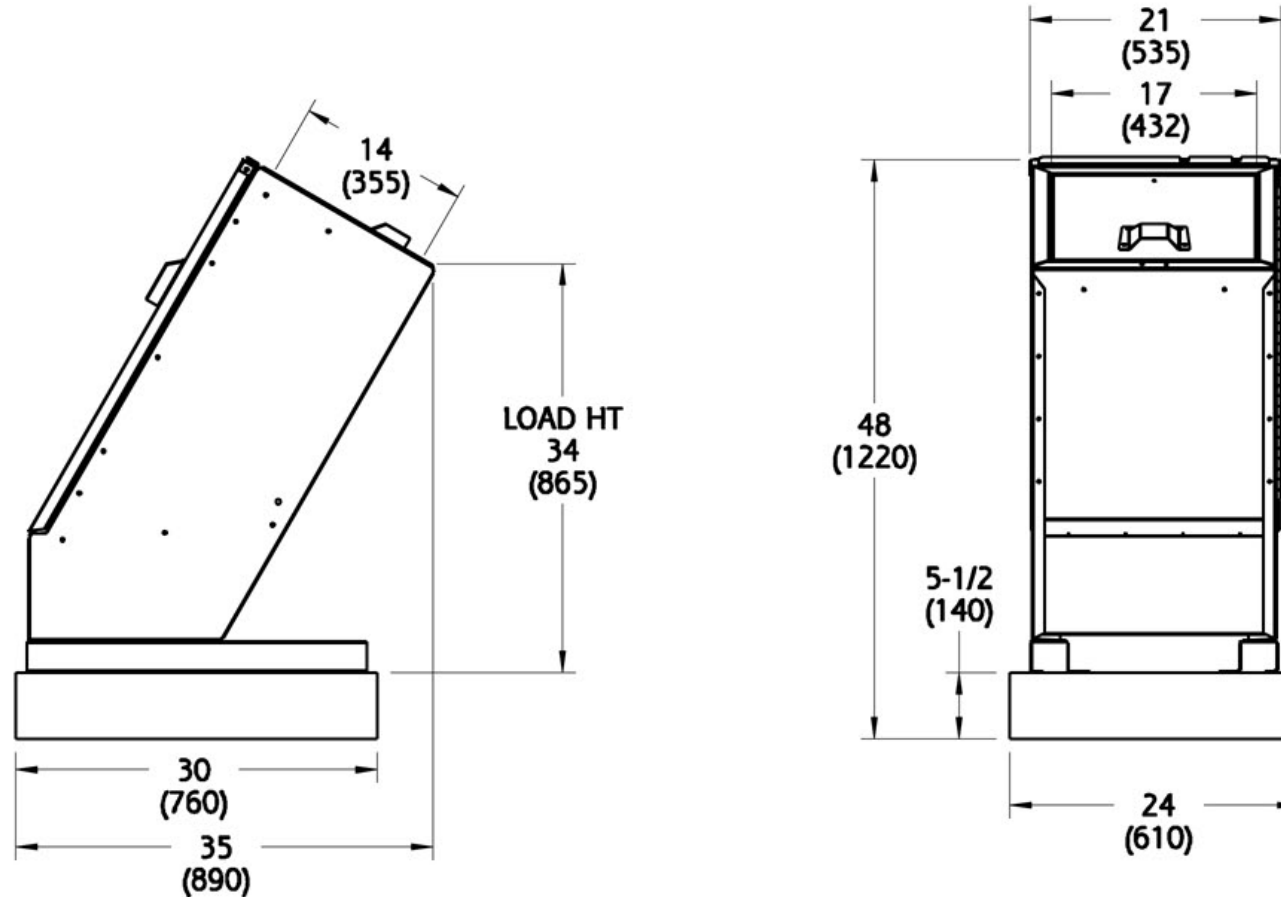
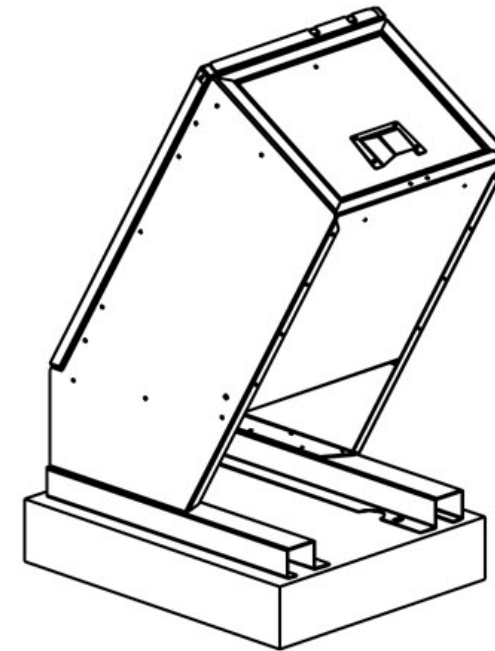
NAME HBIIS WASTE/RESTRICT BP CONTAINER	
PART NUMBER SP-HBIIS-PR	DRAWN BY PS
DATE DECEMBER 31, 2009	REVISION 1

