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***Park & Trail Development Master Plan -
Coppermine
Date of Report: 1989
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Summary Report

Park and Trail Development Master Plan

Coppermine



prepared for:



Northwest
Territories Economic Development and Tourism

January, 1989

prepared by:

EDA COLLABORATIVE INC.

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January 17, 1989

File: **E8073**

Mr. Joe **Ohokannoak**
Regional Tourism Officer
Economic Development and Tourism
Government of the Northwest Territories
Box 78
Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories
XOE 0C0

Dear Sir:

Re: Park and Trail Development Master Plan
Coppermine, Northwest Territories

We are pleased to submit herein our observations and recommendations for the development of a Park and Trail Development Master Plan for **Coppermine**. This study's intent is to provide a plan which can guide tourism and park upgrading efforts over the next five years. The plan is specifically facility oriented and would complement the ongoing need for promotional programming.

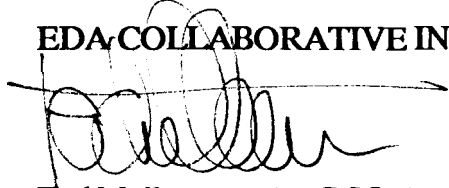
When implemented the plan would see the establishment of two new Territorial Parks within the Hamlet boundaries. The first would offer both upgraded day use and campsite opportunities at the existing community park. The second recognizes the significance of Bloody Falls as a landscape and historical feature by creating a new park centered on the falls.

Indirectly related to these park improvement programs are the plan's recommendations for information and interpretive facilities. Included are plans for information improvements at the airport **Coppermine** Im, interpretive walking tours and hikes and a unique community exhibit program. Increased visitor awareness of the area's tourist opportunities, natural history and culture are the main themes of these improvements.

We wish to thank Economic Development and Tourism for the opportunity to assist you in this important regional plan.

Respectfully submitted,

EDA COLLABORATIVE INC.



Ted Muller, B.L.A., C.S.L.A.
Associate

TM:dlr

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance provided to the Consultant Team during the study and to thank the following individuals:

Government of the Northwest Territories

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Mr. Fred Pedersen
Mr. Robin Reilly

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Mr. Fred Elias

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Mr. Lloyd Jones

Municipal and Community Affairs

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Arctic Coast Tourist Association

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The Consulting Team Members are:

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Mr. Dave **Lapp**, Tourism Planner

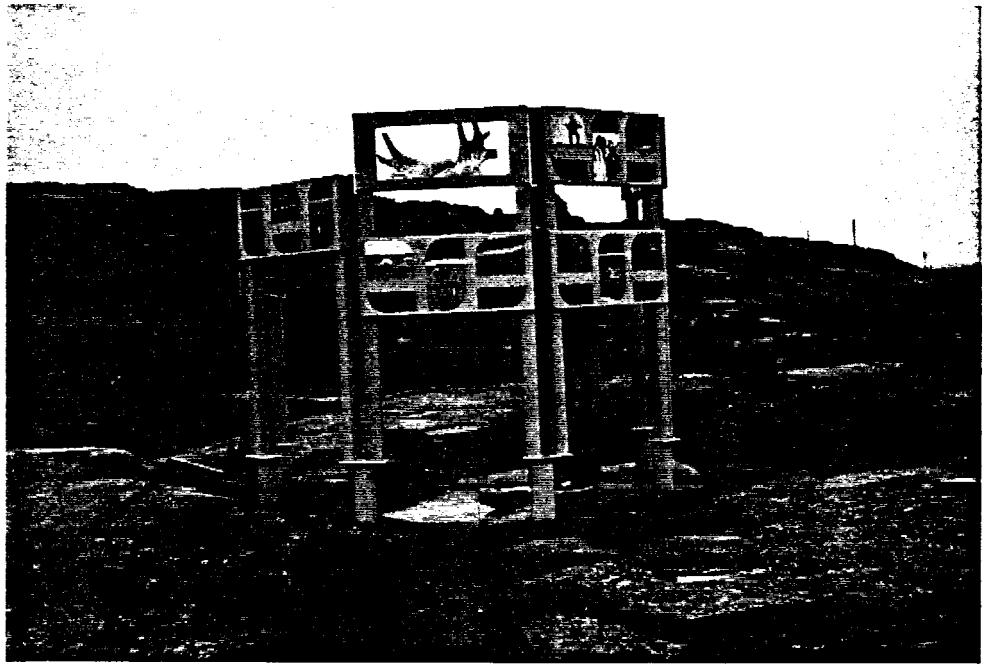
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INTRODUCTION

Coppermine

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Park and Trail Development Master Plan is an **outgrowth** of the Arctic Coast Destination **Zone** Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy completed **in** 1985. That study identified specific development opportunities for **Coppermine** which were incorporate in some manner, into the terms of reference for the current study, namely:

1. **Coppermine** area interpretive **exhibit**,
2. Arctic coastal tours,
3. **Coppermine** River and Community tours,
4. excursions to the Tree/Richardson rivers,
5. Hudson's Bay interpretive exhibit and tours to Bernard **Harbour**, and
6. upgrading of the **Coppermine** Inn plus provisions of seasonal accommodation.

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Study

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism required a Tourism and Parks Plan for the community. Certain development opportunities, identified in the 1985 study, were selected for study based on the belief **that** these **opportunities, if implemented**, would improve the park and tourism facilities. They are:

1. upgrading of community day use **area**,
2. primitive campsite development at Bloody **Fall**,
3. **Coppermine** community tour, and
4. information facility(s).

The plan provides a framework in which a detailed program for each opportunity is identified. The result is an overall park and trail strategy for **Coppermine**.

1.2 Regional Setting

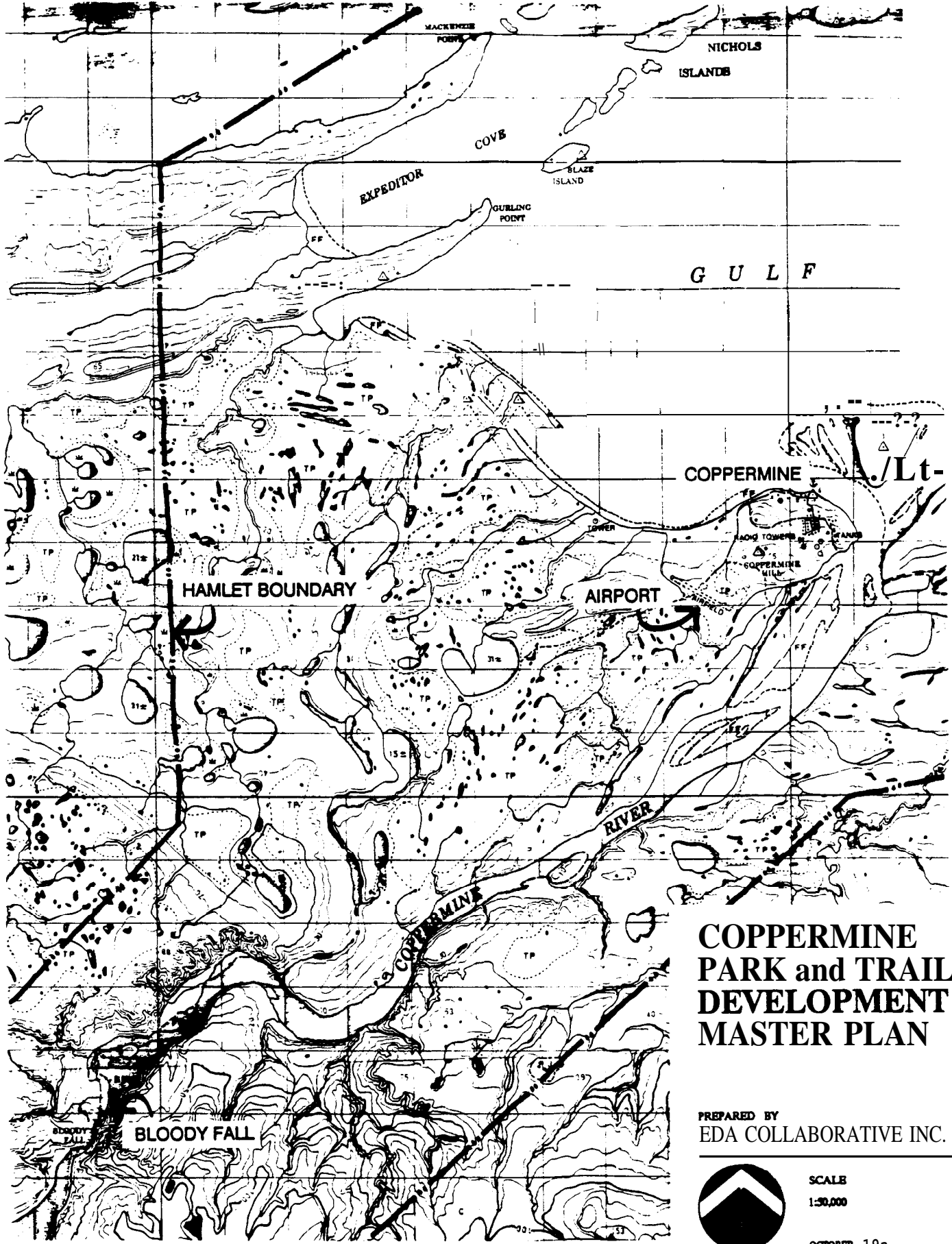
Coppermine, located on the Arctic coast at the mouth of the **Coppermine** River, was formally established in 1927 as a trading post for the **Hudson's Bay** Company. With a population of 888 **people**, it is the second largest community in the **Kitikmeot** Region.

The community is served by a hotel with dining facilities, the **Bay and Co-op stores**, **pal** service, an **R.C.M.P.** detachment and hospital/nursing **station**. **Local** outfitters provide **services** to visitors interested in **fishing** trips or wildlife tours. The local Hunters and Trappers **Association** offers **muskox**, caribou and **grizzly** sport hunts. The **Coppermine** River also attracts numerous canoeists and **tourists** each year.

13 Detailed Documentation

More background information for this study may be found at the end of this report in the following appendices:

- A List of Contacts,**
- B Summary Report,**
- C Historical Summaries,
- D Market Analysis,
- E **Coppermine, Our Town,** and
- F **Original Coppermine** Community Park.



**COPPERMINE
PARK and TRAIL
DEVELOPMENT
MASTER PLAN**

PREPARED BY
EDA COLLABORATIVE INC.



SCALE
1:50,000

OCTOBER 19a

FIGURE

**LOCATION
PLAN**

1



DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Coppermine

2.0 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

2.1 Visitor Analysis

In the **summer** of 1986, 1159 people visited the Arctic coast and spent \$2.2 million there. These figures constitute a **tripling** in visitation from 1984. **Coppermine** itself received 253 visitors, **half** of whom were traveling on business - **fishing** and hunting were the primary pursuits of nearly all of the other half. **The** average length of stay for a visitor in the **Coppermine** area is nearly 12 nights according to territorial tourism statistics, although local officials and businessmen **estimate** the average to be less than half that. Aside from business, hunting and fishing, the most common activities **Coppermine** visitors took part in were boating, **touring**, photography or **sketching**, and camping. **Coppermine** is nearly twice as popular a vacation destination as **Holman** and Cambridge Bay. Generally, three-quarters of visitors to the Arctic coast are men and **their** average age is 39- two-thirds of them come **from Alberta**, Yellowknife and the USA and they spend about \$1800 each while they are there. There is virtually no family visitation to the Arctic.

If development of facilities and interpretation at **Coppermine** is to interest and involve the average visitor, it should most certainly **appeal** to a middle-aged businessman traveling without his family, spending **about** two weeks **in** the area. Although hunters and anglers account for almost all other visitors, Renewable Resource officers at **Coppermine** say that virtually no hunters spend more than one night in **town** preferring to get out of the community and hunt for all of the period **they** spend there. Anglers, on the other **hand**, tend to **enjoy** learning about the community and take an interest in many activities other **than** fishing.

As for the future, **discernable** trends in tourism point to a steady growth in the numbers of visitors to the **Coppermine area**. There has been a sharp increase in the proportion of tourists looking for cultural and educational experiences and requesting **specialty** travel products such as wilderness river rafting and **canoeing**, views of natural environments and chances to learn about other cultures.

Clearly, tourism development at **Coppermine** must provide for the needs and interests of present and future visitors. To meet this demand, such development must provide accommodation suitable for different **types** of visitors - the private sector now provides accommodation for **hunters**, anglers and business travelers and may be expected to keep pace with demand. However, public sector development of camping accommodation for boaters and hikers is required in locations dictated by need.

In **addition**, interpretation of the natural and human history of the **Coppermine** area will **satisfy** demand for learning opportunities by visitors and provide a range of interesting **pursuits** for the large **proportion** of business travelers spending a **relatively** large number of unoccupied evenings and weekends in the community.

2.2 Approaches

The visitor analysis has already shown where the interests of present visitors lie and what the interests of future visitors are likely to be. An interest in the natural environment and the native culture of the area predominates. We should accommodate those interests by interpreting these subjects in and around the community. Interpretation goes beyond the provision of basic information. It helps visitors share a feeling for the Arctic **coast**, its people and life above the Arctic Circle. It should also heighten the sense of adventure visitors have when they arrive at **Coppermine**. For most of these visitors, crossing the Arctic Circle and venturing north of **treeline** are exciting elements of the first phase of a visit. Their **curiosity** about the Arctic environment soon extends itself to include **curiosity** about how people have been able to survive there - historically and in the present. We should work with those visitor interests **in** the communications media we develop by emphasizing the Arctic environment and its impact on life.

We can best accomplish this by spreading our messages and our developments throughout the community rather than clustering it all in a central location.

2.3 Reposed Visitor Experience

Based upon our analysis of visitors, the scope of this **project**, the views of community members, the stories to be told and the unique physical characteristics of **Coppermine** and the **surrounding area**, we have constructed the following development scenario seen from the **visitor's** point of view.

Visitors arrive in **Coppermine** two major ways: by air and by river. River traffic now accounts ~~for~~ **perhaps** a **third** of tourism in the area although significant future increases **in** visitation will **likely** be due to air travel. River users tend to arrive in the hamlet by **boating** to the west end where they beach their craft and often make camp. Air travelers arrive at the airport to the west of the community. In both cases, visitors enter the hamlet from the west end.

Visitors who arrive by air will be greeted at the terminal by an Arctic Theme Display (3.4.1). From this, visitors will get an overview of what to expect in **the** community and the surrounding environment and will get a mental picture of the layout of the hamlet and its relationship **p** to the Arctic **coast** and the **Coppermine** River. In **addition**, a number of features around the central arctic region will be highlighted.

Nearly all **visitors**, **regardless** of how they reach the **hamlet**, drop into the **Coppermine** Inn early in their stay. **Most, in fact**, are guests in the hotel. As the structure is located at a key spot on the west side of the **hamlet**, it is an ideal location for the Information/Orientation Exhibit (3.4.2) to give visitors a good idea of what there is to see and do in the area. In **addition**, visitors may pick up a copy of the **Coppermine** Visitor Orientation Pamphlet (3.3.1) at the inn if they have not already done so at the airport.

The west end of the hamlet is also an excellent place to begin the **Community** Tour and Hikes (3.3). Along the route which proceeds east along the **waterfront**, south above the river and west back through the middle of the **hamlet**, visitors **will** see places of historic and natural interest interpreted through signs, displays and exhibits. Signs **outline** stories related to the **early** Northwest Mounted Police, Roman **Catholic Mission**, government **dock**, **Fudson's** Bay Company, Masonic plaque, Anglican Mission, **Coppermine** River, power and water supply, Pentecostal **Mission**, and the **physical surroundings**.

Feature exhibits delve into some of these stories more **deeply**. A feature exhibit at the **Co-op** about **early** history, first peoples, **Inuit** life, and crafts (4.2 **Copper** People **Exhibit**) will help visitors understand the traditional relationship between man and the Arctic environment. Another feature exhibit (4.1 Arctic Tundra Exhibit) in the government building will deal with tundra and marine natural communities in the **Coppermine** area and will highlight the Department of Renewable Resources' work in managing resources locally.

So much more can be told about the natural and human history of the area than can be conveyed in a few signs and exhibits. In order to reveal the kind of detail visitors show so much interest **in**, we encourage the development of community-sponsored displays (3.4.2 Community Exhibits) which can go into special stories at greater **length**. We recommend areas associated with the RCMP, all three churches, the **Fudson's** Bay, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hunters and **Trappers** Association be developed to show visitors a little more about the **significance** of each in **Coppermine**. While such displays will vary in **content**, size, presentation style, hours and operating conditions, they can contribute immensely to the character and value of the walking tour.

The tundra and the unusual nature of the relationship between the people and this land cannot be fully appreciated by visitors without traveling, even for a short distance, outside the hamlet. Hardier visitors may wish to make day-hikes to Bloody Fall or west along the coast and **back**. People who enjoy a casual stroll or who aren't up to a **full** blown hike **will** enjoy a visit to one of the lakes behind the **hamlet**.

Visitors to Bloody Fall who come down the river and **portage** around the falls, probably camping there on their last night **before** **reaching** **Coppermine**, will find an improved campsite and an on-site exhibit (3.2 Bloody Fall Campground and **Signs**) near the campsite above the **falls** on the west side of the river. The exhibit will deal with the **history** of the falls themselves and the incident which gave them their name. The falls **will be** suggested as a good destination for a day hike **from** the community **as well**. **Canoeists** also require improved **camping** facilities along the shore at **Coppermine** and we have made **provision** in this plan for improvements to the community park to **fulfil** this need (3.1 Community Park).

Still, more should be said about the Arctic environment around **Coppermine**; **yet**, it would be inappropriate to erect on-site exhibits all over the tundra to point out important features. **Instead**, we **prop**ose a guide to the tundra (4. Arctic Tundra Exploration Guide) be published to deal with

part of the plan
- walking tour
- traps
- hosted camp
- net

these subjects and to point visitors to the trails and activities of the area. The guide will also be **enjoyed** and retained as a souvenir by visitors who travel up to Bloody **Fall** or across to the islands or farther by boat. These activities will, **in fact**, be encouraged in the guide as ways to see as much of the area as possible.

Every visitor to **Coppermine** should encounter a community host during their visit (3.5 **Community Host**). The **host**, hired within the community, should be able to provide **personal** tours of the hamlet and surrounding area and refer visitors to the other things to do while they visit **Coppermine**.

The basic visitor experience in **Coppermine** will be enhanced greatly with the **developments** we recommend here. They will augment personal **services** now **provided** by local businessmen and residents and will especially enhance opportunities for visitors to enjoy the community and the outlying area on their own. In either case, whether visitors are **guided** or self-guiding, **they** will come to appreciate the special character of **Coppermine**, and they **will** choose to stay longer and return more often to a place they have enjoyed **learning** so much about.

24 Social **and** Economic Impacts

While a detailed **socio-economic** impact study did not form part of this **project**, several influences of **proposed** developments on the people and the economy of **Coppermine** **should** be noted.

First, the interpretive **developments** will be of significant benefit to the people of **Coppermine** regarding the benefits to tourism. Much of the traditional **culture** and way of life of northern peoples has disappeared in recent history - the Copper People **exhibit**, in particular, offers the opportunity to present aspects of culture and lifestyle in a lively, **three-dimensional** way which **adults** in the community can show their children and which the school can use in cultural education. Similarly, the other media have the potential to serve the community as beneficially as they will serve visitors. They should become a source of knowledge and pride for **Coppermine**.

Second, the impact of increased visitation and longer visits on the social fabric of the community should be considered in **planning** the implementation of the tourism plan for **Coppermine**. Both the potential stress of increased numbers of visitors and the rate of that increase over time should be taken into **account**.

The economic impact of these developments on **Coppermine** will depend primarily on what economic activities the **community** will **engage** in to accommodate the tourists. At **present**, the major economic activities of the community are handicrafts and **carving**, **trapping**, **sealing**, **fishing**, **hunting**, and oil and gas exploration. Clearly, **developments** recommended in this study will enhance handicraft and **carving** sales at the **Co-op** and will have an indirect impact on **fishing** and **hunting** as activities many visitors will engage in. The effect of the combined basic and further **development** projects **will** be to first extend the average length of a visit by a day or more **and, second**, as improved facilities and activities become **known**, bring more visitors to the area. Economic impacts will be felt only to the

extent that tourists have an opportunity to spend money in the community. The challenge will be for the private sector to develop facilities and activities to take advantage of the economic opportunities as they inevitably increase.

25 Development Priorities

We have divided the developments outlined in this report into those which should be implemented to provide a minimum level of **service** to visitors and those which will add significantly to the quality of the visitor experience. The first **group of developments**, referred to as Basic Developments and examined in section 3.0, should be **pursued** to completion as soon as possible in the order of priority **listed** in this report. The second group, referred to as Further Development% will require a greater level of research and **planning** but are the lands of developments that will not only enhance visitor experiences significantly but will attract new visitors to **Coppermine, contribute** to visitors' decisions to stay longer in the area and encourage visitors to **return**.