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

ALL SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



MOUNTING PAD (OPTIONAL)



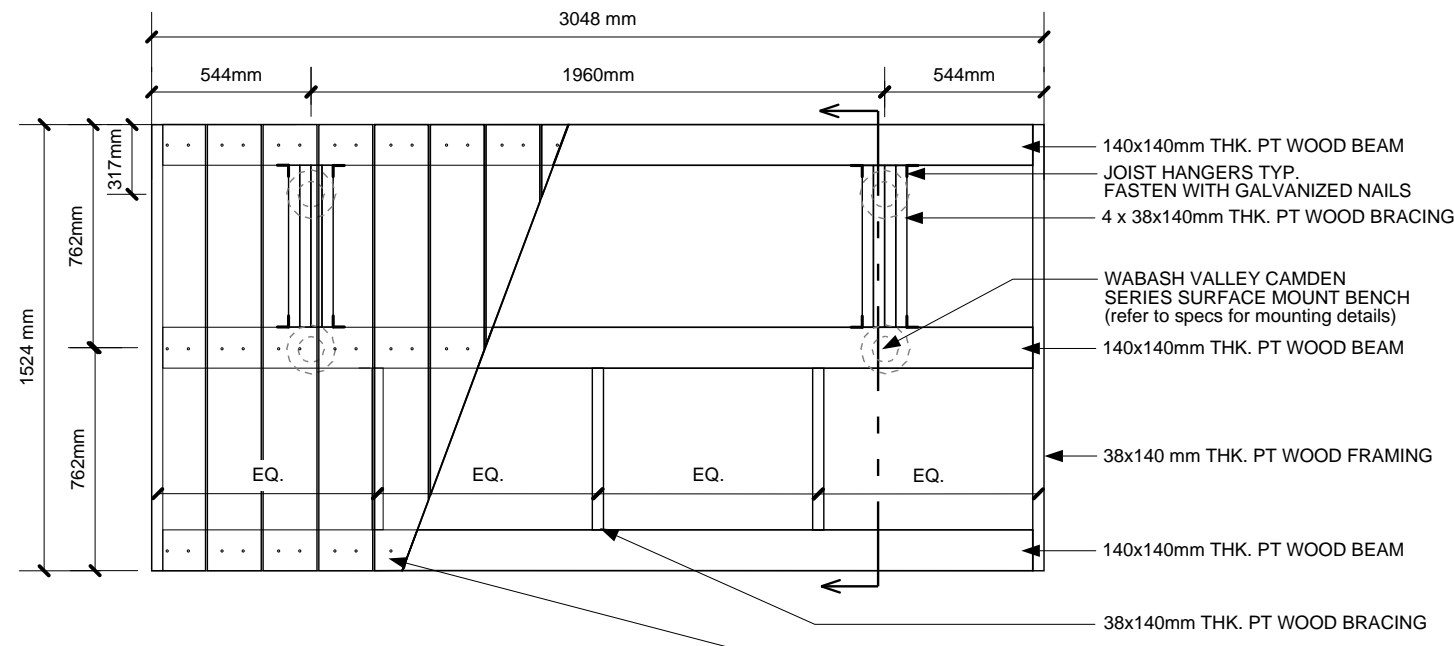
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

TRAILER SIZE	QTY
8-1/2ft x 45ft	72
8-1/2ft x 53ft	84
B-Train 8-1/2ft x 28ft & 32ft	92
Double Decker Van 8-1/2ft x 48ft	152