The basic developments group and the further developments group are of roughly equal cost and could be implemented on a phased basis, providing for consistent development over a period of time. It is **important** to note, **then**, that the orientation material recommended here **should** be designed to be more flexible than usual so that they may be changed **easily** and inexpensively as new developments are completed. For example, the orientation **pamphlet** (3.3.1) and the orientation **displays** (3.4.2) may show the range of basic developments when first implemented but will have to be altered to show the complement of further development when it comes on stream later.

2.6 Basic Development Phasing and **Costs**

The following two charts examine the basic development **projects** in greater detail, showing the range of estimated costs and a proposed **implementation** timetable. Costs for further development projects can be found in Section 5 as can greater detail **labour** project phases and personnel to be **involved**.

**BASIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
PROJECT COST RANGES BY YEAR \$ 000)**

*ear	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
1. Community Park	5	20 - 25	50 - 65	5		80 - 100
2. Bloody Fall						
2.1 Campsite	5 - 10	30 - 40	5 - 10			40 - 60
2.2 Signage						
3. Community Tour/Hikes						
3.1 Pamphlet	5	55 - 70	40 - 45			100 - 120
3.2 Signage/Markers						
4. Information/Interpretive Facilities						
4.1 Arctic Theme Display	5	15 - 25				20 - 30
4.2 Information/Orientation Display	10	45 - 65	50 - 70	25 - 35		130 - 180
4.3 Community Exhibits	5 - 10	5 - 10				10 - 20
Operations and Maintenance including Community Host	5	5	5	7	10	32
TOTAL	40 - 50	175 - 240	150 - 195	37 - 47	10	412 - 542

6/15/89

6/15/89

6/15/89

**BASIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Year	1989				1990				1991			1992				1993				1994			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Community Park	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Bloody Fall	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Community Tour/Hikes
4. Information/Interpretive Facilities	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4.1 Arctic Theme Display	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4.2 Information/Orientation Display
4.3 Community Exhibits

LEGEND

- budget and program refinement, approvals phase
- detail design phase
- construction, fabrication, printing phase
- project approval
- tender



BASIC DEVELOPMENT

Coppermine

-

3.0 BASIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Community Park (Figure 2 & 3)

The park **area**, identified by community residents, is located at water's edge, adjacent to the main airport **roadway**. As the first **developed** site that one passes coming from the airport **into** the community, the park provides an ideal setting for an upgraded entry treatment and although it does not provide an easily **accessible** park for community residents, its **separation** would be seen as a benefit to campers and canoeists wishing **privacy**.

Proposed Program

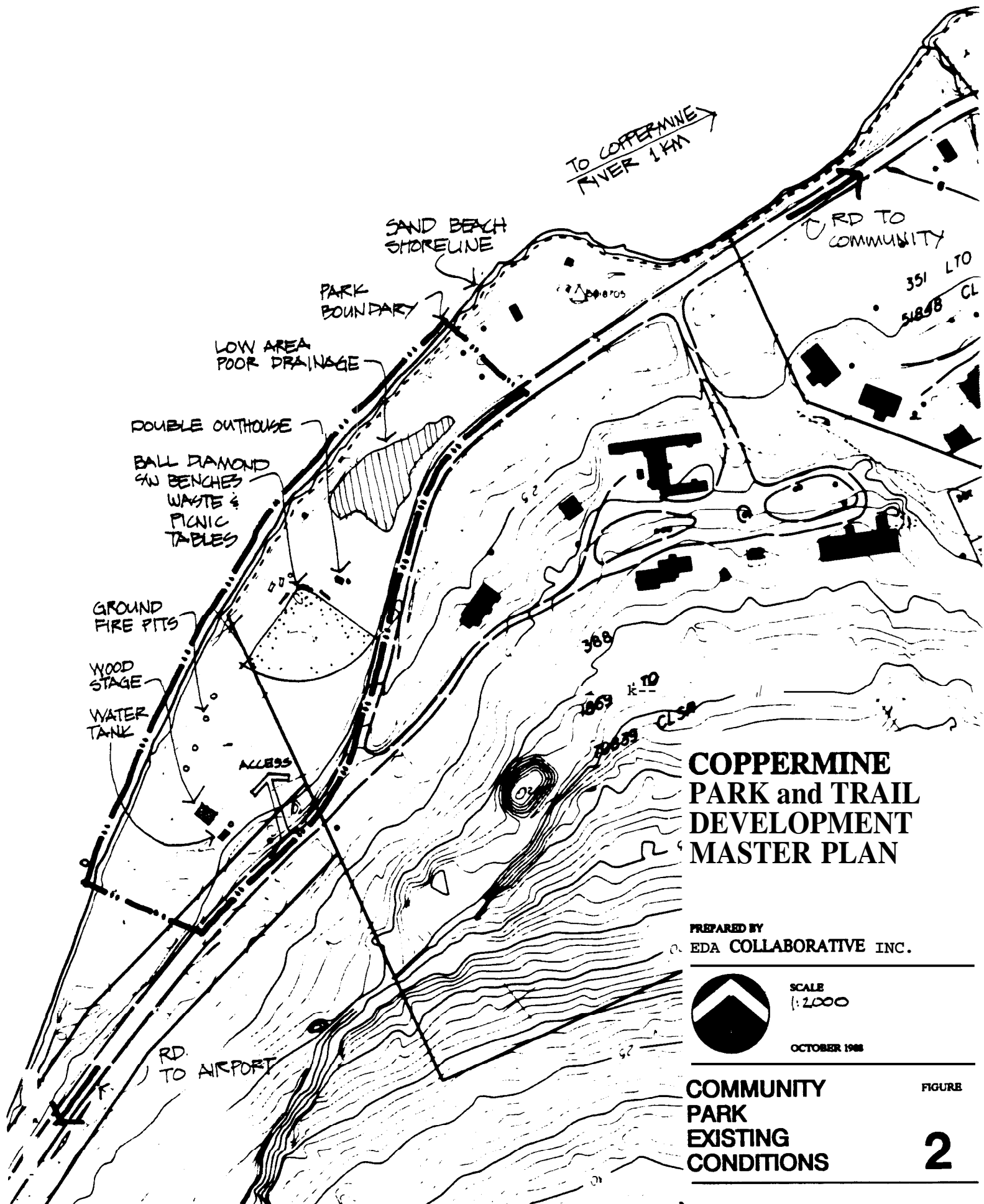
In light of the above, we propose that the existing community park be upgraded to include a general **day** use area and separate tourist campground area. Specific upgrading elements include:

- remove existing ball diamond and develop 5 campsites large enough to accommodate an activity area and a tenting area (+ 60 **m²**)
- provide concrete-based picnic tables for each activity area
- provide raised timber tent pads complete with tie down loops and chains
- construct a wind protection berm on the shoreline side of the campsites (minimum of 1.2 m high)
- construct a combination campground shelter/outhouse and potable water source tank as one structure
- construct a new central service road to access both the campsite area and day use area
- provide 4 picnic tables and a level **free** play area in the day-use portion of the **park**
- install identification and regulatory signs
- **designate open space** area as a **community park in** order to take **advantage** of **Territorial funding** opportunities

3.2 Bloody Fall **Campground** and Signs (**Figure 4**)

The falls, located within the present Hamlet control boundaries, is a current and traditional camping and fishing area. The area is used for and intensive fishing for Arctic char and it is the usual last overnight camp of canoeists and rafters on the **Coppermine** River, before they reach the **hamlet**. A portage and random campsite are located on the north side of the falls where the bank forms a relatively level plateau compared with the opposite side which rises considerably higher, forming steep cliffs. The campsite contains about five sites, within a cleared area surrounded by low Shrubs.

Bloody Fall is an important archaeological site with evidence of four occupations dating back to pre-Dorset cultures. Extensive development at the **Falls** is opposed by numerous groups including Renewable Resources, HTA and Museum of Civilization.



COPPERMINE PARK and TRAIL DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN

PREPARED BY
EDA COLLABORATIVE INC.



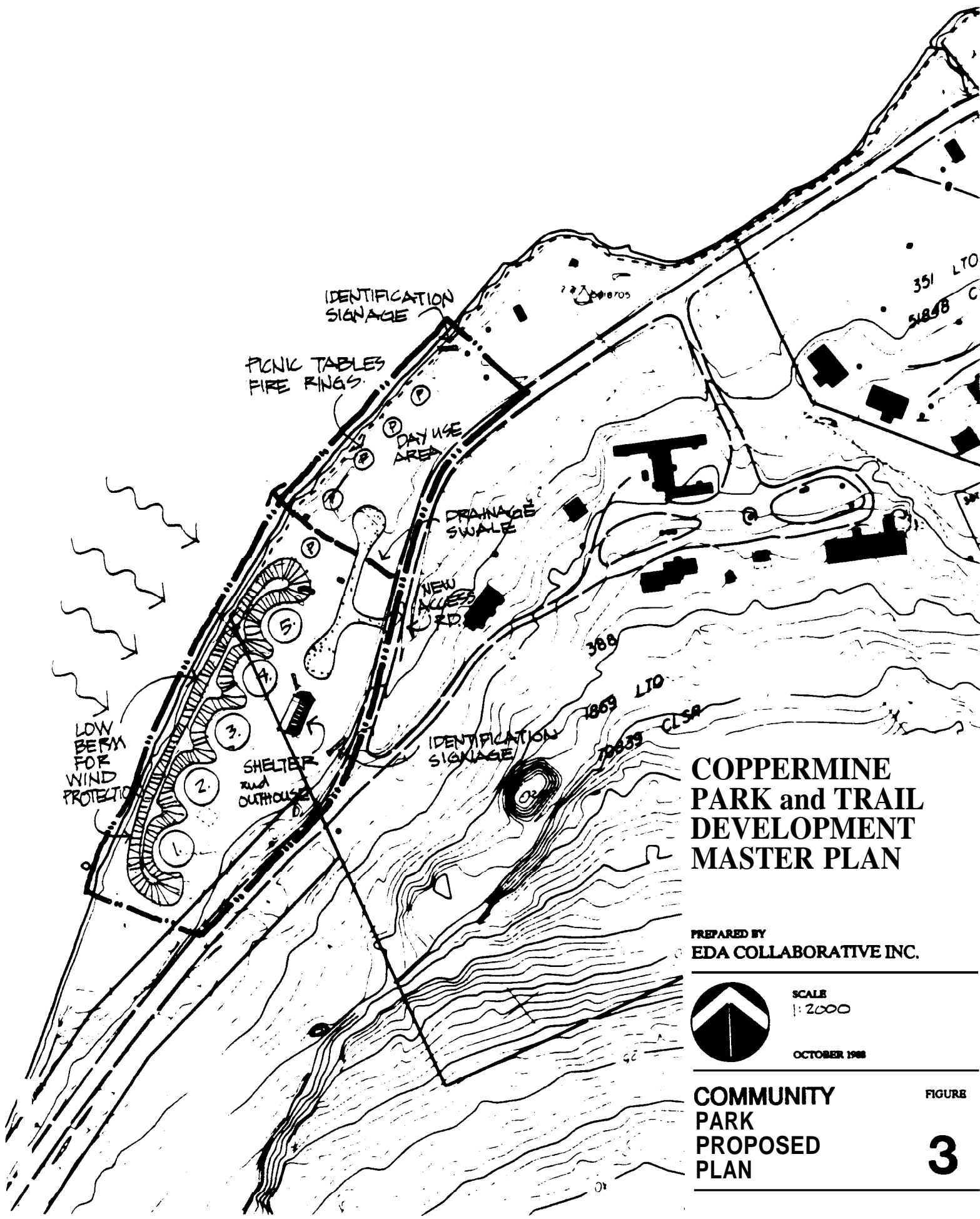
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COMMUNITY PARK EXISTING CONDITIONS

FIGURE

2



COPPERMINE PARK and TRAIL DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN

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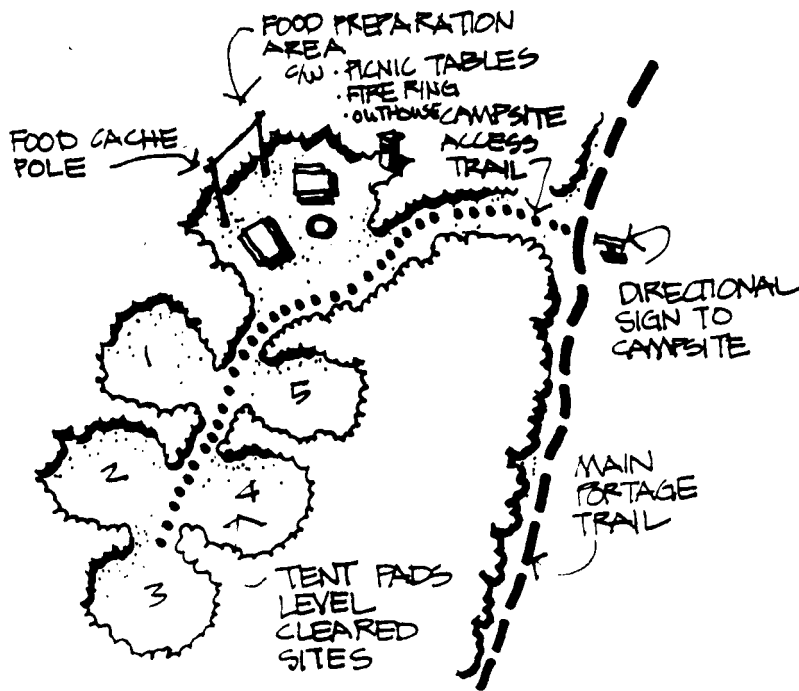
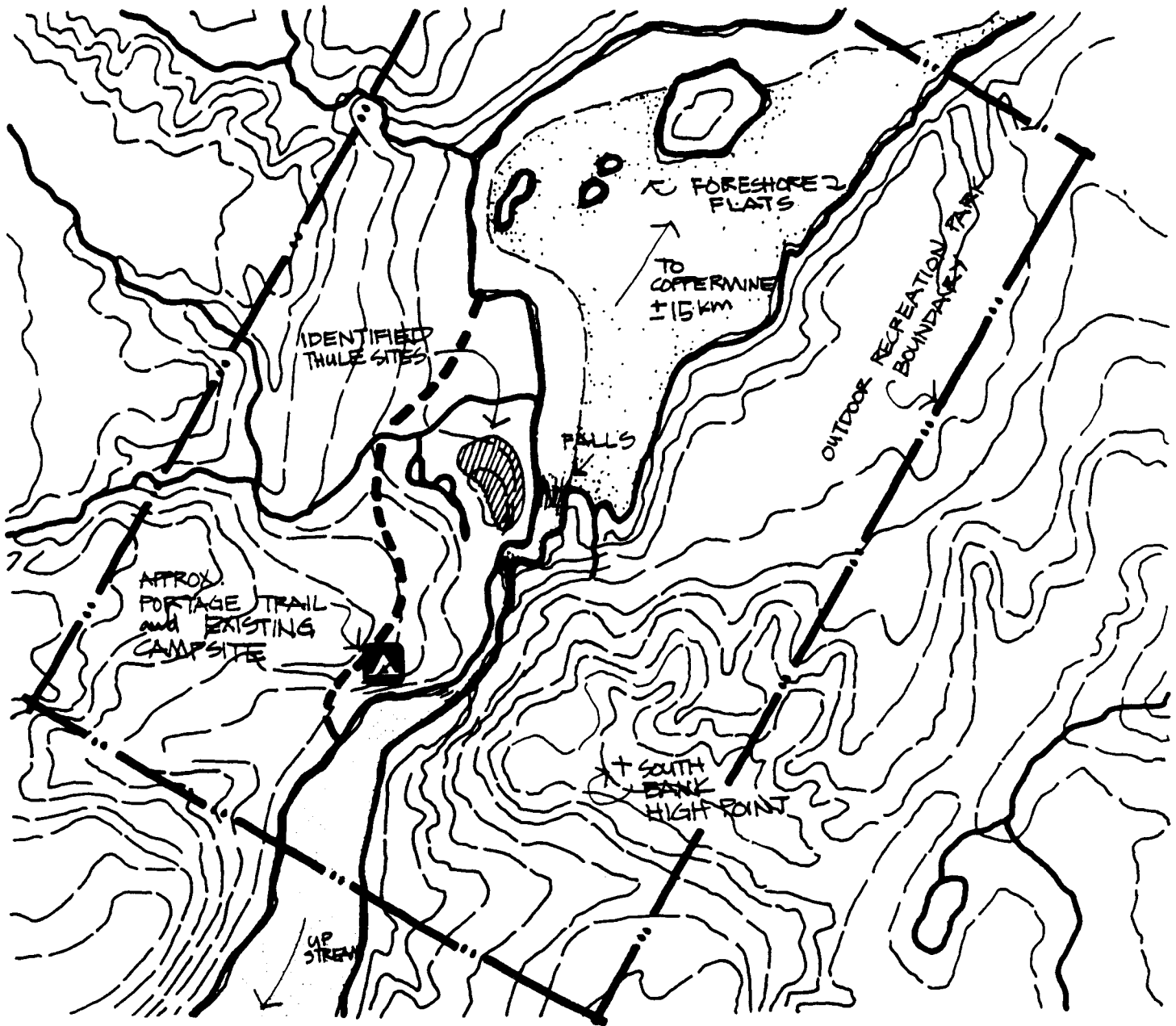
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OCTOBER 1988

COMMUNITY
PARK
PROPOSED
PLAN

FIGURE

3



COPPERMINE PARK and TRAIL DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN

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OCTOBER 1988

FIGURE

BLOODY FALLS

4

The Coppermine River has been far more popular with canoeists in the past but many now seek more challenging rivers. Of those who continue to use the river, there are two basic types: those who travel with experienced guides as part of a package tour and those who make their own travel arrangements. There is greater potential for visitation to the falls from the population who reach Coppermine by air. Tours to the falls are presently offered by local outfitters, via boat, and these could be expanded and better publicized. Hiking time to Bloody Fall from Coppermine, is about five hours and it would make an excellent trip across the tundra for hikers interested in the natural environment. Hikers could make a day trip of the outing or could camp at the falls. Although there is a well used track to the falls from Coppermine, few visitors now make the journey, likely due to a lack of promotion and a lack of information about what can be seen along the way and at the site.



Proposed Program

Upgrade the existing campsite area and develop a coordinated interpretive plan in conjunction with the community plan. A key feature of the interpretation plan will be an on-site exhibit. Specific upgrading elements include:

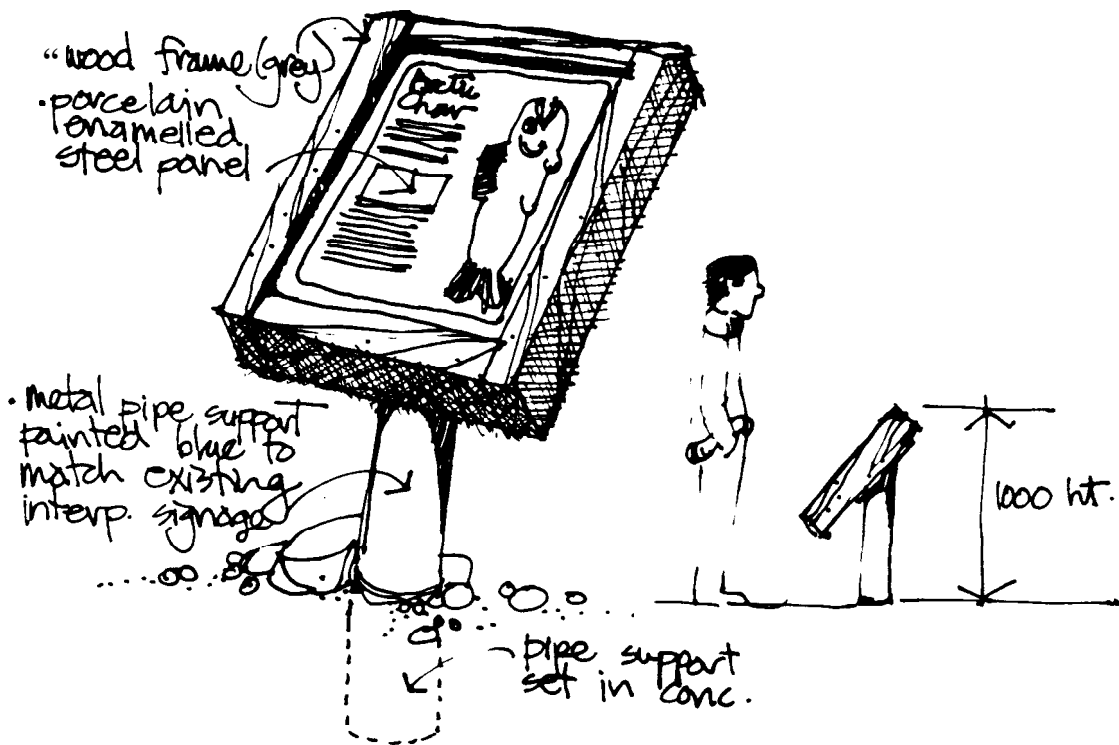
- construct an enlarged campsite area adjacent the portage trail in the vicinity of the existing campsite
- given existing and projected use by river users, five or six cleared campsites should be provided in a new separate area which would be entered by a new access trail off the main portage route

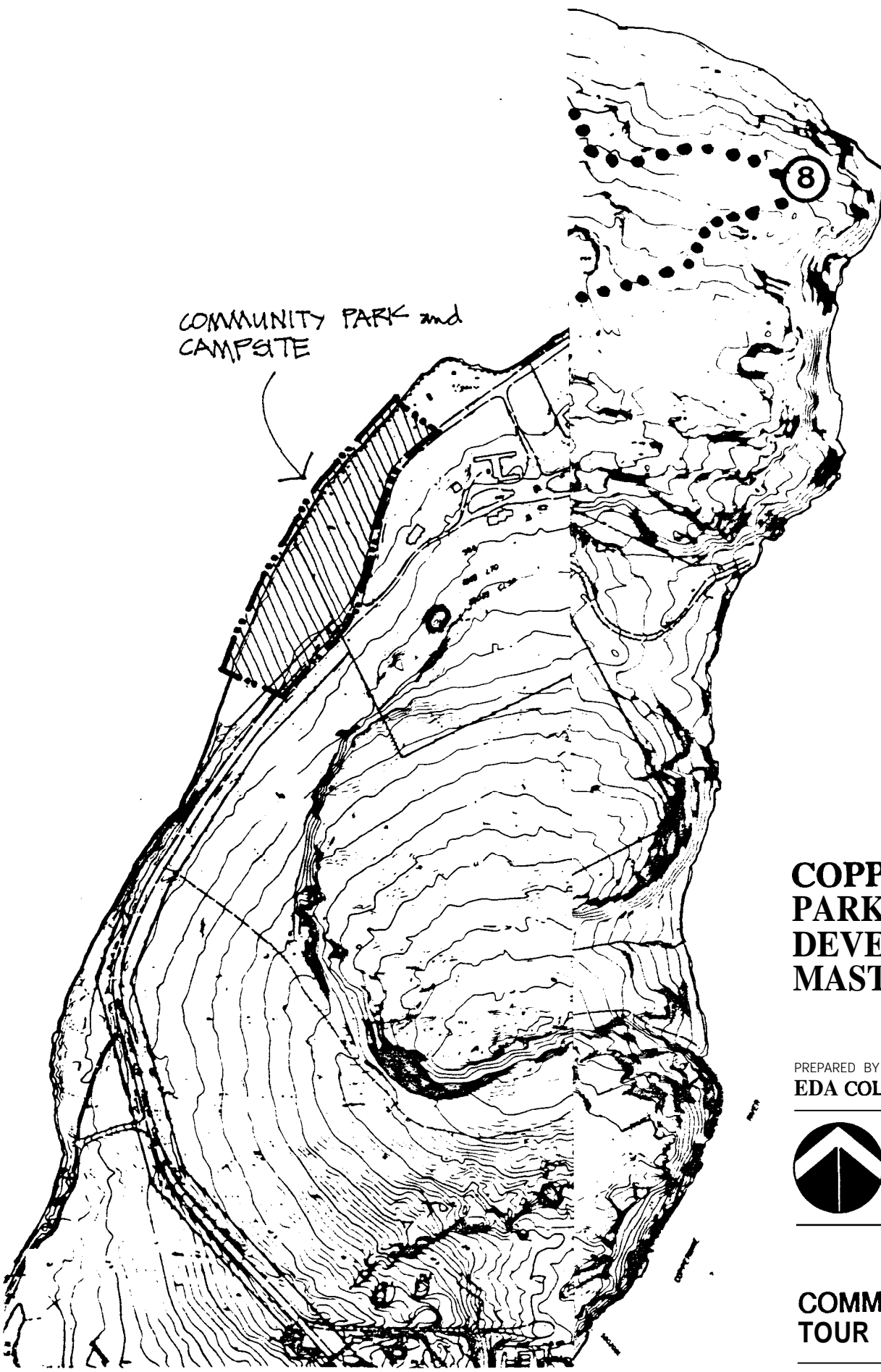
- two fire rings and two picnic tables should be installed together with a single privy (honey bucket) in a food preparation area separate from the tenting area
- install directional signs at both trail heads of the portage and at the campsite access trail
- **conduct** a detailed archaeological **survey** of the campsite area prior to development
- designate the Bloody Fall area as an Outdoor Recreation Park to take advantage of territorial finding opportunities
- designate a park boundary that includes the entire falls area and river islands 4.68 ~~ft~~ (refer to attached plan) Bloody Fall On-site Exhibit
- to be located near the campsite with a commanding view of the falls and the island down-river
- two or three signs of same style as the community walking tour (3.6) will be required
- text and **graphics** will deal with historical significance of site and events which occurred there
- no specific mention of archaeological resources existing nearby should be made in order to **preserve** them

3.3 Community Tour and Hikes (Figure 5 & 6)

Tour

The rationale for a community walking tour and area hikes is outlined in 2.3, Visitor Experience. The **community** tour will link many locations throughout the hamlet and the **surrounding area**. Each stop on the tour (about 12 to begin with) will be marked with a small sign containing one or two photographs and not more than 100 words of text. Visitors may be guided on a personal tour by the community host (3.1), or may guide themselves by means of the pamphlet (3.3) and signs.





LEGEND

- 1. R.C.M.P. BLDG.
- 2. R.C. CHURCH
- 3. DOCK
- 4. OLD H.B. BLDG.
- 5. MANSON PLAQUE
- 6. ANGLICAN MISSION
- 7. ON-SITE EXHIBIT #1
- 8. ON-SITE EXHIBIT #2
- 9. PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
- 10. CO-OP
- 11. H.T.A.
- 12. HAMLET / GOVERNMENT OFFICE
- 13. COPPERMINE INN

**COPPERMINE
PARK and TRAIL
DEVELOPMENT
MASTER PLAN**

PREPARED BY
EDA COLLABORATIVE INC.



SCALE

OCTOBER 1988

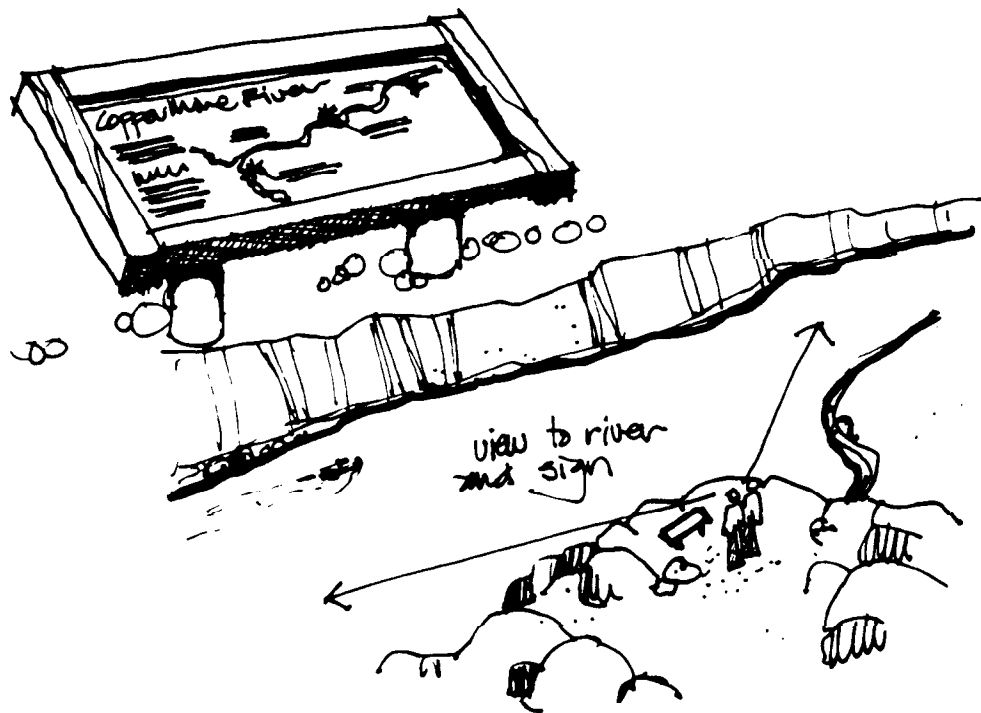
FIGURE

COMMUNITY
TOUR

5

The route will begin at the west end of the hamlet on the waterfront, proceed east along the waterfront to a view of the **Coppermine** River and , return through the hamlet to finish at the government building. Stops along the route may include:

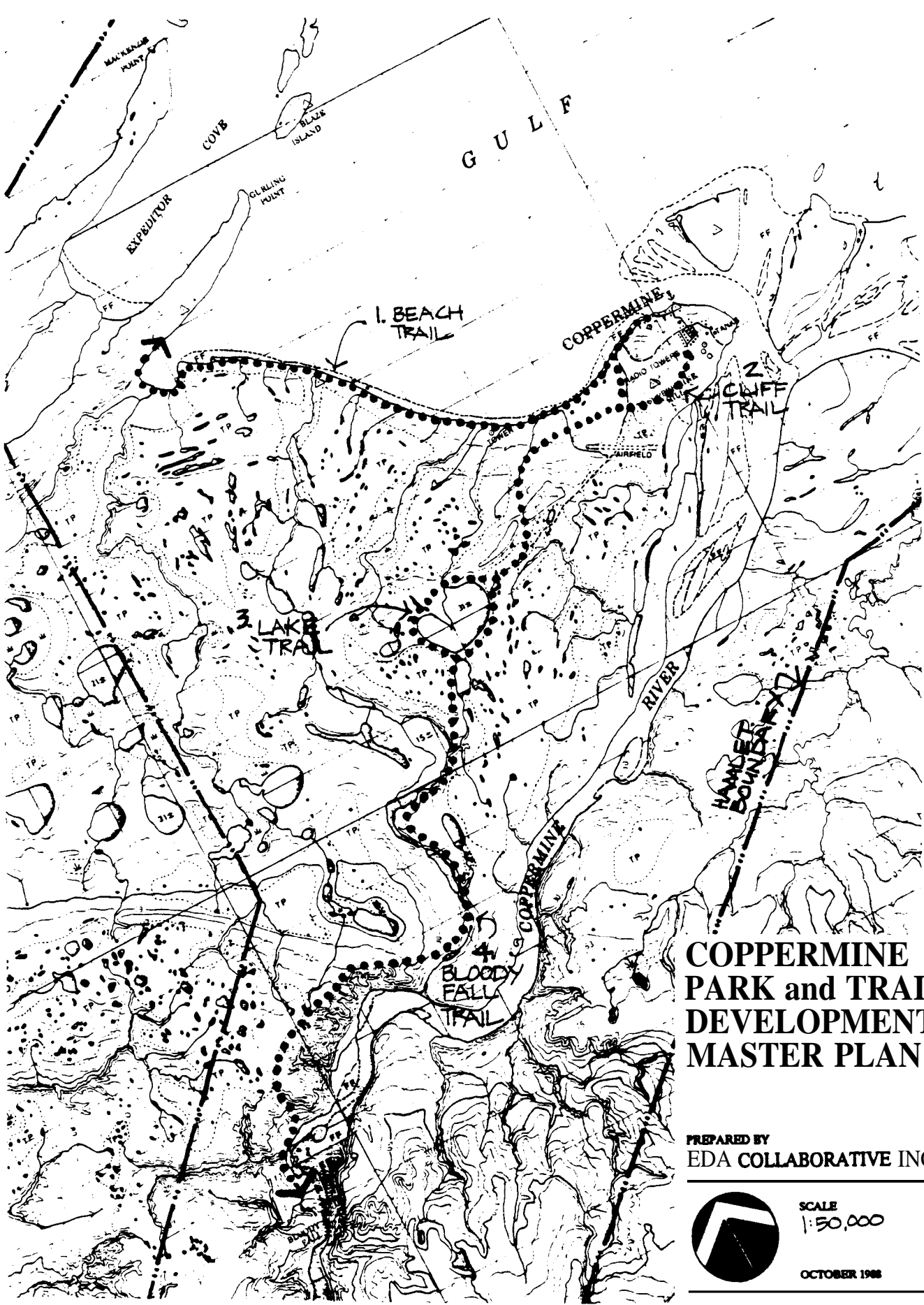
- northwest mounted police site,
- Roman Catholic **mission**,
- government **dock**,
- original Hudson's Bay site,
- Mason's plaque,
- Anglican **mission**,
- **Coppermine** River mouth on-site exhibit (existing)
- **Coppermine** River on-site exhibit (new, to look upriver),



- Pentecostal **Church**,
- **Coppermine** Coop and Copper People Exhibit (4.2),
- Hunters and Trappers Association office,
- **government** office and Arctic Tundra Exhibit (4.3), and
- **oppermine** Inn and Information/orientation Exhibit (3.3)

Hikes

In addition to the Community Tour, three area hikes have been recommended and described in the **communi ty** visitor guide. Although weather conditions prevented **inventory** of these trails, they would appear to offer tourists a **good** selection of landscape **experiences**. Existing use of these trails is **unknown**, although all are used **by local** residents for hiking or **A.T.V.** use.



**COPPERMINE
PARK and TRAIL
DEVELOPMENT
MASTER PLAN**

PREPARED BY
EDA COLLABORATIVE INC.



SCALE
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OCTOBER 1988

**AREA
HIKING
TRAILS**

FIGURE

6

Two major recommendations are made to upgrade these trails. **First**, a detailed hiking guide should be produced indicating trail **location**, length and natural history features in the area of the hike (3.3.1). The second recommendation is that an improved **signage** and trail marker system be developed to complement the trail guide. Trail head **signage** should be installed indicating the start of a trail and rock **carins** or **inukshuks** be constructed at regular intervals along the trail **indicating** the trail location. **All** the trails should also be named to aid **in** common identification.

Historic Building Evaluation

As the two oldest structures still on their original site, the old Bay building and the Anglican mission **deserve** recognition in any overall community interpretation plan. Both buildings serve a useful purpose, are well maintained and have not been abandoned. The old Bay building remains essentially unchanged from the time it was **built**, requiring only exterior painting and new **roofing** to restore it to its near original condition. The addition of an identification sign, possibly above the door, with the building's name and date, would complete the proposed restoration.



The Anglican mission has changed much more in appearance from its original condition (refer to photographs). The building is used as a residence and would require extensive renovation both on the interior and the exterior to restore it. Given these conditions, it is recommended that restoration not be pursued until such time as the building is no longer useful. Instead, the building should be identified and its history and significance explained as part of the community tour.

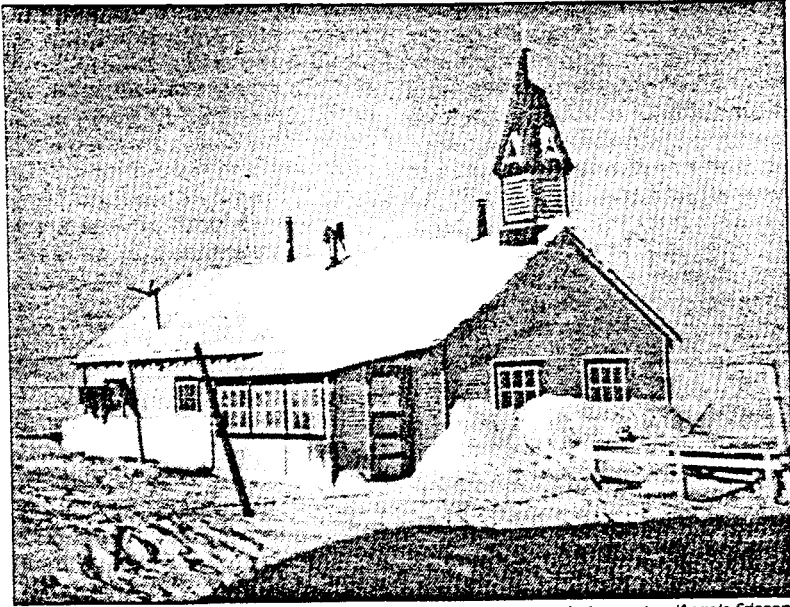
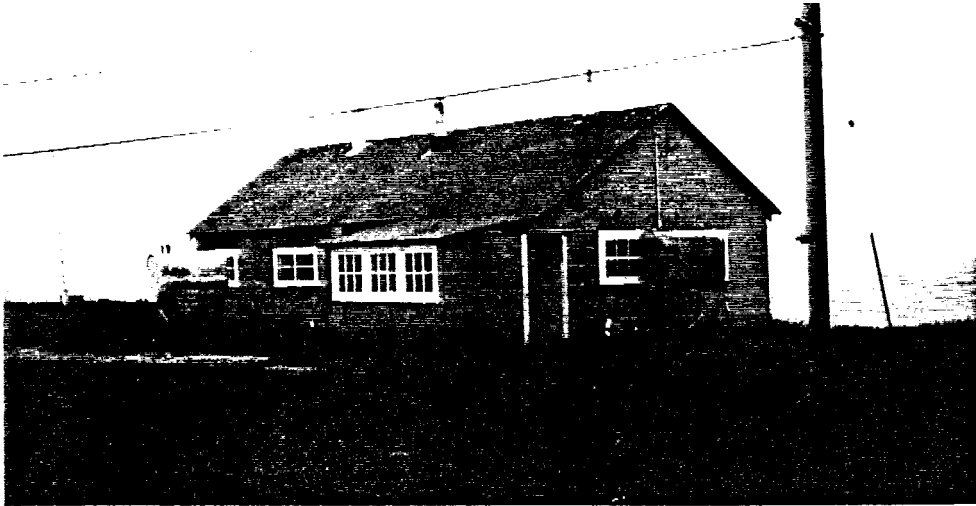


photo courtesy/Angela Friesen

The **Coppermine** Mission



33.1 Visitor Orientation Pamphlet

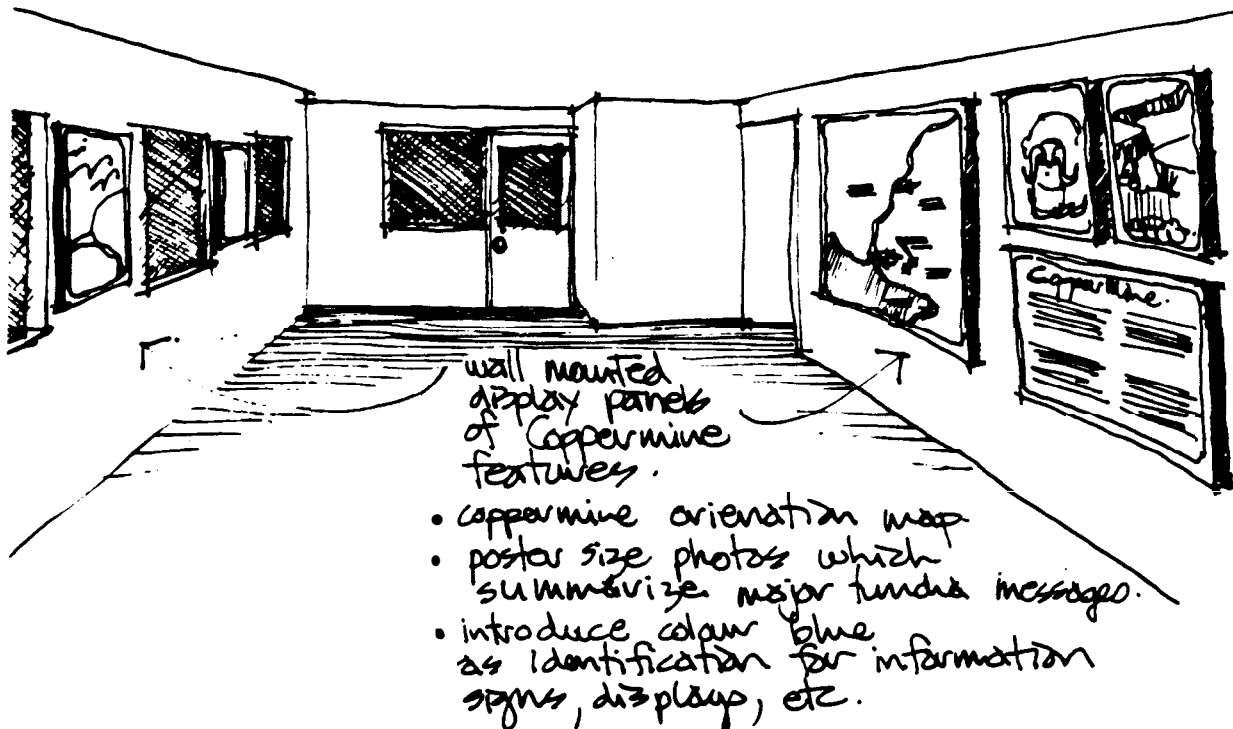
This **pamphlet** will be similar to the one now produced for **Coppermine** and **will be given** away at visitor **reception** areas throughout the **community**. It will contain at least a **map showing** the community tour and hikes (3.6), photos of tundra and outlying **islands**, photos of suggested activities and a minimum of text.