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)	
PART NUMBER		HBIM-N	DRAWN BY PS
DATE		JUNE 26, 2012	REVISION 1

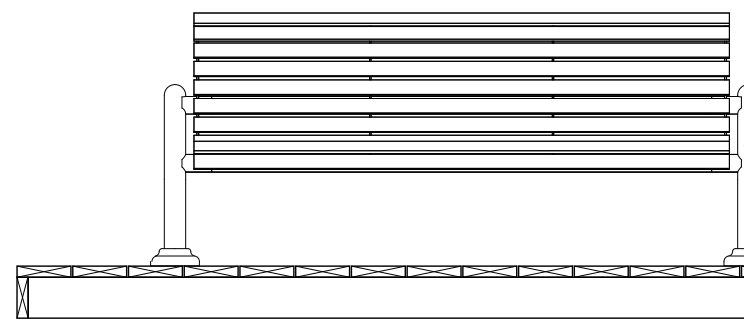


1 MOUNTED BENCH PLAN
L1 1:30

NOTES:
PT.: PRESSURE TREATED
THK.: THICKNESS

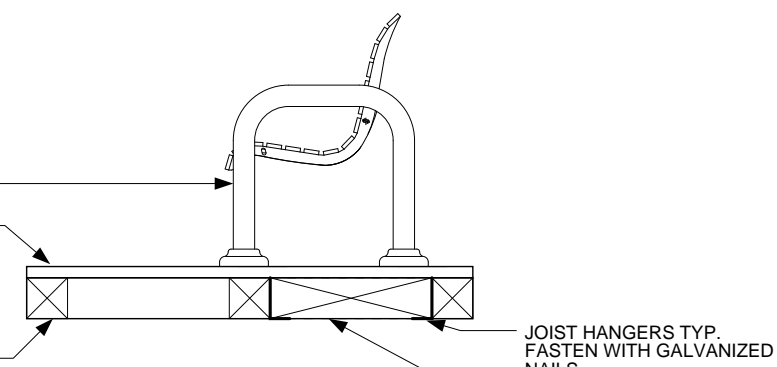


MOUNTED BENCH 3D MODEL
(not to scale)



2 MOUNTED BENCH ELEVATION
L1 1:30

NOTE: LEVEL WOOD PLATFORM WITH FILL AS NEEDED



3 MOUNTED BENCH SECTION
L1 1:30

140x140mm THK. PT WOOD BEAM

JOIST HANGERS TYP. FASTEN WITH GALVANIZED NAILS

4 x 38x140mm THK. PT WOOD BRACING

WABASH VALLEY CAMDEN SERIES SURFACE MOUNT BENCH (refer to specs for mounting details)

140x140mm THK. PT WOOD BEAM

38x140 mm THK. PT WOOD FRAMING

140x140mm THK. PT WOOD BEAM

38x140mm THK. PT WOOD BRACING

38x184mm THK. CEDAR DECKING
6.35mm GAP BETWEEN BOARDS
FASTEN DECKING WITH 3" LENGTH #8 DECK SCREWS COATED AND SUITABLE FOR CEDAR
6 PER BOARDS

WABASH VALLEY CAMDEN SERIES SURFACE MOUNT BENCH (refer to specs for mounting details)