3.4 Information/Interpretive Facilities

3.4.1 Arctic Theme Display

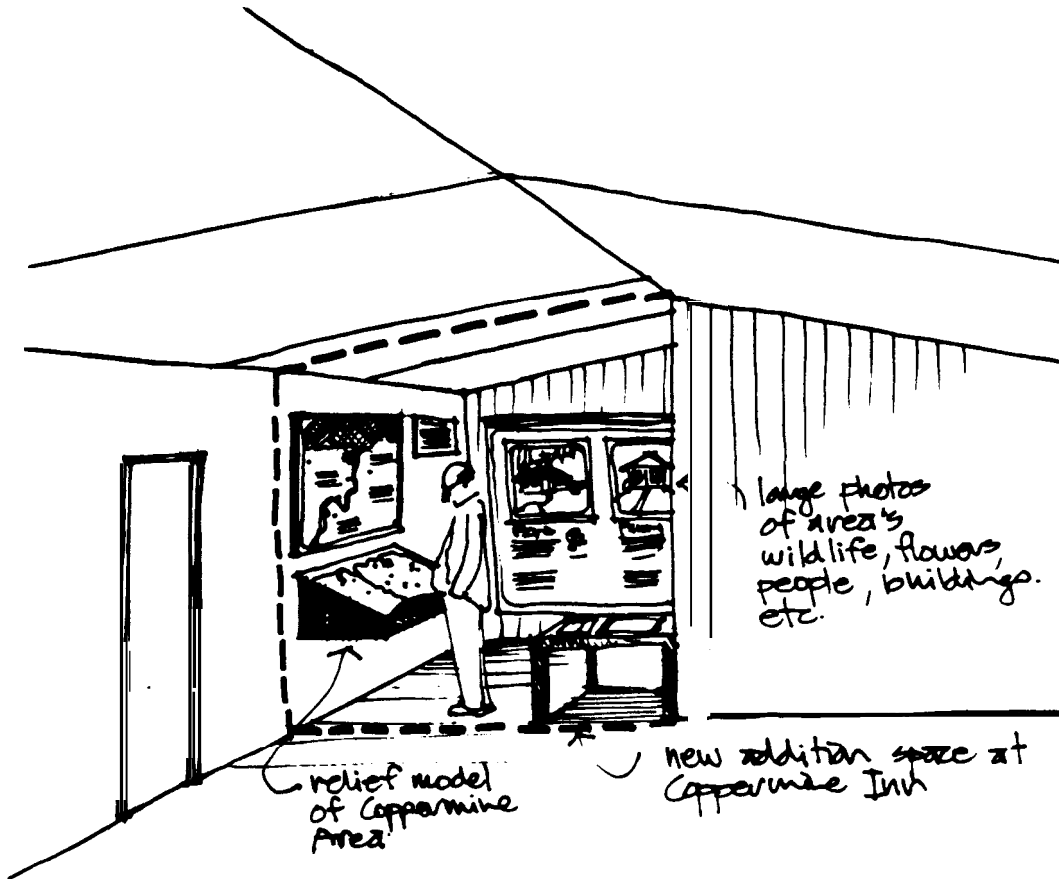
The rationale for this display is outlined in 23 Visitor Experience. The most important purposes of this display are to create a sense of arrival and anticipation among visitors **reaching Coppermine** by air, and heighten their **natural** interest in the tundra **environment** and things to see and do in the **Coppermine area**. The main characteristics of the display will be:

- located **in** air terminal
- occupies wall space only
 - presents a large, **flat, colourful**, wall-mounted **Coppermine** orientation map
 - uses poster-size photos and photo collages to suggest and summarize major tundra messages
- suggests other places to see tundra and experience the Arctic



3.4.2 Information/Orientation Exhibit

This exhibit should be located at the Coppermine Inn for the reasons outlined in 2.3, Visitor Experience. The development will require an addition to the existing inn building. The exhibit should feature a three-dimensional relief model of the Coppermine area including Coppermine, the Coppermine River from Bloody Fall to the hamlet, the walking trails in the area and near islands. Large photographs should depict things to do and should show the area in all seasons, featuring the hamlet, the tundra and the people as much as possible. A portion of the exhibit will deal with other tourism opportunities throughout the kitikmeot region.



3.43 Community Exhibits

*Grant to
community*

These community-sponsored displays and exhibits will be located at various sites at the discretion of the community. Community **groups** and businesses should be encouraged to develop displays about the **history** and significance of their institutions and sites. Such displays would remain under the control of the groups developing **them**, especially with regard to such matters as method of viewing by the public and hours of operation. Such groups as the **churches**, local businesses, the Hunters and Trappers Association and others could prepare excellent displays of interest to tourists.

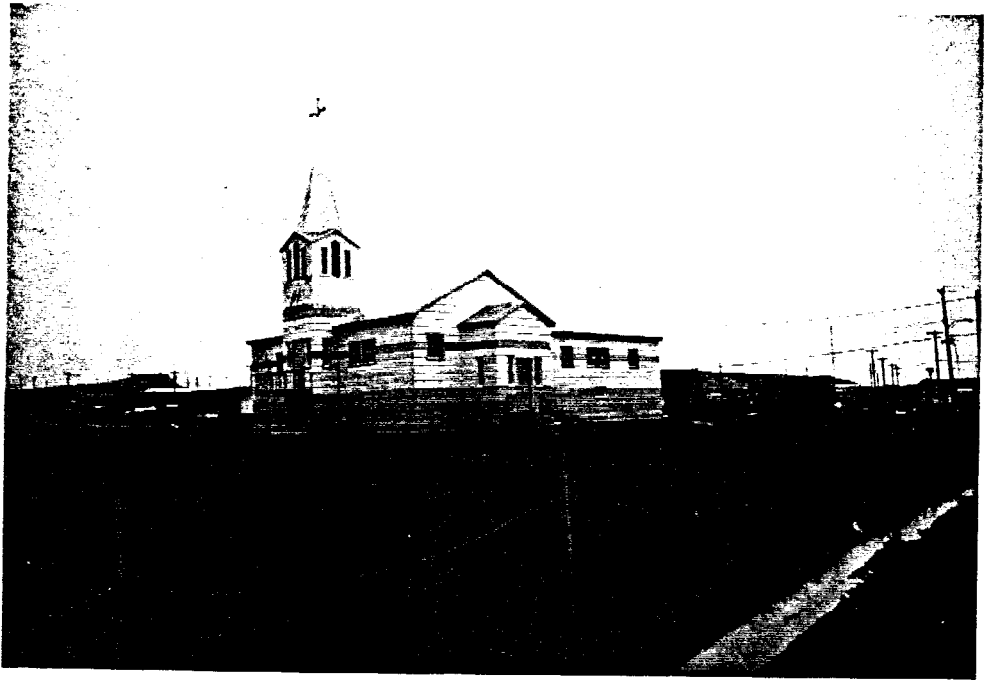
These displays should be encouraged through the provision of a \$2,000 grant for each **group** submitting an acceptable **plan**. Consultative assistance in **planning, designing** and producing the **displays** should be available from the territorial government **although** any **financial** commitment need not exceed the grant.



35 community Host

Development of upgraded park and information facilities in **Coppermine** will , create tasks which require person/people to carry them out. The community **park**, for example, requires a person to maintain **sites**, equipment and **facilities**, enforce park regulations and record park usage. A person will be required to maintain the Bloody Fall campsite, greet visitors to the community, conduct community tours, provide tourism information about **Coppermine** as well as other Arctic Coast communities, help visitors book trips with local outfitters and keep visitation statistics for **Coppermine**.

The position of community host would be summer employment but a **training period** of a week at the beginning of each **summer** should be provided. Training **in** visitor reception and interpretation techniques is available from such **organizations** as Interpretation Canada and government tourism agencies at regional workshops in the spring of each year.



FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Coppermine

4.0 FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

While the preceding **section**, 3.0, deals with a basic level of development needed to orient visitors to **Coppermine**, provide them with information about things to see and do, and get them out and about in the **area**, further development will be required in order to interpret the natural and human history of the **area**, thereby providing visitors with a deeper and more satisfying experience with the Arctic tundra and its people. The following developments should accomplish these **goals** within a reasonable **budget** and development timetable.

4.1 Arctic Tundra **Exhibit**

This **exhibit**, outlined first in 2.3 Visitor Experience, will acquaint visitors with the tundra and its living communities. The key characteristics of the exhibit are as follows:

- to be located **in** the **public** building **perhaps in** the fever between the Renewable Resources **and** hamlet **offices** will likely require a significant rearrangement of office space on first floor of existing **building** but will **require** no new construction will feature a **mounted** adult muskox in a central location in the exhibit and will also **employ** the grizzly and albino caribou skins as well as other mounts now on **display** at the Renewable Resources office
 - will emphasize the **character** of the Arctic tundra and the marine **environment**, and the living communities found in the **Coppermine** area
 - will also depict current resource studies such as caribou migration undertaken by the Renewable Resource staff in a manner similar to what the staff now displays
 - opportunities to view tundra and marine communities should be shown
 - non-consumptive resource activities should be given as much or more emphasis as hunting and fishing in order to encourage sustainable tourism development
- estimated **preliminary** cost: \$65,000-\$90,000

4.2 Copper **People Exhibit**

A **major** effort should be made to interpret the heritage of the Copper **Inuit** and show the links between **people** and the environment and between the past **and the** present so that **visitors** to the north **leave** with a better **understanding** of the **environmental**, **social** and cultural roots of modern life on the Arctic **Coast**. The following are some highlights of the proposed exhibit:

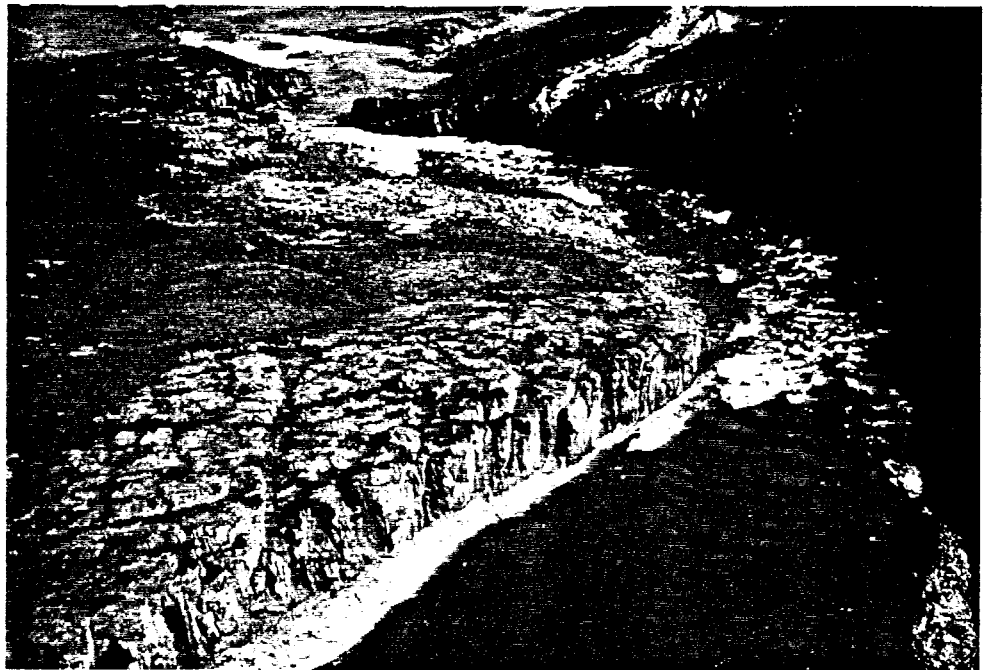
- to be located at the **Coppermine Co-op**
- **may** require modifications and **an** addition to the existing Coop building
- **will** feature a full-scale reconstruction of **all** or part of a **Thule** stone and wood house of the kind found at Bloody Fall
- **reproductions** of native copper tools and the appurtenances of daily life **will** surround and fill the house, suggesting that the builders were nearly finished and they were starting to use the structure for shelter

- **displays** mounted on walls of exhibit room and on shelves or low tables **will deal** with the story of the succession of cultures in the area and life on the tundra before white men arrived
- if **possible**, a **display** about the working of native crafts should be **included** to make a **link** between the exhibit and the Coop's sales area
- estimated **preliminary** cost: \$225,000-\$275,000

43 Tundra Exploration Guide

Visitors will be eager to **identify** plants, animals and **landforms** they see in the area and a guide to the most **prominent** of these can **serve** as a first-rate medium for **interpreting** the **larger** story of life in the tundra, the conditions supporting **it**, the interdependence of **species** and man's relationship to the environment. Some ideas for the **development** of such a guide follow:

- to be sold at visitor reception areas throughout the community
 - magazine **format, full colour**, about 40 to 50 per cent photographic **content**, likely about 7000 to 10,000 words of text suggested retail \$9.95 to \$14.95 depending upon wholesale arrangements
 - **overview** of interaction between landscape, climate and life
 - landscape: what distinguishes **it**, how it got to be what it is (bedrock **formation, deposition**, erosion)
 - climate
 - life in the Arctic: **prehistoric** (warmer times, more recent times), tundra communities (**plants, birds, mammals, fish**, insects and other **animals**, marine communities), native use (historic and modern)
 - **guide** to Coppermine: hiking trails, **hunting, fishing**, other activities
- Note: this publication could be made less specific to **Coppermine**, could be broadened to include the entire Arctic Coast and be marketed by the Arctic Coast Tourist Association at **outlets across** the coast and in **Yellowknife** and such key southern air travel gateways to the north as Edmonton and Montreal
- estimated **preliminary** cost: \$25,000-\$35,000



IMPLEMENTATION

Coppermine

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Capital Cost Estimates

This Master Plan study is a conceptual level planning exercise which has a number of open-ended programmatic elements. The nature of the study and proposed program are now well suited to the development of a detailed cost evaluation. To do this convincingly, a more detailed level of design is required.

For these reasons, the cost estimate is preliminary and indicates only a level of magnitude for the upgrading components. Each estimate provides a range of cost from low to high. It is felt that this method of expressing project costs more closely reflects the realities of a tender process where a range of bids can be submitted on a given project.

In addition, some interpretive presentations will vary significantly in cost according to final design considerations. For example, the Copper People Exhibit calls for the construction of a Thule-Style stone house - this might be an entire, full scale replica, only a portion of one, a model or a diorama - the final decision about manner of presentation will affect not only the cost of the display but the floor space required and the structure of the hall. To a large extent, decisions about final costs can be made well before implementation.

In the following chart, projects and their estimated costs are listed in order of their priority. Priorities have been assigned according to the immediacy of visitor need and the level of service each project will provide. All costs have been rounded to the nearest thousand for estimating purposes.

5.2 Project Estimates and priorities

A Basic Development

Priority	Project	Capital Cost Estimate
1	Community Host	
2	Community Exhibits	\$10,000-20,000
3	Information/Orientation Display	130,000-180,000
4	Community Park	80,000-100,000
5	Community Tour/Hikes	100,000-120,000
6	Bloody Fall Campsite	40,000-60,000
7	Arctic Theme Display	<u>20,000 - 30,000</u>
Subtotal, Basic Development		\$380,000-\$510,000

B. Further Development

Priority	Project	Capital Cost Estimate
8	Arctic Tundra Exhibit	\$100,000-85,000
9	Copper People Exhibit	300,000-250,000
10	Tundra Guide	<u>25,000 - 35,000</u>
	Subtotal	\$360,000-\$435,000
	TOTAL	\$740,000 - \$945,000

The following is a summary of the activities required as part of each project.

A Basic Development

2. Community Exhibit Program at Various Locations in **Coppermine**

- could be regional

- i) establish a reserve fund that would allow community groups, the **school**, churches or **local** businesses the opportunity to construct their own exhibits.

Total cost of **reserve** fund \$10,000 to \$20,000

3. Information/Orientation Display at **Coppermine** Inn

- i) construct a 20 m2 addition to the existing **Coppermine** Inn
- ii) supply and install a three-dimensional relief model of the Coppermine area
- iii) supply poster-size photo's of area features and events
- iv) construct pamphlet dispenser to hold various information/promotion guides
- v) supply and install **furnishings** including work station for community host
- vi) supply and install exterior identification sign

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$130,000 to \$180,000

4. **Coppermine** Community Park:

- i) relocate/remove existing ball diamond backstops
- ii) construct earth protection berm
- iii) construct five wood tent pads
- iv) construct a combination campground shelter, privy and potable water source tank as one structure
- v) construct a new centrally located service road to access site
- vi) **supply** and install nine timber picnic tables (concrete base), four fire rings (steel) and garbage receptacles

- vii) fill and level day use area for free play
- viii) supply and install one new site identification sign and one campsite/day use area regulatory sign

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$80,000 to \$100,000

5. Community Walking Tour/Hikes

- i) supply and install 12 interpretive signs throughout the community
- ii) produce **Coppermine** Visitor orientation pamphlet *trail guide*
- iii) upgrade Old Bay Building with new exterior painting and new asphalt roofing
- iv) supply and install three **trailhead** signs and three directional signs along the trail
- v) construct rock **carin** or **inukshuk** trail marker system for all area hiking trails

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$100,000 to \$120,000

6. Bloody Fall Outdoor Recreation Park

- i) **enlarge** existing **campsite** area
- ii) construct new campsite access trail
- iii) develop a separate food preparation area adjacent the campsite complete with two timber picnic **tables**, two fire rings, and one **single** privy (honey bucket)
- iv) supply and install two portage **trailhead** signs and one campsite directional sign
- v) supply and install two interpretive signs at or near the campsite
- vi) upgrade existing portage trail

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$40,000 to \$60,000

7. Arctic Theme Display at Airport

- i) supply and install large, flat wall mounted orientation map
- ii) supply and install poster-sized photo's
- iii) construct pamphlet **dispenser** to hold visitor orientation guide

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$20,000 to \$30,000

B. Further Development

8. Arctic Tundra Exhibit at the Government Office Building

- i) renovation of existing office space to create a 45 m2 exhibit area at the main building **entry**
- ii) supply and install a mounted adult musk ox
- iii) supply and install interpretive **displays**
- iv) supply and install exterior **identification** sign

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$85,000 to \$100,000

9. Copper People Exhibit at the **Co-op**
- i) construct a 47 m² addition to the existing **Co-op**.
 - ii) construct a full-scale **re-construction** of **all** or part of a **Thule** stone and wood house
 - iii) **supply** and install native copper tools and appurtenances reproductions
 - iv) supply and install **interpretive displays**
 - v) supply and install exterior **identification** sign

Total cost including contingency and design fees \$250,000 to \$300,000

10. **Coppermine** Tundra Exploration Guide

- i) produce 5,000 copies of a magazine **format, full colour** guide to the **Tundra**

Total cost to write, illustrate and produce including contingency •\$25,000 to \$35,000

- it is proposed that the **majority** of this cost be recovered through sales of the guide at \$10.00 to \$160 per copy

TOTAL ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST \$740,000 to \$945,000

53 **Operations** and **Maintenance Estimate**

The successful operation of the various facilities identified in this **plan**, rely primarily on the ongoing involvement of a community host or hosts. This individual would ensure that displays are maintained and information guides available for visitors use. They would also provide the periodic maintenance required at the community park and Bloody Fall.

Operations and maintenance estimates which follow apply mainly to utility costs at the major exhibits and maintenance or replacement costs of the on-site signs, furnishings, trails and buildings. All costs are shown as a yearly estimate.

a) **Coppermine Community** Park

including grounds maintenance, site furniture upkeep, and building maintenance \$2,000 to \$3,000

b) **Bloody Fall Outdoor Recreation** Park

including grounds maintenance, site furniture upkeep, and trail maintenance **\$2,000** to \$3,000

c) **CO mmunity** Walking Tour/Hikes

including sign and trail maintenance \$1,000 to \$1,500

d)	COmmunity Information/Interpretive Facilities	
e)	Arctic Theme Display	
	including sign and photo maintenance, pamphlet supply	\$500 to \$800
f)	Information/Orientation Display	
	including a portion of utility costs display maintenance and repair	\$800 to \$1,000
g)	Copper People Exhibit	
	including a portion of utility costs, display maintenance and repair	\$1,000 to \$1,200
h)	Arctic Tundra Exhibits	
	including a portion of utility costs, display maintenance and repair	\$1,000 to \$1,200
i)	COmmunity Exhibit Program	
	included in grant	
j)	Coppermine Tundra Exploration Guide	
	included in capital cost	
	TOTAL Operation & Maintenance Estimate	\$8,300 to \$11,700

In addition to the specific facility **costs**, allowance should be made for the Community Host **payment**. The **position**, as **envisioned**, would be seasonal employment only **catering primarily** to the summer high **season**. Based on three months, a budget of \$5,000 **sh**ould be allocated for part time employment.

5.4 Individual Project Phasing

The following checklists show the major **phases** involved in **planning** and implementing the projects recommended **in** tin's study. The first **step in** pursuing any of these projects would **be** to carefully outline the more **detailed** activities which should occur in each step.

We suggest a flexible approach in implementing some **projects**, bearing in mind that time, information **and** knowledge will eventually dictate changes to such items as interpretive **media**. You should **be** able to change these as required needed.

5.4.1	Community Park	ACTION
1.	Adopt @n and park designation in principal and estimate budget	EDT, Hamlet
2.	Apply for and expand territorial park designation	Leg. Assembly
3.	Inform Municipal and Community Affairs of designation	EDT
4.	Refine and expand development program	
5.	confirm and secure financing	EDT
6.	Issue detail design contract for park including building	EDT, DPW
7.	Develop detail design and tender package for Park	Private consultant
8.	Issue tender for work	DPW
9.	Construct Park facilities	Private Contractor
10.	Owner occupancy/operation	Hamlet , EDT
5.42	Bloody Fall	ACTION
1.	Adopt plan and park designation and estimate budget	EDT, Hamlet HTA , Prince of Wales Centre
2.	Apply for territorial park designation	Leg. Assembly
3.	Inform Municipal and Community Affairs of designation	EDT
4.	Conduct archaeological survey of site area	EDT , Prince of Wales Centre Museum of Civilization
5.	Refine and expand development program	EDT
6.	Confirm and secure financing	EDT
7.	Issue detail design contract for campsite including signage	EDT, DPW

8.	Develop detail design & tender package for campsite	Private Consultant
9.	Issue tender for work	DPW
10.	Construct campsite facilities	Private Contractor
11.	Owner occupancy/operation	Hamlet, EDT
5 . 4 3	Community Tour/Hikes	
1.	Adopt @an's recommendations in principal and estimate budget	EDT, Hamlet
2.	Refine and expand tour program including approval of tour stops, number and type of sings required and number of trail markers	EDT
3.	Confirm and secure financing	EDT
4.	Issue detail design contract for signage and trail marking	EDT, DPW
5.	Develop detail design and tender package for signage and markers	Private consultant ACTION
6.	Issue tender for signage and markers	DPW
7.	Supply and install signage , construct markers	Private Contractor
8.	Owner acceptance	EDT, Hamlet
5.4.4	Information/Interpretive Facilities Exhibits Community Exhibits Information/Orientation Display Arctic Theme Display Arctic Tundra Exhibit Copper People Exhibit Note: The Community Exhibits require the involvement and action of various community groups who will work with EDT and the Hamlet on those phases indicated above.	
1.	Adopt @an's recommendations in principal and estimate budget	EDT Hamlet

- | | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| 2. | Refine and expand facilities program including detailed storyline, media type | EDT
Private |
| 3. | Confirm and secure financing | |
| 4. | Issue tender calls or requests for quotes to perform work | DPW |
| 5. | Supply and install facilities | Private
Contractor |
| 6. | Owner occupancy/operation | EDT |
|
 | | |
| 5.4.5 | Tundra Exploration Guide | |
| 1. | Adopt @n's recommendation in principal and estimate budget | EDT,
Hamlet
Chamber of
Commerce
(C of C) |
| 2. | Develop more specific terms of reference for content , length and design | EDT
C of C |
| 3. | Confirm and secure financing | EDT, C of C |
|
 | | |
| ACTION | | |
| 4. | Issue requests for quotes to research , write and design book | EDT,
c of c |
| 5. | Provide text , photos, illustrations and final artwork | Private
Contractors |
| 6. | Issue printing tender | EDT, C of C |
| 7. | Print book | Contractor |
| 8. | Distribute book | EDT, C of C |

LIST OF CONTACTS

APPENDIX A

Coppermine

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CONTACTS

Aime
Outfitter, **Coppermine**

Adjun, Colin
Wildlife Officer, **Coppermine**

Bromley, Bob
Wildlife **Biologist**, Renewable Resources, **Yellowknife**, NWT

Dixon, Geoffrey
Anglican **Preist**, **Coppermine**

Elias, Fred
Secretary Manager, Hamlet of **Coppermine**

Gunn, Anne
Regional **Biologist**, Renewable **Resources**, **Coppermine**

Harper, **Linette**
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage **Centre**, **Yellowknife**

Hickling, Keith
Wildlife Officer, **Coppermine**

Hourihan, Constable P.
R.C.M.P., **Coppermine**

Irons, Joanne
Coppermine

Jones, **Lloyd**
Acting Superintendent Renewable **Resources**, **Coppermine**

Kanik, Joe
Arctic Circle Lodge, Edmonton

McCann, Chris
Teacher, **Coppermine**

McKeith, Hugh
Restaurant Owner, **Coppermine**

Ohin, Derick
Manager, Hudson Bay Store, **Coppermine**

Patterson, MJ
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage **Centre**, **Yellowknife**

CONTACTS cent'd

Pedersen, Fred
Economic Development Officer, **Coppermine**

Plummer, Chummy
Plummer's Great Bar Lodge, **Yellowknife**

Shank, Chris
Raptor **Biologist**, **Yellowknife**

Sittak, Bessie
Hunters and Trappers **Association**, **Coppermine**

Stephenson Cathy
Conservation **Education**, Renewable Resources, **Yellowknife**

Tait, Bill
Canada North Tours, **Yellowknife**

Thagard, Pat
Arctic Coast Tourist Association

Chuck Arnold
Senior **Archaeologist**, Northern Heritage **Centre**

Margaret Bertulli
Arctic Archaeologist Northern Heritage **Centre**

John **Poirier**
Photographer Archives, Northern Heritage **Centre**

Bruce Gunn
Community **Planner**, Municipal and **Community Affairs**, GNWT

Robin Reilly
Co-ordinator, Capital **Projects**, Tourism and **Parks**, GNWT

Mike **Burchell**
Statistician Aviation Statistics **Centre**

Kerry Horn
Manager/Owner, **Coppermine Inn**

Ingmar Remmler
Owner/Operator, Arctic Waterways Inc.

David **A. Morris**
Anthropologist, Museum of **Man**, Ottawa

Larry Wittaker
Coppermine Chamber of Commerce

October 3, 1988
SUMMARY REPORT

APPENDIX B

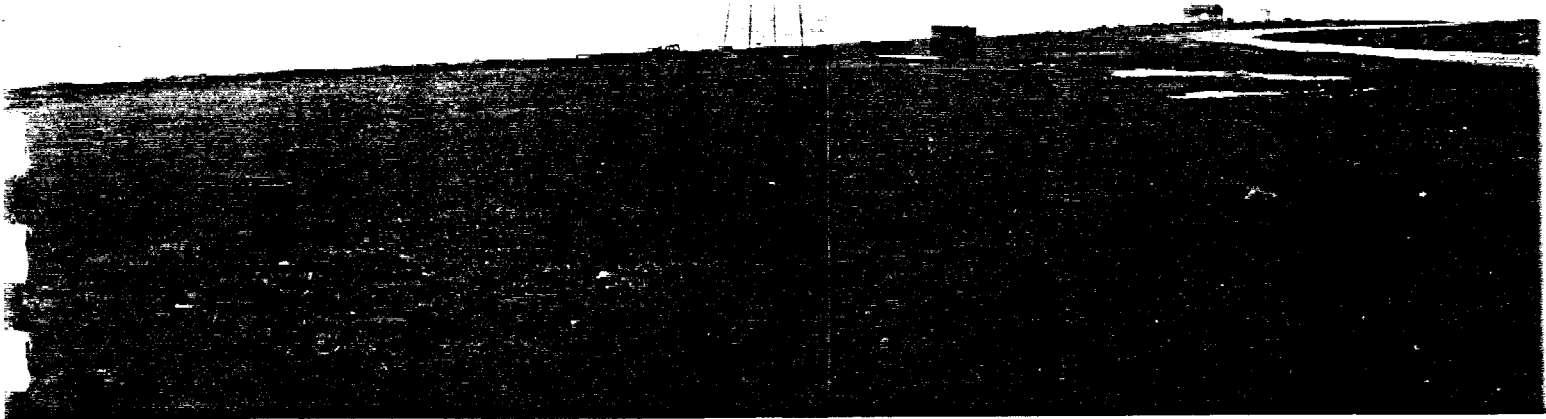
Coppermine

COMMUNITY DAY USE AREA DEVELOPMENT

Terms of Reference

‘The Consultant will review the status of the park, and determine whether it should be removed or upgraded as a day use area or campground.’

- need for legal designation
- name for park
- recommend park programme



Issues/Discussion

- park area, identified by community residents, located at water's edge, adjacent main airport roadway.

identified as open space land use area's E and F in Community Development Plan (1986)

- E - tourist picnic area
- F - baseball diamond

- Community Development Plan recommended that area F, the baseball diamond, be relocated elsewhere in the community due to insufficient space and poor orientation for community uses.

- existing site conditions include:

- **open**, exposed shoreline site
- **no** protection from strong winds off the water
- shoreline beach **edge gradually** eroding site
- imperfectly **drained** with several low areas or **swales**
- excellent access opportunities off the main airport roadway
- is not centrally located in the community but rather on it's edge
- existing park structures include a baseball backstop, picnic tables, two privies, garbage containers, large timber stage and water tank
- several ground fire sites exist next to the shoreline
- overall maintenance of site was lacking with overturned garbage containers, broken picnic tables and broken privies

- park area owned and operated by Hamlet

as the first developed site that **passes** coming **from the** airport into the community, the park provides an **ideal** setting for an **upgraded** entry treatment

- although the site does not provide an easily accessible park for **community** residents, its separation would be seen as a benefit to campers and canoeists wishing privacy

Alternate **Sites**

- **recognizing** the problem that the strong **offshore** winds pose to campers at the existing park site, a more sheltered site, close to the community was explored with the following recommendation:

- consider the development of a new campground south of the community adjacent the Coppermine river.
- proposed site lies on a stable **floodplan** approximately 1 km south of the community edge
- proposed site **would** cater primarily to campers canoeing the river and casual use from the community
- proposed site **offers** level ground relatively close the main river channel, good wind **protection**, views up river and walking trail to community
- limitations to site include braided river channels which would have to be crossed to access site, the requirement for an **upgraded** service vehicle access road and possible disturbance of peregrine falcon nesting area.

Proposed Program:

It is proposed that the existing community park be **upgraded** to include a general day use area and separate tourist campground area. **In addition**, it is proposed that a new secondary campsite area be recognized as an alternative to the "in-town" location.

Existing **Community** Park

remove existing ball diamond and develop 5 campsites **large** enough to accommodate an activity area and a tenting area (**±** 60 m²)

provide concrete based picnic tables for each activity area

- provide raised timber tent pads complete with tie down loops and chains
- construct a wind protection berm on the shoreline side of the campsites (minimum of 1.2 m high)
- construct a combination campground shelter/outhouse and potable water source tank as one structure
- construct a new central **service** road to access both the campsite area and day use area
- provide 4 **picnic** tables and a level free play area in the day use portion of the park
- install identification and regulatory **signage**
- designate open space area as a 'Community Park' in order to take advantage of Territorial funding opportunities

Secondary Campsite Area

If camper demand warrants, develop a secondary campsite area to include:

- an **upgr**ded service access road
- a **single** outhouse, waste container
- **3** picnic tables and 2 fire rings
- directional **signage** located on the river shore directing canoeists to the campsite
- provide trail markers indicating the route into the community

A 27140



SCALE

OCTOBER 1988

SECONDARY
CAMPSITE
AREA

FIGURE

3

BLOODY FALLS CAMPSITE DEVELOPMENT

Terms of Reference:

“The consultant should select an appropriate location for a campsite within the area reserved and should provide **direction** on numbers of sites and nature of facilities to be provided.”

- need for **legal** designation
- provide an interpretive plan for the area

Issues/Discussion:

- During the community site visit of September 6 to 9th, 1988, the consultants were unable to visit Bloody Falls due to weather conditions. The following comments are therefore based on discussions and descriptions from various community representatives and available mapping information.
- **Bloody Falls** is located approximately 15 km **upstream**, on the **Coppermine River**.

- site of historic massacre (refer to historic section)
 - current and traditional camping/fishing area
 - usual last overnight campsite for canoeists/rafters on **Coppermine** River, before community
- general area used for summer cabins and intensive fishing (char)
- Bloody Falls important archaeological site with evidence of four occupations dating back to **pre-Dorset**
- Bloody Falls is located within the present Hamlet control boundaries
- **An existing portage** and random campsite area are located on the north side of **the falls**. **This** bank of the falls forms a relatively level plateau while the **opposite** side rises considerably higher, forming steep cliff-like banks.
- extensive development at the Falls is opposed by numerous groups including; Renewable Resources, **H.T.A.** and Museum of Civilization
- tours to the falls are **presently** offered by local outfitters, via **boat**, for approximately \$500/person
- hiking time to Bloody Falls, from **Coppermine**, is approximately five hours
- a **proximately** five existing **camp** sites are located at the falls, within a **cleared** area of low shrub growth
- the **Coppermine** River has been far more popular in the **past**, however tourists were now going to more challenging rivers.
- there are two basic users of the river: those who travel with the experienced guides as part of a package tour and those who make their own travel arrangements

Proposed Program

Upgrade the existing campsite area and develop a coordinated interpretive plan in conjunction with the community plan.

Campsite Development

- **Construct an enlarged campsite area adjacent the portage trail in the vicinity of the existing campsite**
- given existing and projected use by river users, five or six cleared campsites should be provided in a new separate area which would be entered by a new access trail off the main portage route
- two **fire** rings and two picnic tables should be installed together with a single privy (honey bucket) in a food preparation area separate from the tenting area

- **install directional signage** at both trail heads of the portage and at the campsite access **trail**
- develop an **interpretive** exhibit recognizing the historical importance of Bloody Falls (**refer** to interpretive section)
- a detailed archaeological survey of the campsite area should be completed prior development
- designate the Bloody Falls area as an “Outdoor Recreation Park” to take advantage of territorial funding opportunities
- designate a Park **boundary** that includes the entire Falls area and River islands (**refer** to attached plan)

COMMUNITY TOUR/HIKES

Terms of Reference:

“The consultant will examine the development of community tour(s), recommend sites to be visited and method of interpretation.”

- access need for restoration of old Bay building (and other selected buildings)
recommend areas for development and/or upgrading of short hikes in the area surrounding the community

Issues/Discussion:

- The community tour and its rationale is described as part of the interpretive section of this **report**.

Old Bay Building

- an evaluation of the old Bay building on September 7, 1988 indicated the following:
 - original **building**, a rectangular structure, has been expanded on twice, first a full addition to the south side of the building and a latter second addition to the east end of the building.
-

- the structure is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding typical to its construction date (1928).
- the building sits on timber skids and does not appear to have been moved since it was constructed.
- the structure is presently used for furniture storage by the Bay and is considered critical to their storage requirements.
- concern was **expressed** by the Bay manager that active erosion of the adjacent shoreline has **placed** the building in jeopardy.
- **generally speaking**, the structure appears sound and in good condition. **Mimr leaking** was **observed** where the stove **pipe** Penetrates the roof and the existing **wood and** asphalt shingles require **replacement**.

Original Anglican Mission

- an evaluation of the original Anglican mission indicated the following:
 - the original building remains essentially as it was when constructed in 192a
 - the original steeple is now missing and the building exterior has been sided with "**insule-brick**", a one-inch asphalt based siding which has been applied directly over the original clapboard siding
 - the building is still owned by the Anglican Church and is now used as a residence for new clergy to the region
 - the interior has been insulated and **finished** with wallboard
 - generally **speaking**, the structure appears sound and in good condition
 - the **building** has been designed by the community for the Prince of Wales, Northern **Heritage Centre**, as a local historic landmark
 - the An **glin** mission plan to continue to use the **building** as a residence but feel **the building** will require a total interior renovation within the next five years if it **is** to remain **useable**
 - there is a chance that this **building** and the ministers residence might be removed in **favour** of newer buildings with improved servicing standards

Reposed Program

As the two oldest structures still on their original site, the old Bay building and the Anglican mission deserve recognition in any overall community interpretation **pm**. Both buildings serve a useful purpose and have not been abandoned and are well maintained.

The old Bay building remains essentially unchanged from the time it was built, other than additions, requiring only a paint job and new roofing to restore it to its original condition. The addition of an identification **sign** **possibly** above the door, with the building's name and date, would **complete** the proposed restoration.

The Anglican mission has changed much more in appearance **from** its original condition (refer to photo's). The building is used as a residence and would require extensive renovation both on the interior and the exterior to restore it. Given these conditions, it is recommended that restoration not be **pursued** until such time that the building is no longer useful. **Instead**, the **building** should be identified and its history and significance explained as part of the community tour.

COMMUNITY AREA HIKES

In addition to the Community Tour (refer to interpretive plan), three area hikes have been recommended and described in the community's visit guide. Although weather conditions once again prevented inventory of these trails they would appear to offer tourists a good selection of landscape experiences. Existing use of these trails is unknown, although all are used by local residents for hiking or A.T.V. use.

Two major recommendations are made to upgrade these trails. **First**, a detailed hiking guide should be produced indicating trail location, length and natural history features in the area of the hike. This guide is described in further detail in the interpretive section. The **second** recommendation is that an improved signage and trail marker system be developed to complement the trail guide. Trailhead signage should be installed indicating the start of a trail and rock cairns or inuksiks be constructed at regular intervals along the trail indicating the trail location. All the trails should also be named to aid in common identification.

INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Information, Orientation and Interpretation Component

Approach

In order to appreciate fully a visit to **Coppermine**, tourists must be aware of the range of activities possible in the area and be able to **participate** in these activities easily. Visitors to **Coppermine** express a strong interest in the history of the community and the people, and in the nature of the arctic environment. Aside from fishing and **hunting**, the visitor activities for which **Coppermine** is primarily **known**, touring the hamlet and the surrounding country have become extremely important parts of most people's visits there. The intention of the **information, orientation and interpretation** component of the master plan is to work with visitors' natural curiosity, enthusiasm and desire to participate in activities. This approach will create a more rewarding visitor experience in **Coppermine**.

For most **people** who visit **Coppermine**, crossing the Arctic Circle and venturing north of **treeline** are exciting **elements** of the first phase of a visit. Their curiosity about the arctic environment soon **extends** itself to include curiosity about how people have been able to **survive** there historically and in the present. We should work with those visitor interests in the communications media we develop by emphasizing the arctic environment and its impact on life.

We can best accomplish this by spreading our messages and our media throughout the community rather than clustering it all in a central location divorced from the sites the stories revolve around.

Generally, it will be best to try to move visitors around the community and out into the surrounding environment to allow them to experience **as** much of the **Coppermine** story as they choose. Clearly, we need ways to present messages to **visitors** where parts of the story have taken place or where some modern aspect of the story is occurring **right** now. For these reasons, we recommend an **information/orientation** display at a central **location**, a series of exhibits, displays and signs at diverse **locations**, and two publications and a community host to tie these elements together and act as references for interested visitors.

Specifically, we recommend developing the **following** media:

1. Arctic Theme Display and **Orientation Map** to be located at the airport
2. Information/Orientation Display to be located at the **Coppermine Inn**
3. **Copper** People Exhibit to be located at the **Coppermine** Coop
4. Arctic Tundra Exhibit to be located at the Renewable Resources area office
5. Community-developed Displays to be located at various sites at the discretion of the community
6. **Coppermine** Walking Tour to link many locations throughout the hamlet and the surrounding area
7. Bloody Fall On-site Exhibit to **be** located near the campsite above the falls

8. **Coppermine** Visitor Orientation Pamphlet to be given away at visitor reception areas **throughout** the community
9. **Coppermine** Tundra **Exp**loration Guide to be sold at visitor reception areas throughout the community
10. A **community** host to give tours, provide **information**, maintain visitor facilities identified in this plan and assist in the establishment of these facilities.