38x184mm THK. CEDAR DECKING
6.35mm GAP BETWEEN BOARDS

38x140 mm THK. PT WOOD FRAMING

140x140mm THK. PT WOOD BEAM

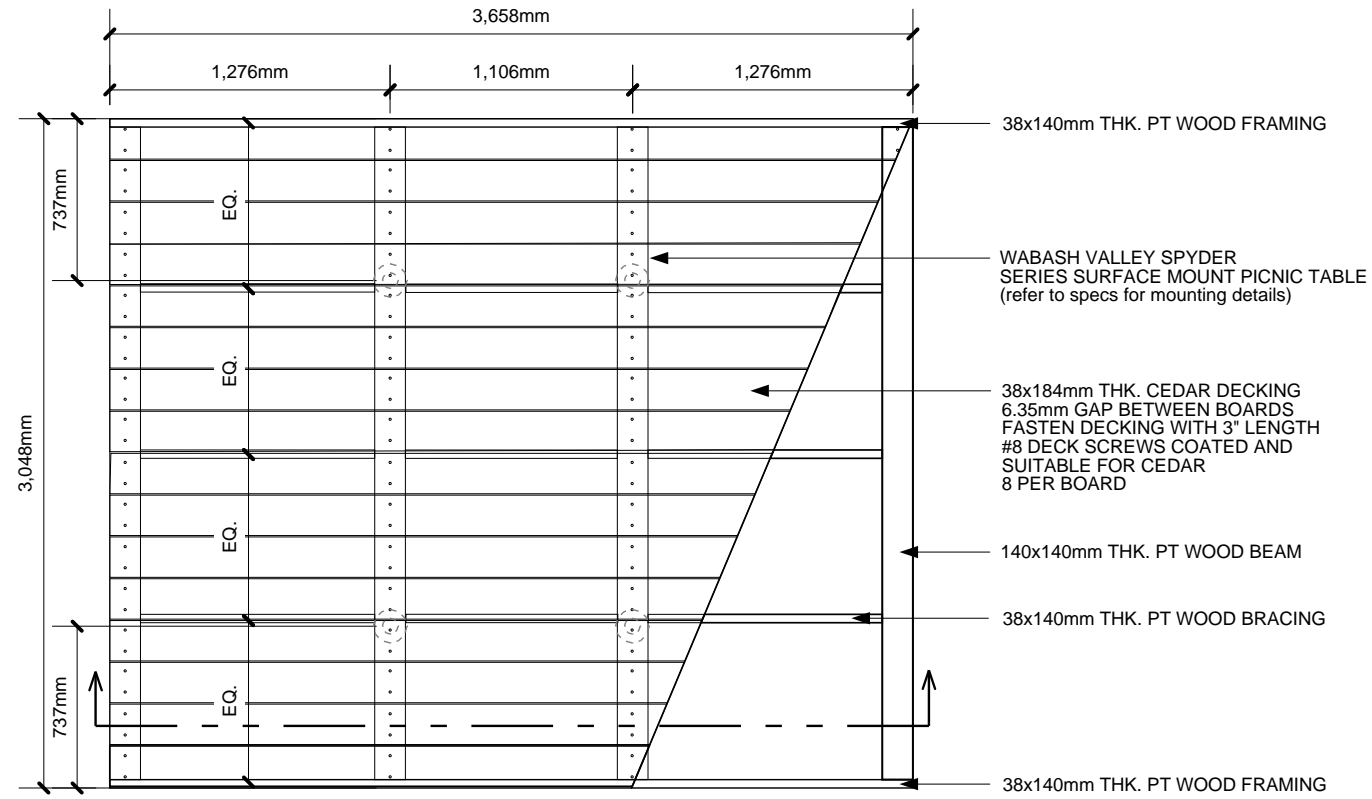
JOIST HANGERS TYP. FASTEN WITH GALVANIZED NAILS
4 x 38x140mm THK. PT WOOD BRACING




DRAWING TITLE

TYPICAL MOUNTED BENCH - NUNAVUT PARKS

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

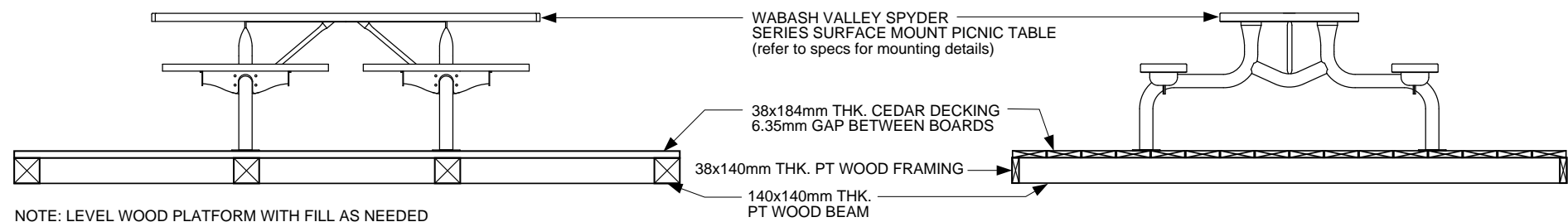


NOTES:
PT: PRESSURE TREATED
THK.: THICKNESS



MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE 3D MODEL
(not to scale)

1 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE PLAN
L1 1:40



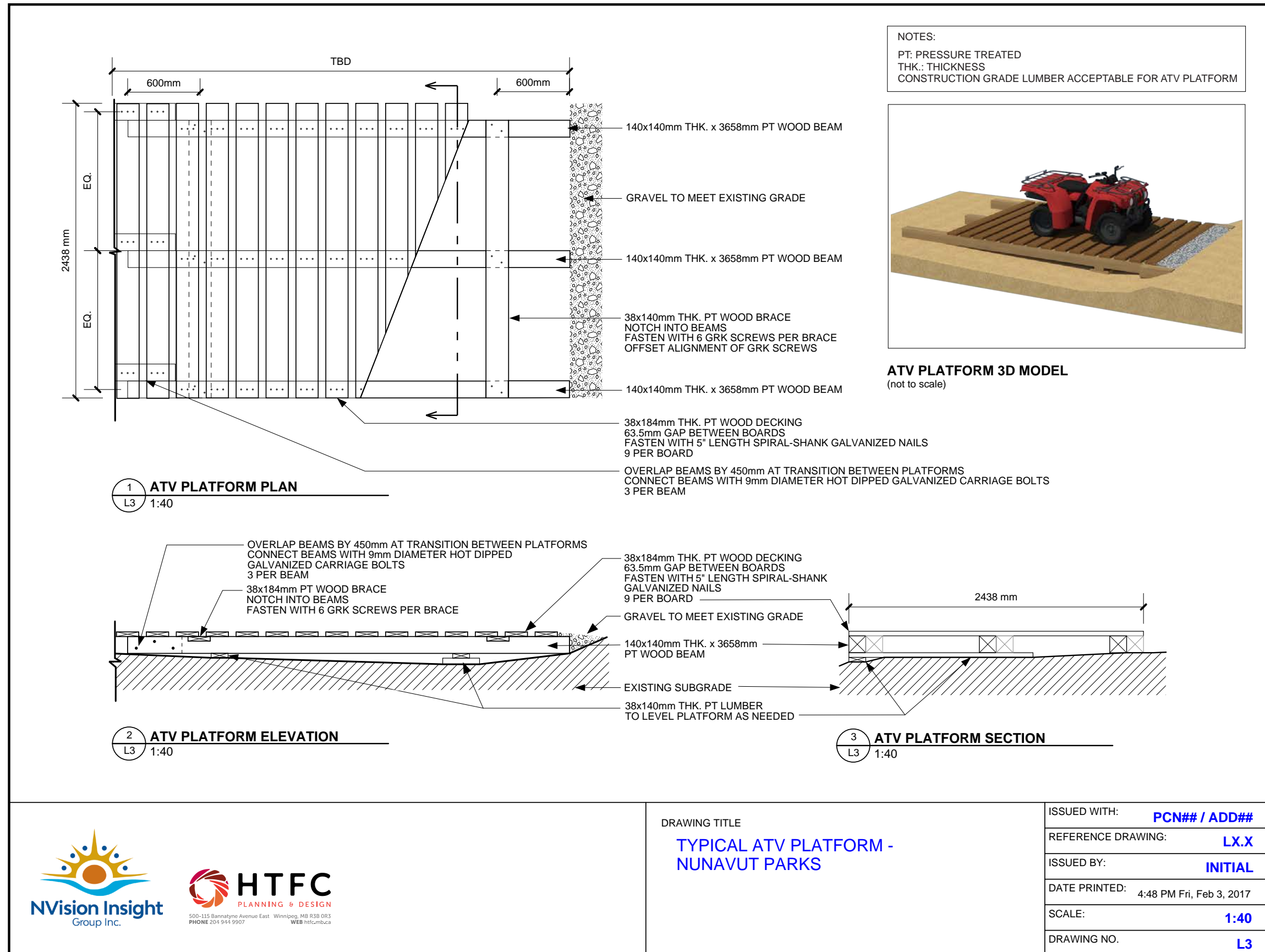
2 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE SECTION
L1 1:40