Viitor Experience

Visitors arrive in **Coppermine** two major ways: by air and by river. River traffic now accounts for perhaps a third of tourism in the area although significant future increases in visitation will likely be due to air travel. River users tend to arrive in the hamlet by boating to the west end where they beach their craft and often make camp. Air travelers arrive at the airport to the west of the community. In both cases, visitors enter the hamlet from the west end.

Visitors who arrive by air will be greeted at the terminal by an Arctic Theme Display and Orientation Map (#1). From these, visitors will get an overview of what to expect in the community and the surrounding environment and will get a mental picture of the layout of the hamlet and its relationship to the Arctic coast and the **Coppermine** River.

Nearly **all** visitors, regardless of how they reach the **hamlet**, drop into the **Coppermine** Inn early in their stay. **Most, in fact**, are guests in the hotel. As the structure is located at a key spot on the west side of the **hamlet**, it is an ideal location for the Orientation/Information Display (#2) to give visitors a good idea of what there is to see and do in the area. In **addition**, visitors may pick up a copy of the **Coppermine** Visitor orientation Pamphlet at the inn if they have not already done so at the airport.

The west end of the hamlet is also **an** excellent place to begin the Walking Tour (#6) of **Coppermine**. Along the route which proceeds east along the **waterfront**, south above the river and west back through the middle of the hamlet, visitors **will** see places of historic and natural interest interpreted **through** signs, displays and exhibits. Signs outline stories related to the early **Northwest** Mounted Police, **Roman Catholic Mission**, government **dock**, Hudson's Bay Company, **Masonic** plaque, **Anglican Mission**, **Coppermine** River, power and water supply, Pentecostal **Mission**, and the physical surroundings.

Feature exhibits delve into some of these stories more deeply. A feature exhibit on early history, first **peoples, Inuit** life, and crafts in or attached to the Coop (#3. **Copper** People Exhibit) will **help** visitors understand the traditional relationship between man and the arctic environment. Another feature exhibit (#4. Arctic Tundra Exhibit) in the government building will deal with tundra and **marine natural** communities in the **Coppermine** area and will **highlight** the Department of Renewable Resources' work in managing resources **locally**.

So much more can be told about the natural and human history of the area than can be conveyed in a few signs and exhibits. In order to reveal the kind of detail visitors show so much interest@ we encourage the development of community-sponsored displays (#5) which **can** go **in** **special** stories at greater length. We recommend areas associated with the RCMP, all three churches, the Hudson's Bay, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hunters **and** Trappers Association

be developed to show visitors a little more about the significance of each in **Coppermine**. While such displays will vary in **content, size**, presentation style, hours and operating conditions, they can contribute immensely to the character and value of the walking tour.

The tundra and the unusual nature of the relationship between the people and this land cannot be fully **appreciated** by visitors without **travelling**, even for a short distance, outside the **hamlet**. Hardier visitors may wish to make day-hikes to Bloody Fall or west **along the coast** and back. People who enjoy a casual stroll or who aren't up to a **full blown hike** will enjoy a visit to one of the lakes behind the hamlet. **Visitors** to Bloody Fall who come down the river and portage around the falls or who hike to the falls from **Coppermine** will find an on-site exhibit (#7) near the campsite above the falls on the west side of the river. The exhibit will deal with the history of the falls themselves and the incident which gave them their name.

To orient people to these opportunities in and around **Coppermine**, a pamphlet (#8) will be available at reception areas and local businesses.

So much more can be said about the arctic environment around **Coppermine** yet it would be inappropriate to erect on-site exhibits all over the tundra to point out important features. **Instead**, we propose a **guide** to the area (#9) be published to deal with these subjects and to point visitors to the trails and activities of the area. The guide will also be **enjoyed** and retained as a souvenir **by visitors** who travel up to Bloody Fall or across to the islands or farther by **boat**. These activities **will, in fact**, be encouraged in the guide as ways to see as much of the area as possible.

Every visitor to **Coppermine** should encounter a community host during their visit. The **host**, hired **within the community**, should be able to provide personal tours of the hamlet and surrounding area and refer visitors to the other things to do while they visit **Coppermine**.

The basic visitor experience in **Coppermine** will be enhanced greatly with the implementation of the media we recommend here. They will **augment** personal services now provided by local businessmen and residents and **will** especially enhance opportunities for visitors to enjoy the community and the outlying area on their own. In either case, whether visitors are **guided** or **self-guiding**, they will come to appreciate the special character of **Coppermine**, and they will **choose** to stay longer and return more often to a place they have enjoyed **learning** so much **about**.

Media Summary

1. Arctic Theme Display and Orientation Map
2. Information/Orientation Display
3. **Copper** People Exhibit
4. **Arctic** Tundra Exhibit
5. **Community-developed** Displays
6. **Coppermine Walking Tour**
7. Bloody Fall On-site **Exhibit**
8. **Coppermine** Visitor Orientation Pamphlet
9. **Coppermine** Tundra Exploration Guide
10. Community Host

1. Arctic Theme Display and Orientation Map
 - to be located at the airport
 - will occupy wall space **only**
 - large, **flat**, wall-mounted **Coppermine** orientation map
 - poster-size photos to **sugg**st and summarize major tundra messages
 - will also suggest other **plac**es to see tundra and experience the arctic

2. Information/Orientation Display
 - to be located at the **Coppermine** Inn
 - will **occupy** about 200 square feet
 - will **require** an addition to the existing **inn building**
 - should feature a three-dimensional relief map of **the Coppermine** area including:
 - **Coppermine**
 - **Coppermine** River **from** Bloody Fall to hamlet
 - **walking** trails in the area
 - near **islands**
 - large photographs should depict **things** to do
 - large photographs should show area **in** all seasons
 - the **hamlet**, the tundra and the people should be featured in as many photos as possible

3. **Coppe** People Exhibit
 - to **be** located at the **Coppermine** Coop
 - will occupy about 500 square feet
 - **may** require modifications and an addition to the **existing** **Coop** building
 - **will** feature a full-scale reconstruction of all or part of **Tiule** stone and wood house of the kind found at Bloody Fall
 - **rep**roductions of native copper tools and the appurtenances of daily life
 - **will** surround and fill the house, **suggesting** that the builders were nearly finished and they were starting to use the structure for shelter
 - **disp**lays mounted on walls of exhibit room and on shelves or low tables
 - **will** deal with the story of the succession of cultures in the area and life on the tundra before white men arrived
 - if possible, a display about the working of native crafts should be included to make a link between the exhibit and the Coop's sales area

4. Arctic Tundra Exhibit
 - to be located in **the public** building perhaps between the Renewable Resources and **hamlet** offices
 - will likely require a **significant** rearrangement of office space on first floor of existing building but will require no new construction
 - will occupy about 500 square feet
 - **will** feature a mounted **adult** musk ox in a central location in the exhibit and will also employ the grizzly and albino caribou skins **as** well as other mounts now on display at the Renewable Resources office
 - will emphasize the character of the arctic tundra and the marine **environment**, and the living communities found in the **Coppermine** area
 - will also depict current resource studies such as caribou **migration** undertaken by the Renewable Resource staff in a manner **similar** to what the staff now displays
 - opportunities to view tundra and marine communities should be shown
 - non-consumptive resource activities should be given as much or more emphasis in relation to hunting and fishing

5. **Community Exhibit Development Program**
 - to be located at various sites at the **discretion** of the community
 - **community** groups and businesses should be encouraged to develop displays about the **his** tory and significance of their institutions and sites
 - such displays would remain under the control of the **groups developing them**, especially with regard to such matters as **method of viewing**, the public and hours of operation
 - these displays should be encouraged **through** the provision of a grant for each group submitting an **acceptable** plan
 - consultative assistance in **planning**, designing and producing the displays should be **available** from the territorial government although any financial commitment need not exceed the grant
 - such groups as the **churches, local** businesses, the Hunters and Trappers Association and others could prepare excellent displays of interest to tourists

6. **Coppermine Walking Tour**
 - the tour will link many locations **throughout the hamlet and the surrounding area**
 - **each stop on the tour will be marked with a small sign containing one or two photographs and not more than 100 words of text**
 - **there will be about 12 signs to begin with**
 - visitors may be guided by the community host (#10), another person in the community or **may** guide themselves by means of the **pamphlet** and signs
 - route will be outlined in visitor orientation pamphlet (#8)
 - route will begin at the west end of the hamlet on the **waterfront**, proceed east along the waterfront to a view of the **Coppermine River** and return **through** the hamlet to finish at the government **building**
 - stops along **the** route may include:
 - original northwest mounted police site
 - **Coppermine** Inn and Information/Orientation Display (#2)
 - Roman Catholic mission
 - government dock
 - original Hudson's Bay site
 - Mason's plaque
 - Anglican mission
 - **Coppermine** River mouth on-site exhibit (existing)
 - **Coppermine** River on-site exhibit (**nw**, to lookup river)
 - **NCPC** Power Generator & Water **Pickup** Site
 - Pentecostal Church
 - **Coppermine** Coop and Copper People Exhibit (#3)
 - Hunters and Trappers Association office
 - government office and Arctic Tundra Exhibit (#4)

7. **Bloody Fall On-site Exhibit**
 - to be located near the campsite above the falls
 - two or three signs of same style as walking tour (#6)
 - **difficulty** of installation may add to cost
 - text and **graphics** will deal with historical significance of site and events **which** occurred there
 - no mention of archaeological resources existing nearby will be made in order to preserve them

8. **Coppermine** Visitor Orientation Pamphlet
 - to be given away at visitor reception areas throughout the community
 - hamlet map showing walking tour
 - area maps showing hiking trails
 - photos of tundra and outlying islands
 - photos of suggested activities
 - minimal text

9. **Coppermine** Tundra Exploration Guide
 - to be sold at visitor reception areas throughout the community
 - magazine format, full of our, about 40 to 50% cent photographic content, likely about 7000 to 10,000 words of text
 - overview of interaction between landscape, climate and life
 - landscape
 - what distinguishes it
 - how it got to be what it is: bedrock formation, deposition, erosion
 - climate:
 - life in the arctic
 - prehistoric: warmer times, more recent times
 - tundra communities: plants, birds, mammals, fish, insects and other animals, marine communities
 - native use: historic and modern
 - guide to Coppermine
 - hiking trails
 - hunting, fishing
 - other activities

10. **Community** Host
 - individual(s) from the community hired perhaps part-time to receive visitors, guide community tours, plan tourism events, and work with such organizations as the hamlet council, Economic Development office, Chamber of Commerce, COP and HTA to stimulate tourism
 - the host may also fill pamphlet racks, perform light maintenance on exhibits and carry out related duties

SUMMARY MARKET ANALYSIS

Summer Visitation and Expenditures

	N.W.T.		Arctic Coast	
	Visitors	Expenditures	Visitors	Expenditures
1982	43,800	\$40 million	400	\$440,000
1984	41,800	\$46 million	400	\$600,000
1986	52,000	\$47.5 million	1159	\$2.2 million

- total number of visitors to Arctic Coast in summer 1986 (non-N.W.T. residents) -1159
- average expenditure per person -\$1,800
- origin - **Alberta**, Yellowknife, **U.S.A.** each contributed **20%**
- **67% travelling** on business
- **21%** traveling on vacation
- **12%** visiting friends and relations
- 89910 who **travelled** in groups did not travel with other family
- 75910 male, average age 39
- total visitation to **Coppermine** -253
- average length of stay in **Coppermine** -11.8 nights
- activities most frequently participated in while in **Coppermine**:
 - business (50%) or 127 people
 - fishing or hunting (42%) or 106
 - hiking or walking (25%) or 63
 - canoeing, boating or rafting (21%) or 53
 - touring or sightseeing (14%) or 35
 - photography or sketching (9%) or 23
 - other recreational activities (9%) or 23
 - camping (6910) or 15
- compared to Cambridge Bay, **Coppermine** receives 1/3 the number of visitors, more visitors (based on percentages) went canoeing/boating, hiking/walking and fishing/hunting in **Coppermine** than Cambridge Bay
- **Coppermine** had high proportion of vacationers (31%), compared with 18% for Cambridge Bay and 17% for **Holman**
- if visitation grows by 2% per year for Arctic Coast and **Coppermine**, by 1992 Arctic Coast would have 1,300 and **Coppermine** would have 284 non-N.W.T. resident summer visitors
- Trends:
 - tourists expecting cultural/educational experiences
 - visitors want specialty travel products
 - river rafting or canoeing trips
 - views of natural environment
 - learn of Copper Inuit culture
 - population aging so outdoor/adventure market will decline
 - more Canadians traveling in Canada
 - deregulation of airlines may lessen travel costs
 - more awareness of North due to more news coverage

HISTORICAL SUMMARIES

The Catholic Church
The Royal Canadian Mounted **Police**
The Anglican Church
The Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse
The Fort Hearne
Bloody Fall
Coppermine River
Saddleback Hill

APPENDIX C

Coppermine

The Catholic Church

The Catholic Church is perhaps the most imposing looking structure of Coppermine's three churches. Erected in 1962 the Catholic Church is located near the western end of town along the road that parallels the shoreline. Its large silver steeple is visible from just about anywhere in Coppermine. Seen at sunset on a winter's day it looks like it could have been lifted directly off a Christmas card. The Catholic Church is part owner of the only lawn mower in town being one of the few places that possesses enough grass to warrant cutting. Inside, the church is equally impressive. The chapel is domed to simulate being inside an igloo and a number of attractive seal skin tapestries hang on the walls.

The church is presided over by Father La Pointe who first came to Coppermine in 1941. Father La Pointe is now seventy-seven years old. He is a member of the Oblate order which has carried the Roman Catholic faith to most points of the Canadian Arctic. He has seen tremendous change during his time in Coppermine yet Father La Pointe is known around town for his sunny disposition, excellent sense of humour and he seems content to remain in Coppermine a while longer.

The Catholic Church first established itself in Coppermine in 1929 under the direction Father Fallaise. All materials for the construction of the mission were shipped over from the Mackenzie Delta in the Catholic mission ship Our Lady of Lourdes. These building materials should have arrived one year earlier on the Hudson's Bay Co. ship Baychimo. At the last minute it was found there was not room for both the Catholic and the Anglican Church's to make shipments to Coppermine and the Catholic Church lost out.

The earlier attempt by the Catholic Church to reach and christianize the Inuit of the Coppermine area ended in tragedy. The two Roman Catholic priests sent on this mission were murdered and had their livers eaten by the Inuit a few miles south of Bloody Fall. This unfortunate event took place in 1913 but since then the Catholic Church has been well received in Coppermine. (Eric, this doesn't tally with the RCMP history.)

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Coppermine is served by a three man RCMP detachment. The present police station is a modern prefabricated building brought in on the barge in 1981 and erected very quickly. It is located just off the main road, near the western end of town, directly across from the Coppermine Inn. In the immediate vicinity of the present headquarters building are several older RCMP buildings now used as garages, sheds, and storehouses. They have the familiar red shingle roof and white clapboard sides which seem to have been popular with a number of organizations putting up buildings in the Arctic at one time.

The RCMP have had a detachment in Coppermine since 1932. Their first patrol into the region back when the force was known as the Northwest Mounted Police occurred during the winter of 1915-16. Inspector CD La Nauze and Corporal Bruce came into the Coppermine area to arrest the murderers of two Catholic priests, Fathers Rouvier and Leroux who had been killed a few miles south of Bloody Falls. One of the murderers, Ulukuk, was arrested on an island off the mouth of the Coppermine River. The other suspect, Sinnisiak, was found on Victoria Island.

The first RCMP detachment in the area was established at Tree River in 1913. It was only the third permanent detachment in the whole of the western Arctic. In 1922 Corporal Doak of the RCMP and a Hudson's Bay Company trader by the name of Otto Bieder were murdered by two Inuit at Tree River. Their killers were caught and eventually hung in one of the old whaling warehouses on Herschel Island. From Tree River the detachment was moved to Bernard Harbour to police traders coming in to the country and then moved again to Coppermine in 1932.

Even into the 1950s members of the force maintained the RCMP tradition of long range patrols throughout their territory. It was not unusual for the Coppermine detachment to log 3000 miles a year by dog team and another 500 miles by boat. A single patrol, round trip might be 1000 miles. Now that radios and aircraft are common features in the Arctic such patrols are no longer necessary. Today the RCMP in Coppermine are kept busy dealing with the kind of problems that might be encountered in any small community.

The Anglican Church

The Anglican Church goes by the name of St. Andrew's Mission, Copper mine. There are three main buildings connected with the mission in 1213 per mine. The oldest of the three is simply known as the old mission house. In fact the old mission house is the second oldest building in Copper mine having been put up in 1928. It was erected by Rev. J. Harold Webster, the first Anglican Minister in Copper mine. He was to spend twenty-four years at this northern post. For a long time this one residence doubled as home and church. It was not until 1951 that the church proper was put up. The old mission house is located right on the shore line just a little west of the church itself.

All construction materials for the Anglican Church came to Copper mine by ship. The original dimensions of the church building were 24 feet by 40 feet. Much of the construction work was done by Rev. Webster and a new assistant Rev. John Sperry. The following year (1952) Rev. Sperry took over St. Andrew's Copper mine and altogether served nineteen years here. In 1974 John Sperry was made Anglican Bishop of the Arctic. Plans are now underway to build a new Anglican Church in Copper mine on the site of the present building.

The other church residence, known as the new mission house was put up by Rev. Sperry in 1964. It is located close to the shore just west of the old mission house. The new mission house is used by the serving Anglican Minister in Copper mine.

Both Rev. Webster and Rev. Sperry did a great deal of traveling as part of their northern ministries. This traveling was by dog team in the winter and break in the summer. Travel was necessary because most people lived in small family camps out on the land. The usual routine was to visit the settlements of Holman, Cambridge Bay, Bathurst Inlet and camps in between by dog team. After break up they would visit the communities of Gjoa Haven and Spence Bay by ship. At least three thousand miles a year was covered by dog team and somewhat less by boat. For much of his tenure in Copper mine Rev. Webster filled the roles of doctor and dentist as well as being the Anglican Minister. When he was off traveling his wife, Edie, took over his medical duties. A small supply of drugs and medicine were kept in a cupboard of the mission house kitchen. From time to time the kitchen would double as an infirmary and this is where Rev. Webster would extract teeth. On more than one occasion prompt and effective medical attention by Rev. Webster saved the life of a person.

The Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse

This is a white clapboard building with a red shingle roof. It is situated close to the water's edge amid a number of other warehouses and staff residences. It is the oldest building in Coppermine having been put up in the summer of 1928 by a carpenter of the name of Paul Licker with the assistance of two H. B. C. employees.

The association of the Hudson's Bay Company with the Coppermine area goes back a long way before 1928. The first European to travel down the Coppermine River and look upon the Arctic Ocean was a Hudson's Bay Company employee, Samuel Hearne. His trip took place in 1771. In keeping with company policy of diversified interests he had come to investigate stories of tremendous copper deposits.

At the beginning of this century white fox skins became a valuable commodity in the fur trade. The Hudson's Bay Company and a lot of other people were coming into the Coppermine country to take advantage of this lucrative market. In 1836 the first local H. B. C. post was opened at Bernard Harbour, 112 km up the coast. This post was called Fort Bacon. An influenza epidemic killed many of the Inuit people living around Bernard Harbour in 1927 so the Hudson's Bay Company abandoned Fort Bacon and moved their operations to the present site of Coppermine. Originally they called their new post Fort Hearne but the name was changed to Coppermine in 1930.

Until 1950 Coppermine remained predominantly a trapping community. People lived out on the land in small family camps and life revolved around the trapline. Once or twice a year they would return to Coppermine to trade their furs for such essentials as rifles, ammunition, steel traps, fishnets as well as staple food supplies and a few basic dry goods. During the winter months this trading could be a very chilly activity because the trading post was always an unheated building.

Trapping is still carried on around Coppermine today. However it is done on a much smaller scale and there are very few full-time trappers. The old-time trading post has been replaced by what is virtually a modern northern department store.

The Fort Hearne

On most summer- days the vessel Fort Hearne can be seen at its moorings just off shore in front of town. This ship is the property of Coppermine resident Larry Whittaker. The Fort Hearne is registered as a cargo vessel and Larry uses it mainly for hauling fuel and supplies to outpost camps situated in the vicinity of Coppermine.

The Fort Hearne was constructed in 1921 at Upper Le Have, Nova Scotia. She was built by William Robar, a well respected builder of this type of ship. Her hull is made of oak planks and she is forty-seven feet long. She has a gross tonnage of twenty tons.

Purchased by the E. C. M. P. she was originally christened the Aklavik. She was shipped by rail to Hay River and then transported across Great Slave Lake and down the Mackenzie River as far as the community which is her name sake. The Aklavik was used by the R. C. M. P. as a patrol vessel on the Mackenzie River and in the area of the Mackenzie Delta and along the coast of the Beaufort Sea. At some point in her career she underwent a name change became The Jennings, after a former commissioner of the R. C. M. P.

In 1965 The Jennings was taken out of service and handed over to Crown Assets. She was purchased from Crown Assets by the Coppermine Eskimo Co-op in 1969. Her name was changed again, this time to Anoulik which means "fat duck." The Anoulik was used by the Co-op to take supplies out to the isolated camps and to bring in cargoes of soapstone for the carving of Coppermine Totem use.

Larry Whittaker purchased this vessel from the Co-op in 1982. In 1984 he began work to make her seaworthy again. A six cylinder Volvo diesel engine was installed along with modern navigation and communications equipment. Now that maintenance work is complete The Fort Hearne can sleep five passengers and cruise at 8 and one half knots. Hopefully she will be plying the waters around Coppermine for a long time to come.

Bloody Fall

If one had to select a single remarkable feature along the entire length of the Coppermine River, Bloody Fall would be an excellent choice. Situated 19 kilometers upstream from the mouth of the river this is not a waterfall in the conventional sense. Rather it is a natural bottleneck where the waters of the river are channelled through a narrow course completely with several sets of rapids.

Over the span of time Bloody Fall has been a perennial obstacle to the annual run of Arctic char which heads up river each autumn to spawn and spend the winter. The fish attract fishermen and have been doing so for a great many years. On the western bank of the river, just above the last set of rapids are the ruins of several Thule houses (circa 1200 A.D.) and the remains of at least one site which archaeologists believe to be much older (Pre-Dorset 1000 B.C.)

The first contact between a European explorer and the local Inuit of the Coppermine area took place at Bloody Fall in 1771. Samuel Hearne had come seeking copper deposits as an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. Unfortunately his Chippewyan guides had other ideas. They massacred a party of Inuit fishing at the rapids. Hearne named the site Bloody Fall in memory of the tragic event.

In 1821 the First Franklin Expedition encountered another Inuit fishing party at the same spot. Franklin's men referred to the site as Massacre Rapids but it has been Hearne's name which has survived. A segment of the Second Franklin Expedition abandoned two boats, the Dolphin and Union at Bloody Fall in 1826.

Today Bloody Fall is usually the final camp site for travellers coming down river before they reach the community of Coppermine. It remains the favorite fishing spot for Arctic char. Inuit from town still come up river by boat to camp but they avoid the actual massacre site. Bloody Fall can be reached by hiking out from town but a return trip is a long and tiring single day outing.

Coppermine River

The Coppermine River stretches for 845 ~~kilometers~~ from Lac de Gras near Great Slave Lake all the way to the Coronation Gulf of the Arctic Ocean. This watercourse takes its name from the mineral copper which can be found lying on top of the ground in nugget form along the lower stretches of the river.

Over the course of time, [✓] the Coppermine River and the valley it carved has ~~proven to be~~ a sheltered corridor for the flora and fauna of the region and for the human traffic moving north into the Arctic. The waters of the river are home to Arctic char, lake trout, Arctic grayling, two varieties of whitefish and northern pike. In the valley of the Coppermine moose are abundant below the tree line and caribou frequent the country out on the barrens. Grizzly bears, wolverines, wolves, Arctic hares, several varieties of fox and ground squirrels live along the length of the river. In summer, golden eagles, peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons nest on the cliffs that border the water. Ducks, geese, swans and loons come north to this area every year.

Human habit ation of the Coppermine's valley goes back at least 3000 years. People of the Pre-Dorset culture fished for char in the river and various Indian groups hunted their way north along the valley. Members of the Thule Culture moved into this area around 1200 A. D. and their descendants became known as the Copper Eskimos. These were the people the first European explorers encountered and they are the people who live around Coppermine today.

Samuel Hearne was the first white explorer to travel down the Coppermine River. He arrived at the mouth of the river on July 17, 1771. Hearne was followed fifty years later by John Franklin's first expedition to find the Northwest Passage. After Franklin came Dease and Simpson in 1838, John Richardson in 1848, and John Rae in 1851. There was another brief flurry of traffic down the Coppermine at the beginning of the present century. Over the past several decades the Coppermine River has become a favorite with canoeists and rafters. The trip is a nature lover's delight.

Saddleback: Hi 11

This prominent physical feature was named after the topographic term which suggests its shape. Saddleback Hill is located between the southwest corner of town and the airport, lying roughly in an east-west direction. Staying within the geographic analogy, the horn and the cantle of the saddle are high outcroppings of diabase rock. The seat of the saddle is a somewhat lower, grassed over ridge.

An excellent panoramic view is available from any of the three parts of Saddleback Hill. The horn, which is at the eastern end of the hill offers the highest point of elevation but it is also the steepest climb. The seat of the saddle is easier to reach but it is not quite as high as the horn. The cantle is the farthest point from town but it offers the best view south over the Coppermine River and miles and miles of tundra. Unfortunately the foreground view from any of these three points is somewhat marred. Immediately to the north of the Saddleback Hill is the local tank farm and beyond that is the town dump. Just to the west is Coppermine's airport. On three sides of Saddleback Hill gravel removal has taken place and this noticeably scars the landscape.

If the foreground view is somewhat spoiled the view of everything beyond this is the best available. Facing east one looks over the community of Coppermine and the mouth of the Coppermine River. To the north and northwest are the waters of the Coronation Gulf, Gurling Point, Mackenzie Point and a large number of islands. The Coppermine River lies a little to the east of Saddleback Hill. It flows up from the south and one can follow its course and high banks for several miles. Off to the west and southwest stretch endless vistas of rolling tundra disappearing into the horizon.

Tradition has it that long before there was ever a settlement called Coppermine the Copper Eskimos would sometimes leave their dead on Saddleback Hill. Considering the excellent view from the top of this landform that seems a logical practice for a people who lived so close to the land and sea.

On an autumn afternoon local children and women harvest the crops of wild blueberries, crowberries, cranberries and bearberries that grow at the base of this landform as their ancestors did before them.

MARKET ANALYSIS

APPENDIX D

Coppermine

COPPERMINE PARK AND TRAIL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUMMARY MARKET ANALYSIS

Summer Visitation and Expenditures

	N.W.T.		Arctic Coast	
	Visitors	Expenditures	Visitors	Expenditures
1982	43,800	\$40 million	400	\$440,000
1984	41,800	\$46 million	400	\$600,000
1986	52,000	\$47.5 million	1159	\$2.2 million

- total number of visitors to Arctic Coast in summer 1986 (non-N.W.T. residents) - 1159
- average expenditure per person - \$1,800
- origin - Alberta, Yellowknife, U.S.A. each contributed 20%
- 67% traveling on business
- 21% traveling on vacation
- 12% visiting friends and relations
- 89% who travelled in groups did not travel with other family
- 75% male, average age 39
- total visitation to Coppermine - 253
- average length of stay in Coppermine - 11.8 nights
- activities most frequently participated in while in Coppermine:
 - business (50%) or 127 people
 - fishing or hunting (42%) or 106
 - hiking or walking (25%) or 63
 - canoeing, boating or rafting (21%) or 53
 - touring or sightseeing (14%) or 35
 - photography or sketching (9%) or 23
 - other recreational activities (9%) or 23
 - camping (6%) or 15
- compared to Cambridge Bay, Coppermine receives 1/3 the number of visitors, more visitors (based on percentages) went canoeing/boating, hiking/walking and fishing/hunting in Coppermine than Cambridge Bay
- Coppermine had highest proportion of vacationers (31%), compared with 18% for Cambridge Bay and 17% for Holman
- if visitation grows by 2% per year for Arctic Coast and Coppermine, by 1992 Arctic Coast would have 1,300 and Coppermine would have 284 non-N.W.T. resident summer visitors
- Trends:
 - baby boomers are main visitors
 - tourists expecting cultural/educational experiences
 - visitors want specialty travel products
 - river rafting or canoeing trips
 - views of natural environment
 - learn of Copper Inuit culture
 - population aging so outdoor/adventure market will decline
 - more Canadians traveling in Canada
 - deregulation of airlines may lessen travel costs
 - more awareness of North due to more news coverage

COPPERMINE PARK AND TRAIL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Market Analysis

With a population of 888, Coppermine is the second largest community in the Kitikmeot Region. Of the six tourism regions in the Northwest Territories, this one receives the least amount of visitation. Recent efforts by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to obtain more information about visitors to the region have provided most of the statistical material from which the following analysis was drawn.

It has been estimated that the total number of non-NWT residents travelling to the Kitikmeot Region during the summer (June to September) remained constant between 1982 and 1984 at 400. The Kitikmeot Visitors Survey (1), carried out in 1986, determined that in that year, 1159 non-NWT residents visited the Kitikmeot Region during the summer. Total summer non-resident visitation to the NWT was 52,000 for that year.

Cambridge Bay, the administrative centre for the Region, and gateway to other regional communities, received the largest amount of summer, non-NWT resident visitors which equaled (54%) 764. Coppermine received 22% of the total number of estimated summer, non-NWT resident visitors which equalled 253,

Visitor Profile

According to the Kitikmeot Visitors' Survey, 62% of the visitors to the region were traveling on business (409), 21% were on vacation (138) and 12% (79) were visiting friends and relatives. By comparison, 53% (134) of the visitors to Coppermine were travelling on business, 31% (78) were on vacation and 7% (18) were visiting friends and relatives. (2) Another 7% (18) were involved in commuting for work between Coppermine and other area communities.

Three-quarters of the visitors to the region were male with an average age of 39 years. Women averaging 36 years of age made up 25% of the summer non-NWT resident visitation. In most instances (89% of the cases), travel parties to the Kitikmeot were found to have no other household members included. Non-business travel parties averaged 2.4 persons, with 63% of the parties consisting of one person. For Coppermine, 15% of the non-business parties consisted of four or more people,

The average length of stay for all non-resident summer visitors

1. Kitikmeot Visitors' Survey, Canadian Facts, Vancouver, B.C. 1986.

2. Ibid., p.3.

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to the region was 11,8 nights. The average investment in a trip to the region was approximately \$1,800 per person, "Those traveling on vacation spent considerably more on the journey. For example, for amounts spent while in the Kitikmeot (exclusive of airfare) the average per person expenditure for vacationers was \$614, while those on business spent \$525 on average and travelers visiting friends and relatives spent \$408. (3)

Statistics obtained from the Aviation Statistics Centre of Statistics Canada indicate that for the third quarter (July through to the end of September) 621 passengers flew into Coppermine on scheduled aircraft and 732 passengers flew out. For the same period a year later, 472 passengers flew in and 513 left. (4) It has been estimated that approximately 70% of all travel in the NWT, both business and pleasure, is made by NWT residents. (5) Government sources also indicate that 75% of all resident travel is for business reasons, Applying these factors to the air traffic figures provided for Coppermine, the following table was developed,

	In	out	Average	Resident			Non-Resident			Total	Total
				Total	Bus	Vac	Total	Bus	Vac	Bus.	Vac.
1986	621	732	677	474	356	118	203	108	95	454	213
				70%	75%	25%	30%	53%	47%		
1987	472	513	493	345	259	86	148	78	70	337	156

Therefore, in 1986, with an average of 677 visitors to Coppermine during the summer, 474 passengers (70%) were NWT residents (in 1987 this figure fell to 345 passengers), Of this total, 356 (or 75%) were traveling on business and 118 (25%) were on vacation. The remaining 30% (203) of summer visitors were non-NWT residents. Over half, 53% (108) were traveling on business and 47% or 95 were vacationing, For 1987, as noted, total visitation was less. Of the 345 resident travelers who visited, 259 were business travelers and 86 were on vacation, In the non-resident category 78 were traveling on business and 70 were traveling on vacation. The decrease in visitation between 1986 and 1987 (of approximately 7%) is difficult to explain, especially in light of an increase of over 8% for Cambridge Bay, (6)

In general, these figures are lower than those provided in the

3. Ibid., pp. 10-12,

4. Personal communication with Mike Burchell, Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Hull Quebec, September 2, 1988.

5. Government of the NWT.

6. Tourism and Parks Plan, Cambridge Bay, EDA Collaborative Inc., p^w 6.

Kitikmeot Visitors' Survey, If these figures are at all accurate, visitation has decreased over the two year period, This can hardly be construed as a trend, however, since figures for Coppermine are compiled on a quarterly basis, it is more difficult to determine numbers of visitors on a month to month basis, For Cambridge Bay, numbers are reported for each month.

The typical visitor to Coppermine is a lone male: average age of 39; traveling for either business or pleasure; interested in outdoor activities such as fishing or hunting, hiking or walking and boating when he has free time; and spending \$1800 on this trip during a stay of 11 nights.

As noted earlier, Coppermine had the highest proportion of vacationers (31%) or 78, compared to either Cambridge Bay (18%) or Holman (17%).

Demand

The Kitikmeot Visitors' Survey found that 50% of the visitors to Coppermine (127 people) took part in business or work-related activities, Other popular activities which visitors participated in included: fishing or hunting (42% or 106); hiking or walking (25% or 63); canoeing, boating or rafting (21% or 53); touring or sightseeing (14% or 35); and two other activities were carried out by 9% (23) of the visitors, namely photography, filming, sketching and various recreational activities. Five percent or 15 people engaged in camping while in Coppermine. (7)

Coppermine can be viewed as attractive to outdoor enthusiasts interested in consumptive activities (fishing or hunting) as well as non-consumptive activities such as boating and hiking. Compared to the other two communities (Cambridge Bay and Holman) it does not provide opportunities for tours and sightseeing or afford chances to visit and socialize with local people.

The primary markets for summer visitors to the Kitikmeot in 1986 included: Alberta where 20% of the visitors originated, Yellowknife 19%, U.S. 17%, Ontario 10%, B.C. 8% and European countries with 8%. The breakdown for business traveller origin compared to vacation traveller is as follows: (8)

	Yellowknife	B.C.	Yukon	Alta.	US	Ont.	Europe
Bus. Traveller	31%	12%	11%	20%			
Vac. Traveller				20%	31%	12%	13%

7. Ibid., p. 15.

8. Ibid., p. H-2.

Visitation Estimates

The amount of summer visitation to the Northwest Territories by non-NWT residents has increased by 18.2% from 1982 to 1986. Over five years this increase averages out to 3.64% per year. Indications are, especially in more recent years, that visitation is increasing more rapidly for the NWT. (9) Although this yearly increase may be considered conservative, until more definitive statistics are available, it is the best basis for an analysis of future visitation,

The Arctic Coast Destination Zone study assigned an annual increase in visitation to the Arctic Coast of 2% per year from 1984 to 1994. (10) TravelArctic has noted that this is considered to be a conservative estimate. However, lack of more precise data does not allow a more acceptable figure at this time. Therefore, based on the level of visitation measured in 1986, approximately 1159 people for the Region and 253 for Coppermine, the following table would be generated for the years 1986 through 1992,

Anticipated Visitation

Year	NWT (3.64%/yr)	Arctic Coast (2%/year)	Coppermine
1986	52,000	1159	253
1987	53,893	1182	258
1988	55,855	1206	263
1989	57,888	1230	268
1990	59,995	1255	273
1991	62,179	1280	278
1992	64,442	1306	284

it should be stressed that these estimates are conservative. The visitation statistics have been largely summer non-resident traffic only, visitors in other seasons, residents of the NWT and those who travelled on non-scheduled (charter) airlines have not been included.

Based upon the figures generated in the Kitikmeot Visitors' Survey, camping is not a big activity for non-NWT resident summer visitors to Coppermine. For example, twice as many people camped as part of their activities in Cambridge Bay compared to Coppermine. Perhaps the current condition of the campground at Coppermine is not attractive to potential users.

9) Conversation with Keith Thompson, Co-ordinator Market Research, TravelArctic.

10) Arctic Coast Destination Zone Study, McLaren Plansearch, 1986, p. 9-26,

If, for example, 25 of the river users travelled as part of a package trip, the remaining river travelers (this is assumed to be 45 based on an estimate of 60 users in total) could be considered as campers. If most parties consist of no more than 10 members, it is possible that 5 campsites could serve any one party. It is anticipated that most parties would not stay longer than one week. A maximum of 50 users would constitute 5 groups of 10 each. If each group stayed a maximum of 7 days the campsites would be occupied continuously for 35 days. With a 2 month season totalling 62 days, the campground would not be at capacity given this scenario.

Trend Analysis

This section examines the trends which currently influence the Kitikmeot Region, with implications for Coppermine. It also looks at future trends which will play a role in years to come,

The "baby boomer" generation (ages 25 to 44) has been viewed as the population group with the highest inclination to travel. Ages 35 to 44 are the peak earning years and Kitikmeot vacations are expensive. However, airline deregulation may assist in reducing some of the high costs of travel. Also, the higher level of education evident in the population and growing interest in quality of life may also be of benefit to the Kitikmeot Region. Travelers are seeking more meaningful, sophisticated vacation experiences. They are much more interested in cultural and educational activities. Seeing unique Environments and experiencing other peoples' lifestyles are becoming adventure= for particular travelers.

The addition of service from First Air and airline deregulation likely will make a difference in the amount of traffic to Coppermine. It is currently believed that Yellowknifers are finding canoeing part of the Coppermine River a viable weekend pursuit due to reasonable airfares from Yellowknife to Coppermine. Airline travel is seen as more affordable.

While the "baby boomers" are a major population segment to consider, the overall trend is that the population of North America is aging. Therefore, in the short term outdoor/adventure experiences should be provided. However, in the longer term activities more appropriate to older visitors: retirees and empty-nesters (couples whose children have grown up and moved out of the parental home), should be developed. Bathurst Inlet Lodge, for example, caters to those who wish a comfortable naturalist experience in the Arctic. One does not have to backpack across rugged country and be self-sufficient.

Canadians appear to be growing more interested in seeing other parts of their own country. This could mean increased resident

travel to the NWT and the Arctic Coast.

Recent events have focussed much more attention on the North both nationally and internationally. The signing of an agreement in principle on native land claims in September, the NWT/Federal energy accord, concern over the exclusion of the territories in the Meech Lake agreement, issues of Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic and commercial use of the Northwest Passage have raised the Canadian consciousness about the Canadian Arctic. Exhibits at Expo '86, the annual 'attack' on the North Pole and recent findings from members of the Franklin Expedition buried on Beechey Island have inspired international interest.

Increased travel from overseas countries is expected in the future. Overseas visitors tend to stay longer and spend more than other travel groups. However, international marketing is costly. It might be better to focus efforts on Alberta and British Columbia markets, which have been sources of many visitors to the NWT and Kitikmeot Region for some time,

Coppermine is fortunate to have several unique features to attract visitors. The Coppermine River is well known as a challenging and exciting river for canoeists. The history of the area from the Copper Inuit, to Samuel Hearne's search for copper for the Hudson's Bay Company, to the present would be of interest to many travelers. The natural environment of the area including interesting landforms such as the river delta and glacier-formed eskers and wildlife would also attract visitors,

Various sources have provided more detailed information about the tourists who have visited Coppermine in recent years. Kerry Horn, the owner/manager of the Coppermine Inn indicated that approximately 150 tourists visited the community this year. (1) In his estimation approximately 60 of the total number of visitors travel led down the Coppermine River, Apparently it was an equal split between canoeists and rafters, He also noted that many people came to view scenery, go on naturalists hikes and at least one group (consisting of 20 people from the eastern US seaboard) came to collect butterflies. Many of the other visitors were from Ontario and West Germany. It had been suggested from other sources that residents of Yellowknife were traveling to Coppermine for weekend trips on the Coppermine River. When Mr. Horn was asked if he noticed such a trend he immediately dismissed the notion,

The Coppermine Inn offers packaged activities itself and also in conjunction with Air Canada.

Although two companies offer packaged canoeing or rafting trips along the Coppermine River (Arctic Waterways and Blackfeather Wilderness Adventures) only Arctic Waterways has been active on the Coppermine River in the last few years. When contacted, a representative of Blackfeather identified lack of interest as the main reason for not being active recently. (2) Arctic Waterways, on the other hand, has been offering two-week rafting trips on the Coppermine for several years. This year, for instance, three trips occurred with a total of 25 clients. This is a decrease from last year when 50 clients were entertained, (3)

The R. C. M. P. in Coppermine indicated that 45 people registered with them as river travelers. Obviously, there are those who travel the river on their own rather than employing outfitting services. This was borne out when Yellowknife air charter companies were contacted. La Ronge Aviation, which handles the clientele for Arctic Waterways, indicated that about 10 Americans from Utah also hired La Ronge to take them to the Coppermine River for a canoeing adventure, (4) A representative from Raecom Air also indicated about 18 clients who travel led with them to the Coppermine River. (5)

1. Personal communication with Kerry Horn, Coppermine, September 20, 1988.
2. Personal communication with Wanda, Blackfeather Wilderness Adventures, Ottawa, September 20, 1988.
3. Personal communication with Ingmar Remmler, Arctic Waterways, Steenville, September 20, 1988.
4. La Ronge Aviation, Yellowknife, contacted September 20, 1988.
5. Raecom Air, Yellowknife, contacted September 20, 1988.