3 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE ELEVATION
L1 1:40



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

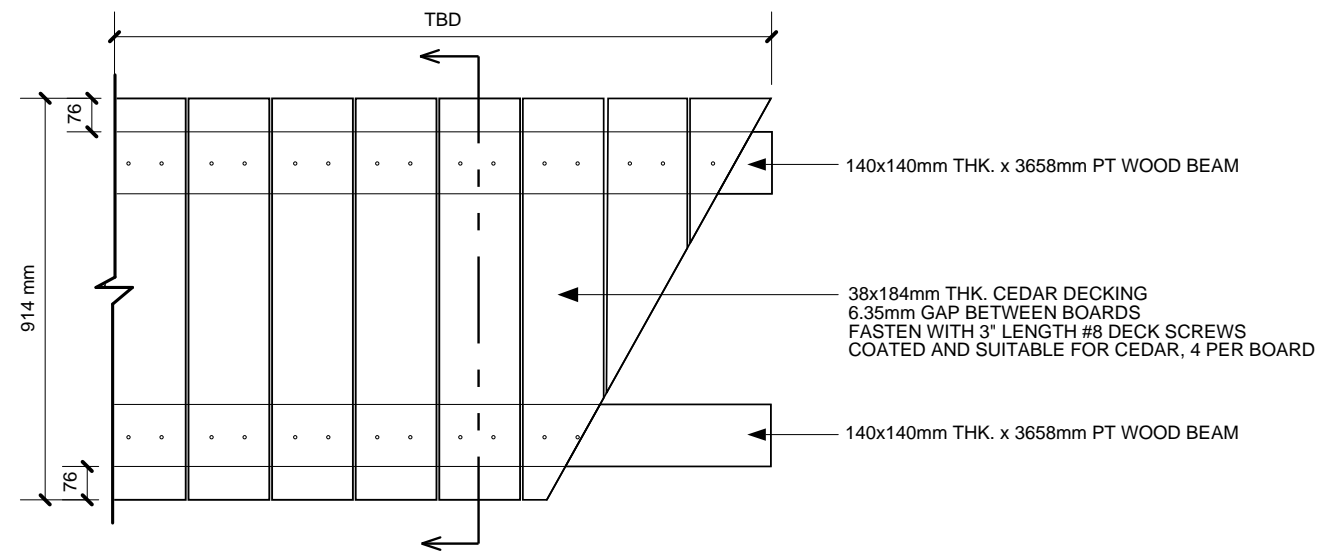
ISSUED WITH:	PCN## / ADD##
REFERENCE DRAWING:	LX.X
ISSUED BY:	INITIAL
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	1:40
DRAWING NO.	L2



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

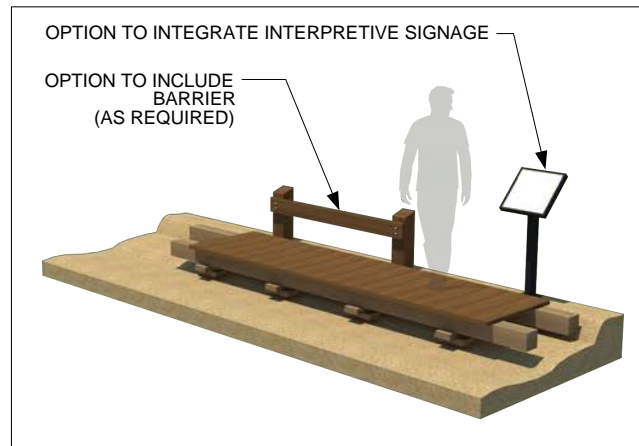
ISSUED WITH:	PCN## / ADD##
REFERENCE DRAWING:	LX.X
ISSUED BY:	INITIAL
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	1:40
DRAWING NO.	L3



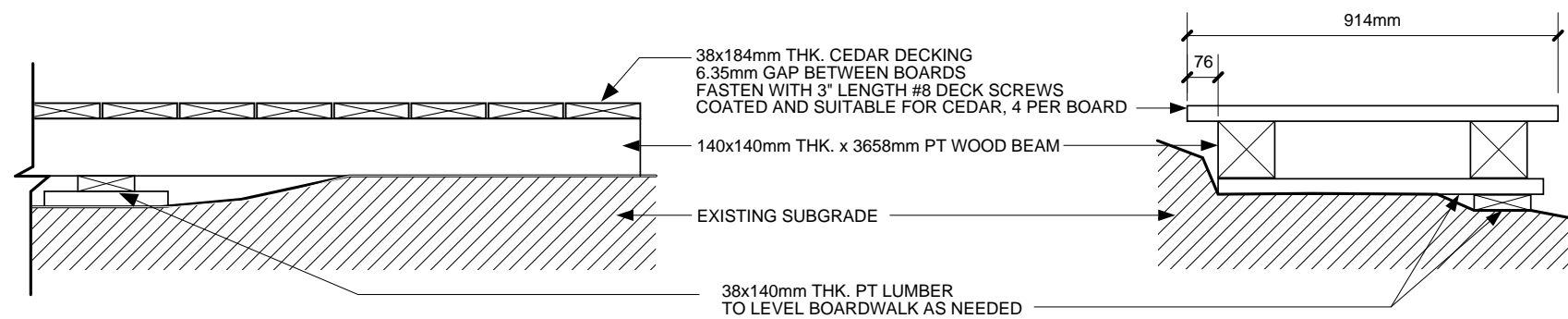


1 BOARDWALK PLAN
L4 1:20

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



NUNAVUT PARKS