In both instances, the representatives of the charter companies noted that many of their clients were from the United States or European countries. It was also noted that the Coppermine River had been far more popular in the past, but tourists were now going to more challenging rivers like the Horton, Back, Burnside or Thelon.

It was generally agreed that the Coppermine River appealed to those who were novice canoeers or those who were seeking a leisurely journey, not the wild ride of faster moving rivers, There is only one portage on the Coppermine, at Bloody Falls.

Ingmar Remmler, of Arctic Waterways, noted that last year the amount of traffic on the river detracted from the experience most of his clients sought: wilderness. He admitted that the river itself is not a challenge, but its history and the fact that it is located in a vast expanse of northern wilderness is what brings his clients. Fishermen, flown in to spots on the river to fish for char, detracted from the sense of remoteness, especially when motorized craft were also being used. Remmler's concern is that with a very small increase of numbers of fishermen or extension of use, the wilderness boaters will shy away from the Coppermine River, It should be noted that most of his clientele is between the ages of 45 and 70,

It can be concluded that there are two basic users of the Coppermine River: those who travel with experienced guides as part of a packaged experience and those who make their own travel arrangements and negotiate the river at their own speed, In either case the numbers aren't staggering and have been declining over several years. Nevertheless, they do coincide with numbers of boaters determined from the Kitikmeot Visitors' Survey of 1986, Although, this survey only dealt with non-NWT residents there seems to be little evidence to suggest that NWT residents are also using the river in significant numbers.

Due to the high cost for accommodation and meals at the Coppermine Inn, other than those river users who travel the river as part of a package, canoeists and rafters make use of areas in the community for camping, The current campground/park provided by the community is a flat, poorly drained, exposed expanse of land on the shore which is also used locally for baseball games and picnicking. Since the ballfield is to be moved this site could be improved by installing properly functioning outhouses, shelters to bring people some protection from the wind and rain, as well as a location to cook meals.

If, for example, 25 of the river users travelled as part of a package trip, the remaining river travelers, assumed to be 45 (estimate of 60 users in total), could be considered as campers, If most parties consist of no more than 10 members, it is possible that 5 campsites could serve any one party. Most

parties would not stay longer than one week, therefore 45 to 50 users would constitute 5 groups of ten each and if each group stayed a maximum of 7 days the campsites would be occupied continuously for 35 days. With a two month season of 62 days, the campground would not be at capacity given this scenario. In the Kitikmeot Visitors Survey it was found that only 6% or 9 people took part in camping of all of the non-NWT summer resident visitors who travelled to Coppermine in 1986. (6) Camping, therefore, is not a big activity of the people who visited.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Contact with David Morrisson at the Museum of Man in Ottawa (on September 22, 1988) provided the following information. There are numerous archaeological sites in the use area of Coppermine residents, including the mouths of the Rae and Richardson Rivers as well as islands in the Gulf, notably Seven Islands (all Thule sites), Purportedly there is a Thule site as well on one of the islands in the Coppermine River estuary. However, Morrisson feels that it is either no longer there due to river erosion or the locals who often camp on those islands have picked it clean. He has identified other sites in the general area in a publication by him entitled, "Thule Occupations in the Western Coronation Gulf".

As far as he is concerned, Bloody Falls is the most important site in the immediate vicinity. It has four occupations: one pre-Dorset (3,500 years old), one Thule (1,450 A.D.) and two historic. He would be very concerned if any development took place at Bloody Falls due to the great potential for disturbance at these sites. Although there are no plans for further work at the Falls in the near future, there is still material there.

Morrisson also noted that he doubted very much if the Northern Heritage Centre would have any artifacts from the area in its collection. All the material he is aware of is in the Museum of Man in Ottawa. Reproductions can be arranged.

6) Kitikmeot Visitors Survey, Canadian Facts, 1986, p. 15.

COPPERMINE, OUR TOWN
KUGLUKTUK SCHOOL PROJECT

APPENDIX E

Coppermine

A Project By The Group 2 Class - Kugluktuk School . Kevin Adams -teacher
For The Department of Local Government , Government of the N.W.T.
"Coppermine , Our Town"

After Donna and Marla visited with us we discussed as a class the information we'd been given and the suggestions we'd received . The class decided to consider the Hamlet of Coppermine under the three general headings of Present , Past, and Future. With a minimum of direction from the teacher the students decided to explore the history of Coppermine and its development from approximately the turn of the century to the present .

The Past

Coppermine is a comparatively young community and there are older people who remember the town from its beginnings . We made a list of people whom we thought would be willing to take the time to come and talk with us . Arrangements were made for the school secretary to act as a translator and we began to talk to some of these people - outlining the project , the questions the students might ask , and trying to arrange for a mutually convenient time . The students developed a standard set of questions which they thought would aid the people in remembering the old days , The interviews were taped on cassette to aid the students in their note-taking . During the project people/^{who}were unable or unwilling to speak to the students were met by the teacher and notes were taken .

The following people were especially helpful to us : Bishop Sperry, Bishop of the Arctic , Fred Taptuna, Mayor of the Hamlet of Coppermine , David Katik and Joe Allen Evyagotailak, school janitors , Dan Harvey, local contractor ,

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Donald Havioyak, O. N. W. T. , Father Ovilla Lapointe, R. C. Mission , Rev. David Pollard, Anglican Mission , Kerry Horn, M. O. T. , Joe Milukshuk, ret'd HBC , and Joanne Taptuna, school secretary .

On the old maps the present -day sight of Coppermine was called Fort Hearne for Samuel Hearne the English explorer. However, there were fears of navigational confusion with the nearby Cape Hearne and the name was changed. The Inuktitut name Kugluktuk comes from the phrase ' the place of the falls ' a reference to Bloody Falls - twelve kilometres up the Coppermine River . According to earliest living memory the present site of Coppermine was used as a seasonal camp by members of the Klengenberg family. There was one shed erected by them as a store , . In the 'twenties' the area was described as a good area for ptarmigan .

In 1928 the RCMP and the Anglican Mission moved from Bernard Harbour to Coppermine as the result of an influenza epidemic. There had been so many deaths that people were afraid to go there any more . 122 the years between 1928 and 1950 Coppermine was a trading and resupply centre . Most families came to town two or three times a year - especially at Christmas and Easter. Generally , the people of the area , traditionally spent their winters on the sea-ice and their summers on the land. Living on the ice in winter permitted them to hunt seals to feed and clothe their families and to heat their igloos . They used harpoons and set-hooks at the breathing holes . As the days grew longer people would cache seal fat and driftwood soaked in seal-oil a hedge against a difficult fall when the seals might be slow to appear. These caches were placed on the islands in the gulf . The people would gather

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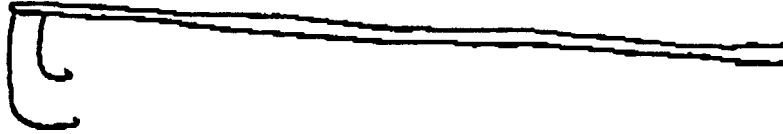
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in the Spring to drumdance , socialize , and resupply . (Out of that annual event our present Spring Games have evolved.. The people would disperse inland as the rivers became free of ice .They spent the summer and early fall inland following the caribou herds , and fishing at the weirs with spears (kakivak) and at Bloody Nils with a two-hook spear which when drawn rapidly through the water toward the shore would catch many fish .(It would appear



that this 'grappling' spear was not used anywhere else in the north.) The nomadic existence of the summer season contrasted sharply with the static life in the camps on or very near the sea-ice in winter .

After the establishment of the Anglican Mission , the HBC and the RCMP at CopperMae a shift occurred in the living patterns of the people. It would appear that this was due , in part, to the arrival of a convenient and easily obtainable supply of heating fuel- kerosene and naphtha . Some people began to stay well in-land year-round (they no longer needed seal-fat to heat their homes), and came to Coppermine to trade and resupply. A second group continued to live along the coast and travel with the seasons . A third smaller group of some six or seven families established Coppermine as their home and worked more directly with the southerners who lived there.

When the present Roman Catholic priest Father Ovide Lapointe was appointed to the church in Coppermine forty-two years ago his journey was much more adventurous than our present-day travel . He left Montreal on the nineteenth of June , 1941 , travelled by train west to Fort Macmurray , & by barge to Ft. Smith , by mission boat to Tuktoyaktuk , and finally by the now famous Our Lady of Lourdes to Coppermine . He arrived on the seventeenth of August , nearly two months after leaving Montreal . The same distance can now be

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travelled in two days. Nine years later when the Bishop of the Arctic Rt. Rev. John R. Sperry first came to the north he travelled from Edmonton to Yellowknife on a DC-3 and by Norseman on floats to Coppermine. When he arrived there was only a small group of families living permanently in Coppermine. Among them were the Kamingoaks, the Nelvanas, Jimmy Hikok's family, David Kaiyogana Sr.'s family, Jimmy Niptanatiak's family, and Percy Bolt and his family.

The first teacherage was begun in 1949 and finished in late 1950. The first nursing station was built in 1950, The school opened officially in January, 1951. With medical services and schooling now available people now began to move in from their camps. 1953-54 the Federal government began to erect homes for the Inuit people. The school and the nursing station ran their own generators and the Ministry of Transport supplied power to the other 'Federal' buildings in town. The MOT generators continued to supply power until the Northern Canada Power Commission took over some years later.

During the 1960's planes flew into Coppermine once a week or two and landed on the sand bar just in front of town, or on floats nearby. Mail arrived on these planes and was handled at the HBC store. Water was pumped up from in front of the town and delivered by truck to homes. In 1962 the present RC church was built. The NCPG established its powerhouse between 1966 and 1968. By the mid-sixties most people had moved into Coppermine or its immediate vicinity eg. Cemetery Island. The year 1965 saw the arrival of the first skidoos. They were difficult to maintain and could be dangerously unreliable, but many people recognized their potential - if they could be

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adapted for "Northern" conditions. Dog teams declined in popularity during the late sixties, but as late as 1967 every fanny had a team and staked them out by the beach. The old wing of the school was built the same year.

The 1970 's brought many changes to Coppermine. In 1970 the Co-op store and a small museum adjacent to it burnt down. They occupied a site just across the road from the present 'Bay' store. Construction began on a new store shortly thereafter. The new wing of the school was built in 1973. It included the gymnasium, the open area, the administration area, the chop, and the home economics room. The runway at the airport was begun in 1975 and took two and a half years to complete. The terminal building was constructed in 1977. 59 Bay store which sat by the beach for many years was replaced by a new store in November, 1978. In December of 1973 the annual caribou migration came so close to town and in such numbers that incoming planes had to 'buzz' the runway before landing to drive the animals off the strip. In spite of high predation the herd remained in the area until January.

The seventies saw Coppermine become an increasingly prosperous community because of jobs for wage-earners in natural resource exploration areas such as Echo Bay, Contoytow Lake, and the Beaufort Sea. This new prosperity had of course its positive and negative results and the active participation of the people was instrumental in dealing with the present and preparing for the 1980's.

Coppermine achieved Hamlet status on April 3, 1981 - giving the people a greater measure of financial control over, and responsibility for the community and its future. The community recreation complex was begun the winter of 1980 and officially in the Spring of 1983.

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This history of Coppermine is by no means a complete one nor was it intended to be. The events we have included are those which the students thought were significant.

The Present

Every year the 'face' of Coppermine changes - new homes, new buildings, renovations, and expansion. The students were at first puzzled as to how they could express their feelings about Coppermine right now. This segment of the project was worked on earlier in the year when the weather was still extreme and so perhaps quite naturally they thought about their homes.

Suggestions for Heat-Efficient Houses

These ideas were the offspring of several days discussion on what they thought was wrong with their homes, and how, if possible they might be improved.

1. A cold-sink in the porch (like an igloo) to reduce drafts.
2. A dehumidifier in the crawl-space (attic) to moisture condensation and 'Spring showers'.
- 3* Insulate the bathroom vent pipes to reduce "similar condensation.
4. Smaller and fewer windows to prevent heat loss.
- 5* Clothes dryers could be vented to a sub floor to aid in heat retention.
6. A double repour barrier might prevent 'Spring showers'.
- 7*  slope roof for passive solar heating in summer,
8. Insulated (quilted) curtains and inside shutters to prevent drafts and darken the room (in summer).
9. Triple glazing on windows and extra insulation in the walls to prevent heat loss.

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10. Double doors to prevent condensation and heat loss at entry ways .
11. Large porch for temperature transition to reduce 'frosting' on doors and locks .
12. Row housing accomodation would require less heat by reducing heat loss through heat/wall. sharing .

THE FUTURE

The children were very optimistic about the future of Coppermine. They felt that the town and its people would be around for a long time to come. They expressed some concern about the potential for growth in the community. This concern arises from the physical barriers which form the boundaries of the present community - the Coppermine River to the south and east, Coronation Gulf to the north, and the ridges to the west. A good portion of the land which could be used to build on 'belongs' to the HBC and the church missions. The limited area for expansion gave rise in the classroom to two important ideas . The first idea was multi-family type dwelling ie. row housing , duplexes, four plexes to take advantage of the available space . The second idea was to give Coppermine a more inclosed feeling literally or figuratively . One suggestion was a circular row housing which would extend around town, another was a semi-rigid dome which stretch above town and keep the elements at bay. The second idea in particular received a lot of attention and discussion . The children drew many pictures and the best have been submitted with the rest of the project .

The high success rate of people who have left Coppermine (temporarily) for the high wages of the natural resource areas has brought about an above average prosperity and a dependence on the wage economy . As long as these exploration projects continue, their financial impact will have to be taken into account when considering the future of the town and its people. ...8

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ORIGINAL COPPERMINE COMMUNITY PARK

1975 to late 1970's

HISTORY

Park designed September 1974

Facilities constructed in 1975

10 picnic sites, tables

kitchen shelter & toilet building

signage

construction cost

- fees \$7,500,

- expenses \$2,500

- Total \$10,000

water holding tank installed in 1977

APPENDIX F

DIVISION OF TOURISM
RECREATIONAL SITE REPORT

1. NAME **"Coppermine" Community Park.**
2. VICINITY **Coppermine, N.W.T.**
3. STATUS **Vacant Crown Land**
4. BOUNDARIES

 Adjacent to airport road, approx. 750 ft. frontage, and approx. 1200 ft. depth. P of C at the corner of access road into gravel pit and main airport road
5. TOPOGRAPHY

 Level patches, mostly gently sloping, southerly aspect, bounded on north by high rock outcrop (40 ft. high)
6. PHYSICAL RECREATION FEATURES

 Vista over the Coppermine River, interesting flowers and bird life. Rock climbing possibilities, camping and picnicking possibilities. Rockhounding.
7. FOREST AND GROUND COVER

 Ground cover of tundra species, occasional willows reaching 2 ft. high. Large variety of wild flowers, and plentiful wild cranberries.
8. SOIL CONDITIONS

 Tundra, hummocky ground, level patches on crest of slopes, drainage generally good.
9. WATER SUPPLY

 None
10. LOCATION AND ACCESS

 Approx. 4000 ft. from community via a rudimentary trail and cross country. 6000 - 7000° from Town via airport road, 3000'+ from airstrip via airport road. Accessibility is favourable also from Coppermine R.

11. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

Potential **for camping, picnicking, hiking, berry picking, viewing, rock climbing, photography and nature study.**

12. PRESENT RECREATIONAL USE

Limited to occasional hiking, photography, berry picking.

13. CONFLICTS

Site of former gravel pit, **scanning** evident, and may be used again as a source of gravel. No conflict with **D.O.T.**

14. IMPROVEMENTS

Access road to and through gravel pit leads **to a favourable** development area.

15. PARK DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES

Development possibilities **for picnicking and camping facilities.**

160 CONCLUSIONS AND **SUMMARY**

The **site** will adequately serve the formal picnicking requirements of the residents of **Coppermine** and more than adequately serve the camping need of visitors to **Coppermine**. This site is the best location for such facilities near the settlement.

170 RECOMMENDATIONS

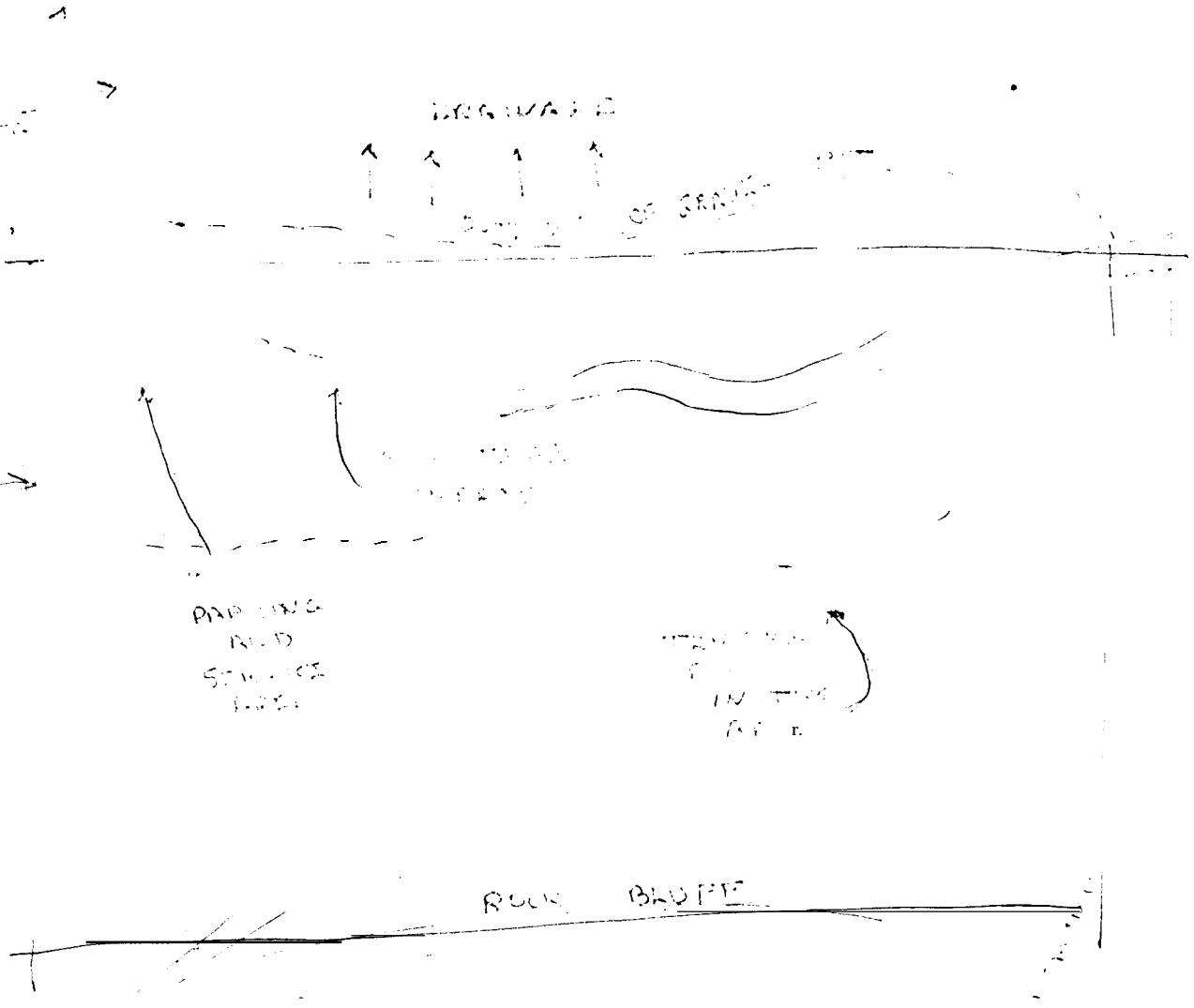
Development of this site should include:

1. Improvements to the gravel pit road. Minor grading will make this road suitable for use by **all vehicles.**
2. Grading a parking and turnaround area of about 100' square near the easterly end of the gravel pit.
3. Provision of a kitchen shelter and chemical toilets near the parking area. This service **area** should also include a tank for drinking water and a garbage collection area which can contain up to 4 garbage cans.

17. RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Ten picnic-camping areas at least **5 of** which are equipped with fireplace grills. All areas to have a table, and garbage can.
5. One large entrance sign c/w lettering and polar bear at airport road. Interior **signs to** include kitchen shelter, **mens** and **womens** toilets, picnic symbol, tenting **symbol, permits req'.** and central garbage disposal sign, drinking **water,** anti litter, **and general descriptive** info sign.

18. SKETCH



19. DATE JULY 9 /75

20. EXAMINER TD KIELAV